F. Curtiss-Wedge.

HISTORY OF
MC LEOD COUNTY
MINNESOTA

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
FRANKLYN CURTISS-WEDGE
ASSISTED BY
RETURN I. HOLCOMBE
AND A LARGE CORPS OF LOCAL CONTRIBUTORS, EDITORS
AND EXPERIENCED INVESTIGATORS

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO AND WINONA
H. C. COOPER JR. & CO.
1917

TO THE

STURDY PIONEERS OF McLEOD COUNTY

WHO, AMID INNUMERABLE HARDSHIPS, BLAZED THE WAY

FOR THE PRESENT GENERATIONS;

AND TO THEIR

DESCENDANTS AND SUCCESSORS

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED

BY ALL WHO HAVE ASSISTED IN ITS CONSTRUCTION

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CHAPTER I.

EARLY MINNESOTA.

Preliminary to the history of McLeod County, a brief history of Minnesota perhaps ought to be given. Father Louis Hennepin, a French or Belgian Franciscan priest, and two companions, Antony Auguelle and Michael Accault, discovered St. Anthony Falls in July, 1680. Subsequently other French subjects came to the upper Mississippi and were followed by British traders. A French fort or post was built on Lake Pepin, in the Mississippi in 1665, and another in 1700, on the Blue Earth, a few miles from its mouth. As early as in 1761 English traders were on the lower Minnesota river, then called the St. Peter.

Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up on an exploring trip to the mouth of the Minnesota in 1805 and by treaty purchased the site of Fort Snelling from the Sioux Indians. The fort was built by a detachment of troops under Col. Henry Leavenworth, who came to the site the fall of 1819. The American Fur Company had its Minnesota headquarters at Mendota across the St. Peter river from the fort, and its extensive business was mainly directed from this point. H. H. Sibley, afterwards governor, etc., was in charge of the Fur company's business. The first mills in Minnesota were built at St. Anthony Falls (Minneapolis) in 1822-23, by the Fort Snelling garrison, and the first steamboat, the Virginia, arrived at the fort in the latter year. In 1837, by a treaty made at Washington, the Sioux ceded to the United States all of their lands east of the Mississippi and all of the islands of that river. Previously, by the treaty of 1825, at Prairie du Chien, the Sioux had arranged a boundary between that country and that of the Chippewas—as has been stated. Both treaties secured what is now McLeod county to the Sioux.

The comparatively limited area in the Minnesota county open to white settlement, and the fact that there was at that period so much desirable land in the United States pleading to be converted into homesteads, kept out immigrants from Minnesota until the concluding year of 1849. Up to that date

there were not one hundred white people—fully white—in what is now Minnesota that were not Indian traders and their employes, officers and soldiers of the garrison at Ft. Snelling; timebr cutters and dam builders at St. Anthony (now North Minneapolis); lumbermen at St. Croix Falls and Stillwater; members of a few families at St. Paul; half a dozen farmers in Washington county, and the missionaries and those in their service. In 1846 a movement, instigated by Joseph R. Brown and others, to organize Minnesota Territory disclosed the fact that there were fewer than five hundred white people within the boundaries of the proposed territory.

In 1836 Wisconsin was organized as a territory, and all of the country east of the Mississippi now included in Minnesota was included in that government. In 1848 Wisconsin was made a state with boundaries as at present. The country west of the St. Croix which had previously been St. Croix county, Wisconsin Territory, was now a no-man's-land. It had either been legislated out of existence or was still St. Croix county and virtually Wisconsin territory—the left-over part of the former territory. The inhabitants of the district chose to consider it Wisconsin Territory, and as such entitled to a delegate in Congress, to be elected by them. To assist them in their contentions, the then delegate, Hon. John H. Tweedy, who lived at Madison, resigned. In August, 1848, a public meeting called "the Stillwater convention" met at Stillwater and chose Henry H. Sibley, of Mendota, the delegate from the "no-man's-land" or so-called Wisconsin Territory. Later in the year, or in October, Mr. Sibley was elected the delegate over Henry M. Rice, at a special election called by John Catlin, who was either governor or ex-governor of Wisconsin Territory—governor if no-man's-land was still Wisconsin, but ex-governor if it was not. Mr. Sibley went on to Congress, was recognized and admitted as a delegate, and introduced and argued for a bill to organize Minnesota Territory. The bill passed near the close of the session in March 1849, and it is claimed that the affixing of his signature thereto was the last official act of President James K. Polk.

The incoming president, Gen. Zachary Taylor, appointed a full set of territorial officers for the new territory with Alexander Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, as governor, and he organized the government June 3, 1849. The northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of the territory were those of the state, but the western was the Missouri river. There was not much development of the territory until after the Sioux Treaties of

1851, which opened all of the vast expanse west of the Mississippi to settlement. The census of 1849 showed a total white population of 4,780, including 700 in what is now Dakota, 367 soldiers, and 580 mixed-blood Indians counted as whites. There was not a single citizen of the territory whose wealth aggregated $50,000. Manufacturing was confined to two mills at St. Anthony, one at St. Croix Falls, one at Stillwater and Balles' one-stone mill on Balles' Creek in Washington county, below Stillwater.

Even before the Sioux Treaties of 1851 were ratified, enterprising pioneers began to make claims on the west side of the river, preparatory to permanent occupation and development. Traders and couriers had traversed the region and gave glowing accounts of its beauties and advantages. In 1851 a party of hunters went from St. Paul, St. Anthony, and Fort Snelling westward through where now are Carver, McLeod, Renville, Yellow Medicine, and Lac qui Parle counties. Among the members of this party was Martin McLeod, then a trader under Sibley at Lac qui Parle. The return of the party was noted in the St. Anthony Express and the St. Paul papers, with attractive and enticing descriptions of the country which the party had traversed.

From time to time other white men passed through the McLeod county region and on returning to the settlements had nothing but praise for its natural advantages. There was no State Immigration Board in those days, no paid agents to trumpet abroad the natural advantages of Minnesota, no public money spent to advertise the young territory in any way; and yet immigrants poured into the country by the hundreds every month, some of them coming 2,000 miles and all of them enduring hardship and privation.

In August, 1851, only a few days after the Treaty of Mendota had been signed, Thomas A. Holmes came up the Minnesota in a canoe, with the well known mixed blood, Wm. L. Quinn, as his guide, and selected the sites of the towns of Shakopee and Chaska. Later in the fall they were laid out; the next spring Holmes sold his claims to Chaska to David L. Fuller, of St. Paul, by whom the town was laid out. Axel Jorgensen was the first settler on the townsite of Carver, in the spring of 1852, and the town was laid out by a town-site company from St. Paul in the fall of 1854. Both Carver (Carver is very near the Little Rapids, the first obstruction to navigation on the Minnesota. The village was often called Little Rapids,) and Chaska were steamboat points on the Minnesota

and not far away from what is now McLeod county. For many years they were to hundreds of pioneers in this region the principal doors to the outside world and the shipping ports.

Meanwhile other portions of the state were being settled, but all of these were made as near as possible to Fort Snelling, St. Anthony, Minneapolis and St. Paul. The west side of the Mississippi was considered by the authorities as Indian country, until in 1853, but Minneapolis, on that side, began to be settled in 1852, although there were many arrests for trespass and many evictions on account thereof. There was a sort of accepted "laying out" of the town in 1853 but it was not regularly laid out in blocks and lots and with streets and alleys until in 1854. The development of Minneapolis was largely influential upon that of McLeod county.

The Indian Treaties of 1851 opened the flood-tides of immigration and they rolled in by great currents and flowed westward until they were checked by the barriers of the Indian reservation on the upper Minnesota. Roads were laid out; towns and villages established; schools and church societies were organized; counties created, newspaper presses set up, and all the forces of civilization were soon at work. Of a truth a vast majority of the settlers were in humble circumstances, and from the lonely walks of life; but they were brave, hardy, and determined, three qualities essential to success in the composition of every pioneer. A majority of them had come from warmer latitudes, but the rigors of a Minnesota winter did not daunt them, nor the long, cool seasons discourage them. They soon became acclimated to the new conditions and accustomed and reconciled to the discomforts.

What became McLeod county was noted as a beautiful country. Its varied expanse of prairie and timber, of beautiful lakes and streams among fine and fertile dry lands, made it an ideal location for the settler and the investor, and especially for the farmer and stock raiser. Its reputation was already known from the visits of trappers, hunters, and others that had traversed the country. They had reported a rich soil, a sufficiency of timber, an abundance of surface water, and two considerable streams capable of furnishing ample water power. These conditions existed elsewhere in Minnesota, but nearness to St. Paul, St. Anthony, the then existing and admittedly future principal markets of the prospective state was desirable and important in choosing a location; the country between the Buffalo and the South Fork of the Crow met these requirements.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF McLEOD COUNTY.

May 21, 1855, Col. John H. Stevens, Hon. Martin McLeod, A. J. Bell, D. W. Fields, James H. Mayall, J. V. McKeen, W. S. Chapman, John Johnson, and Hon. Robert Vinton, a party of explorers and investors, debouched from the west side of the great forest called the Big Woods upon a beautiful prairie which stretched out before them, a vast expanse whose surface was diversified by groves, lakes, and streams. This party constituted the advance guard of the great invasion of settlers which made the permanent white settlement of McLeod county.

It cannot, and need not, be denied that these men were, in a great sense, speculators. They sought to improve and develop the country and to legitimately derive a profit from their enterprise. At the border of the Big Woods and on the banks of Buffalo Creek, they located and laid out or platted a town which they called Glencoe, a name which, singularly enough, is always historic, from the noted vale in Scotland to the busy and bright little town in Minnesota.

The visit of the adventurous and gallant spirits and the laying out of Glencoe constituted the beginning of the first real white settlement and development of the county which became McLeod county. To the description and further history of this county, the succeeding pages of this volume are devoted.

Position and Natural Description. In a history of McLeod county a description of the geographical and geological features of the country may be given with propriety, and perhaps to advantage. Regarding its position among the other counties of Minnesota it is to be said that it is situated in the central portion of the south half of the state, and lies between the parallels of north latitude 44 degrees and 40 minutes and 45 degrees, and between longitudes west of Greenwich 94 degrees and 94 degrees and 20 minutes. The 45th parallel of north latitude, which is substantially the northern boundary of McLeod county, is exactly midway between the equator and

the north pole. Glencoe, the county seat, is about 50 miles south—southwest from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The county, in its extreme length east and west, is 24 miles. It would be exactly 24 miles square had there not been taken a big bite of two townships out of the southeastern part of the county, destroying its symmetry and leaving the two west lines of townships 24 miles long north and south, by 12 miles east and west and the two eastern lines 18 miles north and south by 12 miles east and west. The exact surveyed area of the county is nearly 507½ square miles (some publications give the area as 707 square acres) or 324,771.86 acres, of which 14,283¼ acres are listed as covered by water. Thus it will be seen that, owing to the spherical form of the earth, the congressional townships of McLeod county are "long" by more than 2,000 acres. As to its surveyed position the county includes all but two townships between and including congressional townships 114 and 117 north of the base line (which runs east and west through Little Rock) and lying between and including range lines 27 and 30 west of the 5th principal meridian which runs north from the mouth of the Arkansas river, both bases being in central Arkansas.

Surface Features. The county lies almost within the basin of the south fork of the Crow river, which flows through the northern half in a general direction from west to east, then, following northeasterly, through the northwestern part of Carver county and the extreme southeastern part of Wright, and still running northeasterly forms the northern boundary of Hennepin county and finally empties into the Mississippi at the village of Dayton. The Crow is composed of two branches which unite near Rockford, Wright county, about 30 miles from the mouth of the main stream. Both branches have their sources among the Kandiyohi lakes; the South Fork, or Crow river proper, heads in Big Kandiyohi lake. The river has long been known. The old-time Sioux called it Wak-pah Kahn-ghe-toka, or River of the Crows, and the Chippewa name was Ahn-dak Sebe, Crow river. Nicollet, on his map (1837) labels the main stream Kah-ke-shon, a Sioux sounding name but untranslatable by the writer, although kah-ke is very like kahn-ghe. He heads both branches correctly in the Kandiyohi lakes, but has no other name for the north branch than "North Fork" and no name at all for the south branch.

Buffalo creek, the other principal stream of McLeod county, has its source in Buffalo lake, Renville county, and derives its name from that circumstance. It flows, in a general direction, from west to east through the southern part of McLeod, leaving the county in the northeast quarter of section 24, Bergin township, and unites with the Crow nearly a mile east of the Carver county line, and west of New Germany station. In dry seasons Buffalo creek becomes unimposing, unattractive, and unimportant. At Glencoe, 25 miles from its source, it shrinks and subsides to a string of shallow pools and puddles abounding in marsh grass and water weeds. Generally Crow river has a good stage of water. As early at least as 1880 flour mills, run by water power, were located and in operation thereon at Hutchinson, with a dam having a nine foot head; at Koniska, with about seven feet head; at Saint George, with an eight foot head. The stream, in the proper seasons, is in good condition for rowboating and for pan fishing.

McLeod County's Lakes. This county has long been noted for the number and attractiveness of its lakes and lakelets. They are most plentiful in the northern tier of townships, and notably in the northern part of Hutchinson and Acoma. Only the principal little inland seas of the county need be enumerated.

Cedar lake lies partly in Meeker county but has about three square miles in Acoma township of McLeod. Belle lake, not far east from Cedar, and also partly in Meeker, is two miles long north and south and a mile at its greatest width. Otter lake, a mile or so west of Hutchinson, is three miles long from north to south, and is of a cross-like shape with the western arm shortened; the Crow river is both an inlet and an outlet of this lake. In Hutchinson township are lakes Byron, Todd, and Hook, each more than a mile in length. Silver, Swan, and Bullhead lakes, in Hale township; Winsted and South lakes, in Winsted township; King's lake, in Penn; Nobles lake, in Sumter; Lake Barber, in Lynn; Eagle lake and Lake Whitney, in Collins; Round Grove lake in Round Grove township; and Ward's lake, in the same township, but half in Sibley, are each a mile long in most cases north and south. Lakes Marion, in Collins, and Addie, at Brownton, and Baker's lake in Penn township are each about two miles long north and south but are not more than a third of a mile wide—commonly only a quarter—east and west. They, with Otter lake and Barber, form a prolonged series of lakes or lacustrine lands seventeen miles long from north to south.

The county's lakes are for the most part bounded by slopes which ascend from 10 to 30 feet. Warren Upham, the noted

Minnesota geologist, was on the State Geological Survey of 1879-80 and worked in McLeod county. He noted (and so published in the report of the survey) the ice-formed ridge on the north side of the west part of Silver lake, in Hale township. This ridge, according to Mr. Upham, is nearly a quarter of a mile long, from four to six feet high, and is remarkably narrow with steep sides. It is largely composed of gravel and sand but has boulders in it three feet in diameter. Mr. Upham noticed a similar ridge, but only three feet high, southeast of Sumter Station, in the southern portion of Glencoe township. He says that both of these ridges were formed during the great glacial period, ages ago. As applied to McLeod county, this period is described on a following page.

The lakes of McLeod county are as fine and attractive as those of any other county in the state, which is so renowned for the large number and the great beauty of its lake or lacustrine features. Although differing entirely from mountain lakes, with their bluff-buttresses and cliff-bordered shores and other picturesque surroundings, the McLeod lakes are equally engaging, with peculiar charms of their own. Those that are tree-bordered, and especially those that are tree-embowered, are delightful resorts in the warm seasons and charming at nearly all times. They abound, in fish of the best varieties and are frequented by wild fowl of every sort. In the heats of summer their coolness modifies conditions, and they minister to comfort and general welfare of the people in many ways.

Topography. According to the conclusions of the Geological Survey of 1880, as reported by Warren Upham (Reps. Vol. 2, p. 181) the surface contour of McLeod county is nearly everywhere moderately undulating, with long slopes rising in swells from 10 to 25 feet above the sloughs and other depressions. Moreover, in the general outlines of the surface, there is no contrast between the prairies and the timber lands. The level character of the country in most parts is remarkable. At Glencoe and for several miles to the westward the country is "as flat as a pancake"; there is not a difference of ten feet between the highest and the lowest elevations.

A tract more uneven and undulating than common lies in the western part of Sumter township, between Lakes Marion and Addie. In Collins township the risings of ground are from 10 to 15 feet above the sloughs; some of these sloughs are of considerable extent and have accumulated beds of peat pronounced by fairly good authorities to be equal to those of

Ireland. In 1871 prairie fires ignited a peat bed in sections 15 and 22, Collins, and burned the deposit to a depth of 18 inches on a tract of 10 acres.

Elevations. The general elevation of McLeod county above the level of the sea is about 1,040 feet. Elevations in the county along the line of the Milwaukee railroad, (H. & D. division) taken when the road was constructed were determined as at the bottom of Buffalo creek, 964 feet; at Glencoe, 1,006 feet; at Sumter, 1,035; Buffalo creek bottom, 1,005; Lake Addie water line, 1,007; Stewart, 1,064. Along the survey of a proposed railroad line from Minneapolis to Hutchinson, made in November, 1877, by E. S. Alexander, the following elevations were found: Winsted lake, 1,037 feet; at Swan lake, 1,047; at Bear creek, 1,048; boundary of Big Woods at edge of the prairie, 1,069; bluff east of Crow river, 1,079; Crow river water edge at low stage, 1,031; Hutchinson, 1,044.

The highest lands in McLeod county is from 1,075 to 1,100 feet above the sea, and the lowest—where Crow river and Buffalo creek cross the eastern boundary line—is about 950 feet. The average heights of the townships are: Winsted, 1,020 feet; Bergen, 1,000; Helen, 1,000; Hale, 1,060; Rich Valley, 1,025; Glencoe, 1,010; Hutchinson, 1,060; Sumter, 1,025; Penn, 1,025; Acoma, 1,075; Lyon, 1,060; Collins, 1,050; and Round Grove, 1,050; general average of county derived from above, 1,035.

Soil. Writing in 1880, after a careful survey and analysis made upon the official geological survey, Warren Upham said that what geologists call unmodified glacial drift, or till, forms the almost entire surface of this county. Now, till consists almost entirely of a clay with which boulders, gravel and sand are more or less mixed and intermingled. The first layer from the top of this formation, commonly called the soil, is in McLeod county about one foot in depth, on an average—in many places three feet—and has been gradually formed by the decay of vegetation, grasses, weeds, etc., and blackened by certain chemical changes and by the prairie fires which in the olden time so often swept over the vast savannas of the country. The soil of the timbered tracts is probably better in depth and fertility than that of the originally prairie portions, or more enduring.

Of course since the days of virgin conditions, owing to its continual cultivation and the consequent demands upon it, the productive qualities of the county's soil have become impaired; but among the more intelligent of the farmers the

practice has been and is to re-enforce the productive elements where they are in prime condition, and to restore them where they have failed or deteriorated, by the judicious use of fertilizers, crop rotations, etc. The staple crop of the county has been wheat to the growth of which valuable cereal McLeod county conditions are generally favorable. In late years, however, corn has come to the front as one of the crops far in the lead in the matter of general success. Oats, hay, barley, potatoes, and the common vegetables have always been successfully raised.

The Big Woods. Originally timber covered about half of McLeod county on the northeast, and this section was formerly a portion of the great and famous timbered tract known in the olden time as the "Big Woods," the "Chahn-tonka" of the Sioux. This vast extent of tree-covered lands comprised a great grove of hardwood timber which originally extended from Waseca county for about 125 miles to the northwest, or beyond the northern boundary of Todd county. The width varied from 25 to 50 miles, and arms or spurs of the tract extended still farther, eastward and westward. Warren Upham describes the Big Woods tract in its entirety as entering Minnesota from the northeast of St. Vincent, North Dakota, and extending southerly, not only to the southern tier of counties of the state, but into Wisconsin, by way of Ramsey and Washington counties and the towns of Stillwater and Hudson.

In McLeod county the western boundary of the Big Woods originally ran from Cedar lake, in the northwestern corner of the county, southeasterly, by Hutchinson and along the northeast side of the south branch of Crow river to its northeastward bend, in the southwest corner of Rich Valley township; thence, crossing the Crow, it extended two or three miles south; thence deflected about seven miles, first northeasterly and then southeasterly to the northwest part of Helen township, just east of Glencoe; farther south, after crossing Buffalo creek, the border trended southwesterly, so that the wooded area included that part of Glencoe on the southeast side of the creek. West of the line described the timber in McLeod is found only in small groves beside the lakes; the rest of the country, excepting the lakes, is grassland or prairie.

As has been stated, the original (or aboriginal) claimants of the country, the Sioux Indians, called the famous timbered tract "Chahn-tonka," or the big woods. The tract contained

their favorite hunting and trapping grounds. There was a heavy growth of timber, and the trees were oaks, elms, hard and soft maples, cottonwoods, and other varieties, but with only here and there a pine. In McLeod county the trees, including those of the Big Woods, are basswood, soft or silver maple, hard or sugar maple, white and red elm, American aspen or poplar, ironwood, butternut, black oak, white oak, burr oak, cottonwood, box elder, with occasionally box-elder, black cherry, white ash, hackberry, bitternut, choke cherry, and smooth sumac; red cedars were formerly common about Cedar lake.

In primeval days the recesses of the Big Woods, abounded in all kinds of wild game known to the country. There were bears, wolves, and occasionally panthers, and lynx, although these great cats were cowardly, and soon after the white man came, when they were hunted and killed for their skins, they slunk out of the country. Beavers, otters, fishers, minks, and muskrats were plentiful in the streams and about the lakes, while deer—often in great numbers—made their lairs and coverts within its thickets and undergrowths, after grazing, in the grass seasons, out on the prairies.

The Indians did not make many permanent villages and habitations in the Big Woods. Perhaps they were afraid they would frighten away the game. They seemed to prefer to keep the great forest as a sort of breeding ground, pasture land and general game preserve for the animals upon which, for the most part, they depended for food and raiment. They chose to make hunting incursions and excursions into the region from a considerable distance rather than to startle and annoy its denizens by their presence and contact.

Because of its reputation as a habitat for fur-bearing animals, the portion of the Big Woods along the lower Minnesota river was, very early, the site of white men's trading posts. While the region was under French and Spanish ownership or dominion, or in 1775 and 1798 there were certainly trading posts at the present sites of Chaska and Traverse des Sioux. Alexander Henry (the elder) says in his book of "Travels and Adventures" that he sent a delegation of traders and their employes from Mackinaw to the Minnesota as early as in September, 1761. We do not know where these traders were stationed, but we do know that Peter Pond, a Connecticut man, had a post at Traverse des Sioux in 1774, and that in 1783 the Northwest Fur Company's traders, with Joseph Ainse as "chief factor," at Mendota, had numerous posts be-

tween the mouth of the river and Rice creek, in Renville, although the names of the traders and the locations of the posts are not of record. The traders of the northwest company were first in this part of Minnesota, coming into the country the first year of the company's organization, or in 1783. The local Indians went regularly from the Minnesota up into the Big Woods on hunting and trapping excursions always returning with their catch to the traders on the little "river of cloudy water."

When the white settlers came, the area of the Big Woods in this county was converted into farms with great difficulty and only after the expenditure of much toil and exertion. Fortunately the pioneers that settled on timber tracts were industrious, patient, and determined. Some of them were Germans and perhaps the great expanse of timber reminded them of "der Schwatz Wald," the Black Forest of the Fatherland.

Bears in the Big Woods. The late Wm. L. Quinn, of St. Paul, an Irish-Indian mixed blood, and an educated, intelligent man, born at Fort Snelling, and buried near there, and a noted scout and guide, has left on record the details of a bear fight in the Big Woods, on Buffalo creek, east of the present site of Glencoe, in the fall of 1853. At the time, Mr. Quinn, then a young man of 26, was clerk for Trader Louis Provensalle, at Traverse des Sioux. He and two other mixed bloods, one of whom was George LeBlanc, went up into the Big Woods on a deer hunt. They encamped one night on the banks of the Buffalo, and were awakened during a sound sleep at the noise made by a bear while searching their camp. They drove him away, but he carried off their package of salt pork they had brought along to fry with their fresh venison.

The next morning the hunters set out and soon came upon the bear that had alarmed them, and he was a big fellow. They fired a load of buckshot into him and then he charged them. After fighting hard for a minute or so, another bear came to his rescue, tearing into the fight with great ferocity and doing sundry damage to the three hunters. At last they succeeded in vanquishing the brutes; then, looking about them, they saw, squatted on a bank, fifty yards away, a female bear, snarling and growling at the scene. All three hunters fired at once and killed the bereaved brute, who was no doubt the consort of one of the big male bears killed in the first encounter. She would have given birth to a cub in a short time. This incident of the killing of the three bears

on Buffalo creek by the three mixed bloods was a well known incident to the pioneers of the Traverse des Sioux region. The story was published by the compiler of this history in the St. Paul Pioneer Press in the spring of 1891.

Wm. L. Quinn died in St. Paul a few years ago. George Le Blanc was a natural son of Trader Provensalle by a Sioux woman. He turned out badly. He lived mostly with his mother's people and was finally killed while fighting with them against the whites in the second battle of New Ulm, Aug. 23, 1862. The third hunter's name is not remembered.

As late as in May, 1858, the Glencoe Register announced that a Sioux war party, from near Shakopee, on a return from the upper Crow river country, killed two big bears in the Minnesota timber opposite the town of Belle Plaine. One of the bears was very large and very fat, although it had emerged from the hibernating period only two months before.

Geological Formation and Features. As has been previously said, the surface of McLeod county is formed by what geologists call the glacial drift, or the unmodified form of that drift which is called till. It was formed, they say, by the melting of a vast ice-pack which covered the country in the remote ages. This pack or glacier held within its rigid embrace the sand, gravel, boulders, etc., now composing the till. When the pack melted these substances were deposited upon the earth, and themselves became either part of the interior of the earth or of its surface.

Geologist Warren Upham tells us that the formation of the glacial drift took place in a period of very cold climate by which land-ice was accumulated to a great depth in this region of North America—practically the same conditions as now exist in Greenland and the Antarctic continent. Before this period there were great rock deposits which became broken and decomposed. When the glacial period came these rock deposits were plowed up, as it were, by the slowly moving ice and mingled with eroded underlying ledges; and the whole mass was carried forward in the direction of the ice current. As the ice melted, these rocks and rock deposits were released and deposited. The bed-rock, so to call it, on which the glacial drift rests is of unequal height over the general surface. Where it is low or sunken there is a depression, which often becomes a lake; and thus the lakes and mountains are accounted for.

The most of the boulders and pebbles in McLeod county are the rocks called granite, syenete, gneiss, and various crystal-

line schists. These are igneous rocks, or rocks which have been formed by fire. There are also in the county blocks of whitish or buff-colored limestone, which are aqueous rocks, or rocks formed by the action of water. In times past these blocks or chunks of limestone have been collected and burned into lime. In 1880 Warren Upham noted that J. B. Newcomb, in section 18, Sumter township, was burning lime from blocks three and four feet long, and that on section 18, near J. M. Gilhousen's residence, there was a big block, 12 feet square, sunk from six inches to two feet below the surface. The limestone of the county now are quite scarce.

Shells and trees found deeply buried between glacial deposits, as in a railroad well at Stewart and in two wells at Hutchinson, show that the very cold period of the epoch mentioned was not an unbroken region of ice, but at intervals moved forward and then back; and possibly at times the great mass was nearly entirely melted and then froze up again.

The railroad well at Stewart, in the southwest corner of Collins, was built when the Hastings and Dakota branch of the Milwaukee was completed. It was bored by C. E. Whipley, of Minneapolis. He reported that the first 20 feet of the earth was yellowish till, hard to bore because stony; then came dark bluish till for 240 feet; then sand for 5 feet and then the water gushed forth and rose 125 feet in three minutes, finally coming to a level only five feet from the surface. The trunk of a tree, 18 inches in diameter was encountered in the blue till 177 feet from the surface! Shells were also found 100 feet from the surface and bone fragments were seen in the sand and gravel at the bottom.

In 1876 Nancy Nutt dug a well, 32 feet in depth, on her place, (s. e. ¼ sec. 35 north tp.) about four miles east of Hutchinson. In the gray sand at the bottom, abundant specimens of gasteropod shells were found. The gasteropods, or snail-like animals that inhabited these shells existed long ages ago. They were called for the Greek words gastros, meaning a stomach, and pod, meaning a foot—or stomach foot, because they crawled on their stomachs or bellies, using them as feet. The snails are typical gasteropods and their "feet," as they may be called, are broad and disc-like. Gasteropod shells are usually spiral, or rather of an elongated conic form wound round in a spiral coil. The shells found at the bottom of Mrs. Nutt's well were startlingly like those of the big water snails found at the present day.

In South Hutchinson, (n. e. sec. 2) S. D. Ross dug a well only a quarter of a mile from Mrs. Nutt's, and at the same depth as hers, found water sand, and plenty of gasteropod shells.

Plenty of Well Water to be Had. McLeod county seems to overlay a great subterranean sea of fresh water pure and good. It is reached at varying distances, from 20 to 80 feet. In Winsted township, northeast corner of the county, on section 21, Martin Krueger, dug a well only 18 feet and got six feet of water. In Helen, southeast corner of the county, on section 29, Fred Walter dug 40 feet and got 15 feet of water. Both of these wells were dug forty years ago. About the same time Nils Haldorsen, on section 28, Bergen township, dug 47 feet and obtained 37 feet of water. S. E. Martin's well, on section 1, Collins, is 70 feet with 11 of water. In the quicksand at the bottom a piece of well-preserved wood an inch wide and three inches long was found.

Also, forty or more years ago, H. Wadsworth, in Glencoe, dug and bored an 80-foot well and obtained 55 feet of water; but a cistern was attempted only ten feet from this deep well, and so much water was struck at barely eight feet that the excavation could not be bricked up. Elsewhere in Glencoe C. R. Nims dug a well only 19 feet and got seven feet of water.

In the village of Hutchinson Andrew Hopper's 80-foot well yielded 25 feet of water.

W. Zavoral, of Hutchinson South (n. w. sec. 2) dug 32 feet and water rose from sand at the bottom seven feet in the first hour and 15 feet in ten hours.

In Acoma Oliver Pierce (sec. 23) obtained four feet of water at 20 feet depth. Most wells in Acoma are only 20 to 30 feet deep.

In Collins (sec. 12) G. A. Hewitt dug a well only ten feet deep and got plenty of water; but when it had stood for some hours the surface was covered with an oily scum which smelled like kerosene, and Hewitt, for a time, had hopes of an oil well. He could not use this water, but 25 feet away, in another well, 90 feet in depth, he found plenty that was pure and sweet.

Water-Power Sites. Thirty or more years ago there were four sites on the Crow river in McLeod county where the water power of the stream was utilized to drive the machinery of flour mills. There was plenty of water in the river then to turn mills at Hutchinson, Koniska, and St. George—the latter being a hamlet in the eastern part (sec. 24) of Rich Valley township. The mills at Koniska and St. George ceased to run

long after the building of the Milwaukee railroad, which left them to the northward, too far to be under its good influence. The dams fell into decay and every material feature of the establishment will soon pass into oblivion. The only water mill in the county now is at Hutchinson, and is owned and operated by the Hutchinson Milling Company. The dam is a fine one and a sufficient capacity to maintain a working head of water all the year round.

A dam was built across Buffalo creek, at Glencoe in 1858, and a water-power flouring mill built at the site. There was plenty of water in the stream then, and for years thereafter. Eventually, however, with the plowing and loosening of the soil, and the consequent absorption of the rainfall and snowfall, these precipitations did not run off the surface into the streams as readily and in such volume as aforetime; therefore, there was not as much water in Buffalo creek as when the mill was built, and in time the water power could not be depended upon to drive the wheels and it was abandoned. The dam is still maintained, but latterly it has been used only in winter as a skating pond and as an ice field to fill the storehouses from. In pioneer days a thick, tough, and almost waterproof sod covered the prairies. This was the effect of the rank grass and weed growth whose myriads of roots, tough as wires, held the earth compactly together. The water ran from such a surface as from a roof and kept the streams well filled.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY AND OWNERSHIP.

So far as is definitely known the first human occupants of McLeod county were the Red Indians. There are no evidences that the mysterious people known as the Mound Builders were ever here. At the least, they left no undoubted evidences behind them. Not a stone ax, a stone hammer, a flint arrow-head or lance head, or other weapon belonging to historic times, or especially to the prehistoric Mound Builders, has ever been found near the very faint and imperfect outlines of what some have called "artificial mounds" on Brewster lake, (sec. 29) in Glencoe township; on section 34, North Hutchinson, and on sections 33, 34, in Helen. And these are the only elevations in the county classed as "artificial" or prehistoric. Yet the geological surveyor of 1879 says in his report, of these mounds:

"Artificial mounds were noted at the northeast side of the lake (Brewster's) in the south part of section 29, Glencoe. They are much scattered—probably numbering 15 or 20—on an area of several acres, extending 50 rods from northwest to southeast. They vary from one foot to two and one-half feet high. One of them, a foot and a half high, was situated in the middle of the road in 1879. Another group of aboriginal (?) mounds, similar to the foregoing, and from one and a half to two feet high, and scattered over a space of ten acres or more, mostly north of the road, was seen in the southeast part of section 34, in North Hutchinson, about three miles east of the village. These are on the edge of the prairie, and are noticeable from having a thicker and taller growth of grass and other plants than the adjoining acres. Some 30 or more mounds, also from one foot to two feet high, were seen here and there in and near the road in the n. e. sec. 33 and w. half sec. 34, Helen township."

These elevations are perhaps now obliterated. They were never built by the Mound Builders and never "aboriginal." It is extremely improbable that they were the work of human hands. The mounds and other earth elevations built by the

Mound Builders were of noticeable height; after ages, the lowest sepulchral or burial mounds were at least three feet high. Often the temple or observation mounds were 30 or 40 feet high. Those now at St. Paul are from 20 to 30 feet. An earth elevation only 24 inches high is not a mound built hy men. It is an elevation formed naturally hy the washing and drifting of the soil or other physical causes due to the action of the natural forces. Where vegetation is "thicker and taller" on a little elevation it is often the case that the elevation itself was caused hy the carcass of a dead buffalo which manured the soil so that the grass and weeds grew luxuriantly, and the fallen vegetation, uniting with the decayed matter of the animal, formed an elevation a little higher than the surrounding area.

The Mound Builders always left indubitahle evidences of their occupation of a country. They built mounds for sepulchral or burial purposes, and these were commonly about four or five feet high; other mounds containing the bodies of important personages were of greater elevations and proportions. Then they manufactured pottery, pieces of which, generally fragments, were found on or near the prohahle sites of their towns and villages. In various localities they made stone and flint implements, such as axes, hammers, knives, arrow heads, lance or spear heads, mortars, pestles, spades and shovels, etc. These things were prohahly made near the quarries where the material was obtained. In Minnesota there is only one place where what is commonly called flint is found, and this place is near Little Falls, in Morrison county, on the Upper Mississippi. This material is prohahly white quartz, but arrow points and other articles were made from it, and myriads of chippings are yet at the quarry.

Primeval implements and articles of flint are picked up in many portions of Minnesota and perhaps some have been found in McLeod county. But in almost every instance these articles are made of flint found in other states and brought hither and lost or dropped hy the users. They are not entitled to the distinction of having been "made in Minnesota." They are of pink, bluish, gray, and other colored flints and stones not found in Minnesota; some come from West Virginia. Only the Mound Builders made them; the Red Indians picked them up and used them, but they could not make them and said they never knew who did.

It is not certain who were the first Indians to occupy even temporarily, the country within the present limits of McLeod county. It is probable that no permanent residences in villages, or even individual homes, were ever made here. The Big Woods were occupied, in early Indian days, only on or near the Minnesota. There was an Iowa Indian village at Chaska in the long ago (probably about 1770) until the Sioux came down from the north and drove its occupants away. Ages before, there had been a Mound Builders' village at Chaska, and the mounds are still to be seen in the court house square. But it is hardly possible that either Mound Builders or Iowas even lived, for any considerable time, in this county.

So far as there is certain knowledge of the subject, the first Indian visits to McLeod county were made by the Sioux and the Cheyennes. The latter never had their homes east of the mouth of the Blue Earth; at least, there is no evidence that they had. The old missionary, Dr. T. S. Williamson, has recorded that 1837 the Sioux of the Upper Minnesota told him that when, in ahout 1770, their ancestors came to the lower Minnesota valley "they found the Cheyennes in it." But the mouth of the Blue Earth, or Mankato, is considered in the lower Minnesota country. The doctor also says that as late as 1877 the walls of an earthen fortification, built by the Cheyennes near the Yellow Medicine, were "plainly visible." (Vol. 3 Minn. Hist. Soc'y. Coll., pp. 283-84.) The Sioux came down to the Minnesota in 1769-70, from the Mille Lacs region, having heen driven out by the Chippewas hy the aid of fire arms furnished them hy the French of Lake Superior. The Sioux, in their turn, drove out the Iowas and Cheyennes, the former going down into Iowa and the latter into North Dakota, settling upon the river which still bears the pronunciation but not the correct spelling of their trihal name. (Part 1 Smitsn. Inst. ed of Handbook of Amer. Inds., Art, Cheyennes.)

The Cheyennes douhtless visited the country now embraced within McLeod county on hunting and trapping excursions, hut these were generally made in the Big Woods; the hunting trips were always made in that region. Only buffalo and deer were to be found on the prairies and they could not be hunted successfully with bows and arrows and spears, and the Cheyennes then had no other weapons. Neither had the Sioux at that time, hut not long after the English traders came (1765 to 1800) they gradually began to acquire fire-arms and ammunition for them.

At the right seasons the buffalos grazed upon the prairies and drank from the lakes, hut they could not well be killed with flint-pointed arrows and spears unless the hunter could

come close upon them; and he could not come within arrow-shot or spear-thrust distance of them unless on horseback—and the Indians of that period had no horses. There were buffalos here in plenty, and Buffalo creek was named for the presence on its banks of so many of them. Otter creek, in Hale and Winsted townships, and Bear creek, in Hutchinson and Rich Valley, were named because there were plenty of otters in the one and many bears on the banks of the other. So there was good hunting in the woods and good trapping in the streams, and the red hunters and white trappers of the early days did very well at their vocations in McLeod county, especially after traders came to the Minnesota river region and established posts at Chaska, at the Little Rapids, and at the Traverse des Sioux.

The Sioux nearest McLeod county country were at the present sites of Chaska and Shakopee, 30 miles east of Glencoe, and near Traverse des Sioux, 30 miles southward from the present county seat. In later years the former band was Chief Shakopee's and the latter Chief Rattling Moccasin's. There were four main bands of the Sioux in Minnesota. Shakopee's sub-band belonged to the M'de-wah-kan-ton main band, whose head chief was Wabasha, but Rattling Moccasin's belonged to the Wah-pay-ton main band, whose chief was The Orphan. Shakopee's people were the more frequent visitors to this county both before and after the first white settlers came. Mrs. Margaret A. Snider, who came to Glencoe in 1856, mentions, on another page, a friendly visit to her house of twelve of them. In 1862 a visiting party headed by Little Crow came to Hutchinson and were not so very friendly!

The nearest Chippewas were at Mille Lacs a hundred miles to the northward. They seldom passed through McLeod county; when they did, it was usually as they were going upon or returning from a hostile expedition against their hereditary and implacable enemies, the Sioux.

On one occasion, in 1846, when Sleepy Eye's Sioux village was at Swan Lake, in what is now Nicollet county, 35 miles south of Glencoe, a party of Chippewas took the war path through this county in a foray upon their foes. They expected to surprise Sleepy Eye and his warriors, but the Sioux had discovered their approach and were ready for them. The Chippewas themselves were surprised and driven back with some loss. One of their wounded warriors died on the retreat and, according to one tradition, his body was thrown into the Crow in the eastern part of Bergen township, to prevent the

Sioux from scalping it. Another account is that two Chippewas died and were buried on the south bank of the Crow, east of St. George, and that the place, with its grave mound, was known to early settlers as "the old Indian grave."

When in the course of events it came about that claims to the ownership or control of territory by the Indians were recognized, the country now included in McLeod county was considered Sioux territory. For a long time prior to 1825 the Sioux and Chippewas quarreled and fought over the country extending to the British line.. Each side wanted to be considered its absolute owner, and denied that the opposite side had any rights that were to be respected.

The great treaty made at Prairie du Chien, August 19, 1825, between and among all the Indian tribes of this region of the Northwest, established on paper the boundary between the Sioux and Chippewa country. The line began on the Red river, where Georgetown now stands, and then ran in a southeast direction to the Black river, in Wisconsin, and then down that river to the Mississippi. All north of the line was Chippewa country; all south belonged to the Sioux. But how many times each tribe trespassed and forayed upon the other, notwithstanding the boundary, cannot here be stated. The nearest point on this Indian boundary from the northern line of McLeod county was at the mouth of the Sauk river, or St. Cloud, 45 miles to the northward; so that our county was well within the recognized Sioux territory.

In 1843, by the terms of what is called the Doty Treaty (because made on the part of the United States by Hon. James D. Doty, of Wisconsin) the Sioux sold nearly all of their land in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Northeastern Iowa, to the General Government for a great Indian reservation. Into this reservation all of the Indians north of the Ohio, and of Mason & Dixon's line, and all east of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio, were to be dumped and the country was to become an Indian reservation forever—the same as the Southern Indian Territory, now a part of Oklahoma. This treaty was not ratified by the Senate, or McLeod county might still be Indian country.

The interest of the Sioux in this county was acquired by the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux, July 23, 1851. The Sioux of Minnesota, at that time, were composed of four principal bands, called the Lower and the Upper Bands. The Lower were the Meda-wa-kan-tons (pro. M'day-wah-kan-tons, accent on "wah,") and the Wa-pa-kootas, (pro. Wah-pay-kootas, ac-

cent on "pay,") and the Upper band was composed of the Sis-se-tons, (accent on "se") and Wa-pa-tons (pro. Wah-pay-tons, accent on "pay") with a few in the Lake Traverse region called the Cut-Heads. The country including McLeod county was claimed by the Upper Indians, the Sissetons and Wapatons, but chiefly by the latter, who made especial claim to the lower part of the upper division, which extended down to Traverse des Sioux. The chiefs of the Wapatons that signed the treaty, were Running Walker, The Orphan, Lame Devil, Sleepy Eye, Extends His Head Dress, Walking Spirit, Red Iron, and Rattling Moccasin. The last two and Sleepy Eye were the chiefs whose bands had most frequently visited this county. The head chief of the Wapatons was The Orphan, who was a man of but little force and not well known.

The treaty of Mendota was made by the Lower Sioux and signed August 5, 1851, by the chiefs and principal warriors or head men. By the terms of both treaties the Sioux ceded all their lands in Minnesota east of lake Traverse and the Sioux and Red rivers to the Mississippi, excepting a reservation running southeasterly from the west line of the ceded territory to the mouth of the Yellow Medicine river and Hawk creek; this reservation was to be ten miles wide on either side of the Minnesota, or, as the treaty reads, "ten miles on each side from the general course of said river." In addition to their lands in Minnesota, the Indians ceded a strip off of the eastern side of what is now South Dakota and all of their lands in Northwestern Iowa, in all about 23,750,000 acres. The price to be paid them was a little more than 12½ cents an acre or $3,075,000, part cash and part supplies. The cash, $2,520,000, was to be paid in fifty annual payments. (See any volume of U. S. Indian treaties; also Minn. in Three Centuries, Vol. 2, Chap. 23).

The treaties were radically amended by the Senate and were not fully confirmed, ratified, and proclaimed by President Fillmore until February 24, 1853. They were finally abrogated, and the lands and annuities of the Indians confiscated, by Congress in 1863, because of their participation in the great Sioux rebellion of 1862. Forty years later Congress restored a portion of their annuities to the Sissetons and Wapatons, and the old Lower Sioux bands are still striving to have similar benevolent legislation enacted for their benefit, or rather for the benefit of the descendants of those who signed the treaty, since there is not one of these signers now (1916) living.

CHAPTER IV.

McCLELLAND'S STORY OF McLEOD COUNTY.

At the celebration at Hutchinson, October 4, 1905, of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that city, an interesting, informing, and instructive historical address was made by Hon. R. H. McClelland, secretary and a leading member of the McLeod County Historical Society. Mr. McClelland's address was a concise historical sketch of McLeod county in its early and mature formative periods. He was editor of the Glencoe Enterprise from 1900 to 1907, and much of the information upon which the statements in his address were made had been obtained by his researches and investigations during that time. He was born in Ohio in 1844; served in the Union army during the Civil War; came to Minnesota and was admitted to the bar in 1874; was attorney of Scott county in 1881-82; came to Glencoe in 1886 and was mayor from 1893 to 1902. Many of the statements of his address are but repetitions and corroborations of what was printed elsewhere, but the excuse for the duplication must be apparent. In part Mr. McClelland said:

(Printed in full in the Hutchinson Leader of Oct. 6, 1905).

"Fifty years ago on the 11th of June last, that little band, composed of Col. John H. Stevens, Martin McLeod, A. J. Bell, James H. Mayall, W. S. Chapman, John Johnson, and Robert Vinton, pushed its way through the Big Woods, as the timbered land between Buffalo creek and Carver was then called, and beheld, as they emerged from the forest the lovely landscape spread out before them. On reaching the spot where Glencoe now stands, they determined to lay out a townsite. During the summer, fall, and winter, came Charles Hopkins, William Churchill, Peter Durfee, Henry Little, A. H. Rouse, Ducan McDougal, Dennis Corniea, Anthony Corniea, Prentiss Chubb, I. W. Cummings, J. V. McKean, Mr. Bates, John Smith, and some others, who settled on claims and founded homes about the new townsite.

"In November, 1855, a party composed of Asa, John, and A. Judson Hutchinson, R. H. Pendergast, Lewis Harrington, B. E.

Messer, John H. Chubb, Henry Chambers, and a few others started out from Minneapolis and traveled westward until they struck a point on the south fork of the Crow river, and there they laid out a village to which they gave the name of Hutchinson, after the Hutchinson Brothers, who constituted a noted musical organization and were members of the town company. Here, as at Glencoe, a townsite company was formed of which Andrew Jackson Bell was made chairman, and, on appointment by the townsite company, he and Lewis Harrington laid out the town into lots and blocks, and this was the beginning of Hutchinson. Mr. Bell was a Virginian and a pro-slavery man, while nearly all of the others, and especially the Hutchinsons, were anti-slavery, and indeed some of them were radical abolitionists. Yet all were of one sentiment on the main question, which was the establishment of a new district of civilization and progress on the frontier of the great Northwest, and the building and maintenance of permanent homes for themselves and families."

In his semi-centennial address Mr. McClelland gives the details of a disconcerting and disturbing Indian alarm in the summer of 1857, following the massacres, by Inkpaduta's band at Springfield, in this territory, and at Spirit Lake, Iowa. That the alarm was unfounded did not make it any the less disquieting for a time; happily the conditions were farcical and the ending almost ridiculous. Says McClelland:

"The Sioux Indians during those first years, especially during the fall and winter hunting seasons, were always camped in the neighborhood, usually at some point on Crow river near Koniska or on Buffalo creek above the village. They visited the settlers and exchanged venison for flour or meal and sometimes for tobacco. They were regarded as kindly disposed, but true to tradition they possessed retentive memories and were sure to resent a prior injury however long deferred.

"In the summer of 1857 word came from beyond St. Peter that a family had been massacred by the Sioux in revenge for an injury inflicted by some member of the unfortunate family and that 700 mounted Indians were on the warpath and headed in the direction of Glencoe. This word was hastily communicated to the surrounding settlers on a Saturday afternoon with the request that they assemble at Glencoe with their families and bring all guns and ammunition at hand with them, prepared to make a stand in defense of person and property should the Indians appear.

"A. B. White, a blacksmith and wagonmaker by trade, had been dispatched to St. Peter to procure such information as might be obtainable respecting the whereabouts of the Indians and the direction from which the attack on the town might be expected. The day following the circulation of the report, most of the settlers around about had assembled at Glencoe—men, women and children.

"Col. John H. Stevens, who had derived his title of colonel from having served as a subordinate in the commissary department in the Mexican war thirteen years before, was relied upon to conduct the defense. The guns were cleaned, all accessible ammunition was obtained and divided among the hastily improvised home guard. A detail was selected from among the bravest to stand guard during the night, and these having been provided with a countersign, were instructed to the effect that if anyone attempted to pass inside the guard line during the night to demand of him the countersign, 'three times,' and if no answer was received to shoot.

"Henry Jacobs, a German, then engaged in the mercantile business at Glencoe and who understood the English language but imperfectly, was placed on guard on the traveled highway leading from St. Peter to Glencoe and at about eleven o'clock that night he heard the sounds of horse's hoofs approaching the guard line from without, and the rider whom he could not see, was assumed to be the advance guard of the 700 blood thirsty Redskins armed with guns, tomahawks and scalping knives. Instantly he brought his gun to his shoulder, at the same time pressing the hammer backwards and demanding in tremulous tones, 'Who comes there three times?' The response came quickly. 'A. B. White of Glencoe, blacksmith and wagonmaker.' Although the Indians never came, the boys about town never ceased teasing Jacobs for the interpretation he had given to the colonel's instructions to the guards. The following day the settlers returned to the homes and all fears of any attack by the Indians soon passed away."

The Indian Battle at Shakopee in 1858. May 27, 1858, occurred a fight between the Chippewas and the Sioux on the Carver county side of the Minnesota, opposite Shakopee. The Sioux had a village at the latter place of 150 persons, composed of former members of four of the Lower Sioux bands. Not all of them had gone upon their reservation, farther up the Minnesota, and some of those who had gone there temporarily had returned to their old haunts. Mr. McClelland gives t account of his observation of the battle ground, soo

the conflict, and a fairly accurate account of the so-called "battle" itself:

"After we had raised the first little crop of wheat (either in 1857 or 1858, I can not now recall the exact date) I accompanied my father to Minneapolis to mill. We had an ox team and it required eight days to make the trip. We went via Carver and from thence east along the Minnesota river bottom north of the river and within sight of Shakopee, situated south of the river. When crossing quite a deep ravine, extending north and south and which emptied into the Minnesota, we discovered the dead bodies of several Chippewa Indians, horribly mutiliated; their scalps had been removed and their limbs severed from the body. I was much frightened and when leaving the river bottom, which was covered with grass, and upon entering the timber, we found where the Chippewas had cut down some small sapplings with which to make litters to carry away their wounded. In their haste they had left a small, bright colored shawl hanging on a bush which father was about to carry away but desisted by my expressing fears that some of the Indians might be lurking around and attack us.

"We learned from a settler, whom we soon afterwards met, that the particular occasion of the battle of the day before, between the Sioux and Chippewas, although always enemies, was that a Sioux had crossed from the Shakopee side to the opposite bank of the river and was there fishing near the shore, when a party of Chippewas crept cautiously down to the river, following the ravine, where they took the solitary Indian wholly unawares, and killed and scalped him. When the news reached the Sioux they crossed the river and the battle began. The Sioux succeeded in driving the Chippewas away, but their loss in killed and wounded was fully equal to that of the Chippewas. The citizens of Shakopee were said to have aided the Sioux by way of furnishing them with ammunition. The scene presented by the dead Indians lying along the way was my first personal observation of the results of actual war. Battles between these two tribes were matters of common occurance in early days."

The Chippewas were led by Chiefs Wadena, (or Little Hill) for whom the county was named, and Shagobe of the Gull Lake band. The Sioux had no general leader and were without a chief. They had come from the bands of Mankato, Cloud Myan, Rattling Moccasins, and Shakopee, but the main Shakopee band, under the old chief, was up on the Redwood reservation. The Chippewas said that they had 166 warriors present, but that less than 50 actually fought in the battle. They had five killed and fifteen sorely wounded. Their most noted warrior killed was Noon Day, a great fighter and Sioux killer, who was dressed so fancifully that for some time it was thought he was a chief. The most prominent wounded man was Chief Wadena, who was shot through both legs. The wounded that could not walk were carried to Minneapolis, where they were treated by white doctors. The Sioux had two killed and eleven wounded; one of the killed was of the noted Blue Stone family; the wounded were treated by Drs. Weiser and Wakefield, of Shakopee, and the Sioux repaid Dr. Weiser, five years later, when they killed him at the battle of Big Mound, North Dakota.

Elaborate space is given to the Shakopee Indian battle from the fact that at the time it engaged large attention among the pioneers of McLeod county. There was considerable excitement among them when the first news, wild and dreadfully exaggerated, reached the settlements. It was feared that, having become excited and blood-thirsty because of their victory over the Chippewas, the Sioux might be led to attack the whites, "just to keep their hands in," as some suggested. Only the presence of the 200 soldiers composing the garrison of Fort Ridgely, 40 miles away, could be depended upon to help in case of need; but with this protecting force and their own stout hearts and strong arms—and moreover their accurate firing fowling pieces—the men of the county soon became cool and confident.

According to McClelland, the first white child born in McLeod county was either Winona Hoover, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hoover, or Elizabeth Chapman, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Chapman, of Glencoe. Both children were born in 1856, but the exact dates of their births are not remembered. After her birth the career of Winona Hoover has not been learned. Elizabeth Chapman, when a young child, went with her parents to San Francisco, Cal. Here Mr. Chapman became wealthy and prominent and his daughter, Lizzie, the pioneer baby of primitive McLeod county, eventually married Jesse Grant, the second son of Gen. U. S. Grant.

The first deed for land was recorded May 24, 1856. By the terms of this document Henry Faude and Aloyse Baker conveyed to Samuel Barton the southeast quarter of section 10 in the township of Lynn. "Aloyse Baker" was really Alosi Becker, a German and a Carver county man.

CHAPTER V.

MARTIN McLEOD AND HIS TIMES.

The county was named for Hon. Martin McLeod, who, was one of its earliest visitors and pioneers, and who had promoted its organization, as he had that of Hennepin county, and who was one of the most prominent and influential men of the Territory, at the time.

Martin McLeod was far more than a mediocre man. His large ability was recognized very readily by his fellow pioneers and he was placed in positions of trust and influence in which he rendered important service for the development and general welfare of Minnesota. He was the colleague of Joseph R. Brown, General H. H. Sibley, Alexander Ramsey, Norman W. Kettson, and others who laid the foundations of the commonwealth of timbers good and strong and securely placed. He was born at Montreal of Scotch parentage in 1813 and came to Minnesota in 1837. He was a trader under Sibley for many years. He established a homestead at Bloomington, on the north bank of the Minnesota, in the southern part of Hennepin county, in 1849, and here he died November 20, 1860, at the age of 47. His family, of course, was Scotch. The name Leod is Scotch Gaelic and according to the Gaelic dictionaries, means a mangling or cutting. Its application as a human name meant that the recipient mangled or cut in pieces the victims he slew. Mc is a contraction of the Gaelic word "mac," which means a son. Therefore McLeod means the son of a man that mangles the bodies of those he slays. Some of the common people among the Scotch say that Mac Leod means a wood cutter. Glencoe is also Gaelic for a little valley: Glen, a valley; coe, (a contraction of coeh) small or little.

Martin McLeod came to Minnesota from Manitoba in the early spring of 1837, so early that winter was still on. He had a most thrilling and perilous experience en route. Leaving Pembina February 26, in company with two lieutenants of the British army—an Irishman named Hayes and a Polander named Pars—and with the renowned Pierre Bottineau as a guide, he soon encountered snow storms and finally March 17, was struck by a terrific blizzard. In this storm the two officers perished and McLeod and Bottineau came near their deaths. They arrived at Joseph R. Brown's trading house at Lake Traverse March 21; reached Lac qui Parle April 7, and Fort Snelling April 16.

After his death some of his papers, especially his diaries, came into the possession of his firm, faithful, and intimate friend, Col. John H. Stevens, so frequently mentioned in this history. In his interesting and valuable little book, entitled "Recollections of Minnesota and Its People" (1890) Col. Stevens (pp. 345-53) copies the portions of McLeod's diary or journal narrating his adventuresome journey into Minnesota. Although occupying considerable space, the part of the journal referred to is reprinted in this volume, for the reason that it narrates a remarkable incident in the life of the man for whom McLeod county was named and who was its most prominent founder, and for the additional reason that it describes one of the dreadful perils to which early visitors to the Minnesota country were liable.

Extracts from the diary follow:

"Sunday, February 26, 1837. Left LaFourche, Red River Colony, Territory of Hudson's Bay, in the evening, and came three miles up the settlement to prepare for an early start tomorrow on foot for St. Peter's, 750 miles from this.

"Monday, February 27. Started at daybreak; cold, with a sharp head-wind. About 10:00 P. M. a severe snow-storm commenced; obliged to take shelter in the house of Mr. Micklejohn. Came about five miles; 5:00 P. M. cleared off; prospects of a fine day; preparing snow shoes, etc., for journey.

"Wednesday, March 1. Left encampment at sunrise; found it exceedingly cold sleeping out after having been in the house for two months. Came forty miles today. Arrived at a shanty where we found fourteen persons, men, women, and children, without food. They had been living for seven days with an occasional hare and pheasant. The hunter's life is ever a precarious one. We relieved them with pemmican from our stock for the journey, which will in all probability be the cause of our fasting some days before we reach Lake Traverse, the first trading-post from this, distant more than 400 miles.

"Friday, March 3. Had a cold and stormy night; unable to leave camp before nine o'clock; wind ahead until 12:00 o'clock, when it changed to the north and brought with it a snow-storm which caught us on the prairie many miles from shelter; 3:00 P. M. came to a small wood on the bend of Tongue river;

one of our party, Mr. Pars, not having come up, we encamped. Mr. Pars has no snowshoes; he persisted in not bringing any with him, which may yet lead to unhappy consequences as he is unable to keep up with us on the plains, and should we be separated by a storm he will inevitably perish; indeed the poor fellow this day said he would perish in this journey. Felt miserably fatigued, and my feet are severely blistered with the strings of my snowshoes; at every step the blood from my toe oozes through my moccasins. We came through a beautiful prairie today, enclosed on three sides by woods which can be distinctly seen from the middle of the prairie; on the north by the wood on Pembina river; west by Pembina mountain, south by the trees bordering Tongue river—forming almost a complete circle of at least 100 miles.

"Monday, March 6. Bad walking; snow deep; encamped at 2:00 P. M. on Saline river, one of our party being too fatigued to proceed. Near the mouth of the river is a salt factory which must prove profitable as salt is worth sixteen shillings per bushel at Red River Settlement, 250 miles hence. The water here is perfectly clear and palatable; it is from a small lake, about twenty miles from this downwards, that the Saline flows.

"March 7. Last night excessively cold; today unable to leave camp; so stormy that it is impossible to see the distance of ten yards on the plain, and the distance to the next wood or place of encampment is more than thirty miles, which would endanger our lives should we attempt to cross the plain in the storm. Such is one of the many disadvantages encountered by the traveler in this gloomy region at this inclement season.

March 9. Excessively cold and stormy until noon; came long distance today; encamped long after sundown on a branch of Goose river; feel very fatigued; my feet cut and swollen from the continual use of the snowshoes, which, however, I begin to like, and prefer keeping them on where there is but little snow, and where they might be dispensed with; travel a greater distance in a day, with than without them; such is custom.

"March 11. Unable to make the "grandetraverse," (fifty miles) to Cheyenne river, the day being misty, and the landmarks which guide the traveler on the plains not visible. Came a short distance and encamped on the lower tributary of Goose river.

"March 12. Started at daybreak; route principally on immense hills; not a tree or shrub visible; saw thirteen buffaloes; one shot at by guide, (Pierre Bottineau,) but not killed though severely wounded; Mr. Pars unable to keep up with us, afraid to lose him, consequently we are unable to get across the plain to a place of encampment. Obliged to take up our place of rest for the night in a pond, among a few rushes, the only shelter for miles around; in the past months, in moments of extreme suffering, I have seen and felt the interposition of a ruling and merciful Providence. This evening, while we were all suffering the severest torments for want of water, and without hope of getting any for many hours, the guide espied at a distance the carcasses of two buffaloes. Being a hunter himself, curiosity led him to the spot when, to his great delight, and our relief, he found a few small pieces of wood, brought there by a hunter a few days previous, by which means we were enabled to melt a kettle of snow.

"March 13. Passed a more comfortable night than we had expected; morning miserable, having to creep out from under our buffalo skins, tie on our snowshoes, and take to the plains to warm ourselves; no fire, no water, no breakfast. I took a small piece of frozen pemmican, and ate it with a handful of snow, at the same time walking as fast as possible to warm myself. Soon after we started a violent storm came on; guide said we were lost and all would perish; advised him to take a direct course, as near as possible, and for that purpose to keep before the wind. At 3:00 P. M., having walked since daybreak more than thirty miles, we perceived, through the drift, a clump of trees, where we arrived soon after, happy to escape passing a second night on the plain, where it is more than probable we should have all been frozen to death. The guide says we did not come much out of our route, and that we are on a branch of the Cheyenne river, called the 'River of Rushes.'

"March 14. Last night so cold could not get a moment's sleep; today in camp; guide unable to go on, with sore eyes.

"March 16. Came through two prairies and encamped on Cheyenne river.

"Friday, March 17, 1837. This morning, when we left the camp, the weather was very mild and pleasant; guide discovered tracks of a deer and went in pursuit of it; meantime Mr. Hayes, Mr. Pars, and myself, directed our course across the plain towards a point of wood on Rice river; suddenly about 11:00 o'clock, a storm from the north came up that no pen can

describe. We made toward the wood as fast as possible; it was distant about three miles. I was foremost, the dogs following close to me. Mr. Hayes was not far distant, and Mr. Pars was two miles behind. In a few moments nothing was perceptible, and it was with difficulty I could keep myself from suffocating; however, I hastened on and in a short time caught a glimpse of the wood through a drifting cloud of snow. I was then not more than 300 yards from it, as near as I can possibly judge.

"At that instant I also saw Mr. Hayes, who had come up within 30 yards of me and called out that I was going in the wrong course, exclaiming, 'keep more to the right.' I replied, 'No, no; follow me quick.' I perceived him to stoop, probably to arrange the strings of his snowshoes. In an instant afterwards an immense cloud of drifting snow hid him from my view and I saw him no more. I cannot describe what my feelings then were; what must they have been a few seconds afterward when I found myself at the bottom of a ravine, twenty feet deep, from which I had to use the greatest exertion to save myself from being suffocated by the snow which was drifting down upon me.

"Upon gaining the edge of the ravine, which I effected with the greatest difficulty, having my snowshoes still on, (as my hands were too cold to untie the strings, which were frozen) I found the poor faithful dogs with their traineau (Traineau is French for sled or sledge) buried in a snow bank. Having dug them out, my next effort was to gain the wood, which I knew was on the opposite side of the ravine, about 20 yards over, yet I could not distinguish a tree, so close and thick was the snow drifting. An hour's exertion with the dogs and traineau through the deep snow in the ravine brought me into the edge of the wood, which I found was composed of only a few scattered trees, which would afford but a miserable shelter. I tried to make a fire. My matches were all wet; my hands were too cold to strike a spark with the flint and steel; what could be done? 'I must not perish,' said I to myself. I then thought of my companions. Alas, poor fellows, there could be no hope for them, as I had all the blankets, buffalo robes, provisions, etc., the dogs having followed me in the storm.

"Having dug a hole in the snow bank, I made a sort of a shelter with my cloak and a blanket, and rolled myself in a blanket and a large buffalo robe. I was then completely wet through, for a shower of sleet had accompanied the storm. In

a few moments it began to freeze; I was then so cold that I feared much that I would perish during the night. The night came; the storm continued unabated; my situation was truly miserable; companions and guide in all probability perished; myself in great danger of freezing also; and in a strange country some hundred miles from any trading post or settlement.

"I cannot say what I felt, although my usual feelings would arise to my relief frequently, and I would say to myself, 'What is passed cannot be helped; better luck next time; take it cooly'—which I was evidently doing with a vengeance! The greater part of the night was passed listening to the roaring of the storm and the dismal howling of the wolves, together with the pleasant occupation of rubbing my feet to keep them from freezing.

"Saturday, March 18. Never was light more welcome to a mortal. At dawn I crept from my hole, and soon after heard cries. Fired two shots; soon after guide came up; he had escaped by making a fire, and being a native, and a half-blood, his knowledge of the country and its dangers saved him. Mr. Pars was found with both his legs and feet frozen. All search for Mr. Hayes proved ineffectual. Remained all day near the scene of our disaster in the hope that some trace of Mr. Hayes might be found.

"Sunday, March 19. Started early with poor Pars on the dog traineau; at 2:00 P. M., found dogs unable to proceed with Pars, and he suffering too much to bear the pain occasioned by moving about. With the help of the guide made a hut to leave Mr. Pars in, where he will remain for five or six days, until I can send horses for him from Lake Traverse, 60 miles from this. Left with Mr. Pars all our blankets and robes, except a blanket each for guide and myself; also plenty of wood cut, and ice near his lodge to make water of. Out of provisions; obliged to kill one of our dogs, dog meat excellent eating.

"Monday, March 20. Morning stormy, accompanied with snow; unable to leave camp until 2:00 P. M., when guide and myself started; came a long distance and encamped in the Bois des Sioux; feel very weak and unwell.

"Tuesday, March 21. Left the Bois des Sioux at sunrise and arrived at dark at the trading house at Lake Traverse, having traveled 45 miles with a severe pain in my side and knee.

"March 23. Sent the guide with another person and two

horses and a cart for Mr. Pars and my trunk, etc.; with instructions to the men to search for the body of Mr. Hayes in order that it might be decently interred at the trading house.

"April 1. For the past nine days have remained at the trading house where I am well treated by Mr. (J. R.) Brown, the gentleman in charge for the American Fur Co. Saw the game of la crosse played very frequently, by both the squaws and the Indians. It is a very interesting game when well contested, and the female players are most astonishingly expert.

"April 2. This morning the two men returned. Poor Pars is no more. They found him in the hut, dead. He had taken off the greater part of his clothes, no doubt in the delirium of a fever caused by the excruciating pain of his frozen feet. In the hut was found nearly all the wood we left him, the food, and a kettle of water partially frozen. Everything indicated that he had died the second or third day of our departure from him. No trace of the body of Mr. Hayes was found. The poor fellow has long ere this become food for the savage animals that prowl around the boundless wilds. Thus has miserably perished a young and amiable young man at the age of twenty, in the full vigor of youth, full of high hopes and expectations.

"April 3. This day the body of poor Pars was consigned to his last abode, the silent and solitary tomb. It is a source of consolation to me, amid my troubles, that I have been enabled to perform this last duty to a friend with all due respect. Would that I could say the same of Mr. Hayes. I have, however, left directions with all the Indians near the post to search for his bones and inter them. They are about to depart on their spring hunts and will in all probability find his remains. I can do no more.

"April 5, 1837. Left Lake Traverse at 10:00 o'clock; came twenty miles through a hilly prairie, and encamped at 3:00 P. M.

"April 6. Came forty miles today, and encamped at Pomme de Terre river.

Friday, April 7. Cold and stormy; had some difficulty in getting across Pommede de Terre river; made horses swim; got the baggage and cart across on some pieces of jammed ice; arrived at Lac-qui Parle at 2:00 P. M.; well received by Mr. Renville, who has a trading post for the Indians here.

"Saturday, April 8. As the weather appears unsettled, prevailed upon Mr. Renville to remain with him till Monday.

Today visited a Rev. Mr. Thomas W. Williamson, a missionary sent into this country two years ago by the American Board of Foreign Missions, for the conversion of the Dakota Indians of this place. Mr. Williamson's family resides with him. He has two assistants, (a young lady, his wife's sister, and a young man who tried to convert me) in his arduous undertaking. Mr. Williamson can now speak a good deal of the Dakota language, and I believe he made some translations from the Bible.

"Sunday, April 9. Went to hear Mr. Williamson preach. He also read a chapter from the New Testament in Dakota, and a young man present read another chapter in French. A number of the Psalms of David were sung in Dakota by half-breeds and Indians. The audience consisted of half-breeds, Indians, Canadians, and a few whites.

"Monday, April 10. Came 30 miles; encamped at River L. Eau (Gillow Medicine) April 11; came thirty-five miles; encamped at 6:00 P. M. near the St. Peter's river. Crossed today, the Castor, (Beaver), and Petite (little) rivers. Saw a great number of flocks of wild geese and swans.

"April 13. Came 30 miles; encamped at 5:00 P. M. at the Monte de Sioux, at the trading house of Mr. Provencalle.

"Friday, April 14. Embarked at sunrise in a canoe with Indians and squaws who were going down to where the St. Peter joins the Mississippi; at Fort Snelling. Have for company ten Indians and squaws, in three canoes. These people have in one of their canoes the bodies of two of their deceased relations, which they intend carrying to a lake near the Mississippi more than one hundred miles from this. In many instances these people bring the bodies of their friends much farther, when it is the wish of the dying person to be deposited in a particular place.

"Saturday, April 15. Morning rainy; did not leave encampment till 11:00 o'clock; 3:00 P. M. passed Petite (Little) Rapids, and arrived at the trading house of Mr. Faribault, where we stopped a few moments.

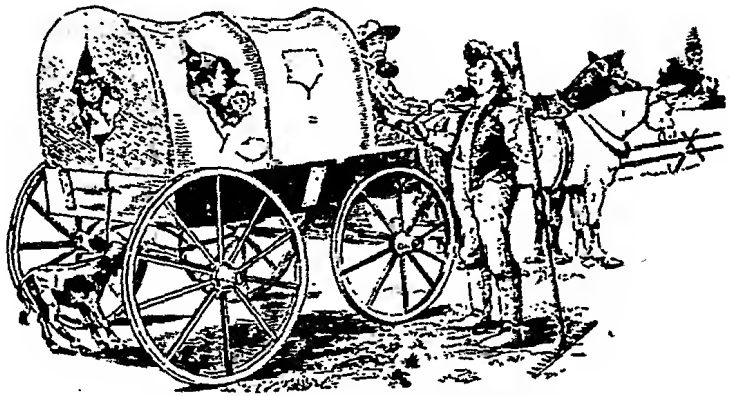
"Sunday, April 16. 3:00 P. M. At last have arrived at Fort Snelling, St. Peter's, having escaped a variety of dangers, and endured great fatigue and privations in the Sioux country."

Noting the incident narrated on preceding pages, and commenting on the general character and adventurous career of this distinguished pioneer, Col. Stevens wrote:

"At the time of this adventure Mr. McLeod was but 25

years of age, and during his life as a fur trader, he met with other thrilling adventures. He was stationed for some time out on the frontier, and his duties required him to make frequent journeys among the Indians in all kinds of weather and under varied circumstances. On one occasion, in 1844, he went to the Bald Butte, up on the Cheyenne, in what is now North Dakota. On his return, he encountered some Yankton Sioux, who had been up to the Red river country and had been fired on by the half-breeds, losing some of their number. A few hours before McLeod ran into them they had come upon a tramp trader, from whom they had procured some whiskey and they were now wild, wolfish and reckless. They fired some shots at McLeod, who squared himself before them, and finally charged them, telling them if they harmed him at all they had better kill him at the first shot, or he would kill some of them; that unless he was killed he would take the matter of revenge into his own hands, but if he perished the traders and retainers would avenge his death a hundred fold. He escaped without injury, but the next day came near being trampled to death by an immense herd of buffaloes."

The memory of Martin McLeod, one of the best specimens of these gallant and adventurous spirits is one that Minnesotans must ever delight to honor. This sturdy Schotch-Canadian had all the qualities of a leading pioneer. He was intelligent, quick-witted, and sagacious; he was well educated, well informed, and even accomplished. In his little trading-house far up in the wilderness near Lac qui Parle, his hours of recreation were spent in reading Plutarch, Ben Jonson, Shakespeare, Montesquien and the best literature of the day, and he was continually sending down to Sibley at St. Peter, his superior in the fur trade, for more books.



McLEOD COUNTY PIONEERS

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY DAYS IN GLENCOE.

Not until the early summer of 1855 was the first permanent white settlement made in McLeod county. As has been stated, the region was known and in good repute, but there were other locations nearer to towns, mills, river landings, and other advantages and these locations were naturally settled first. On May 21, 1855, the party mentioned on an earlier page of this history, the members of which were from Minneapolis, entered the county with the intent of forming a permanent settlement. Col. John Harrington Stevens, one of the most valuable citizens of Minnesota in early days, was a member of this party. Writing of its operations in the Glencoe Register of May 15, 1858, Col. Stevens says that when this party came to the present limits of McLeod county civilization had not reached this part of Minnesota and there were no traces of the white race within a radius of 30 miles in either direction from Glencoe.

Col. Stevens writes that the party at first thoroughly explored and examined the country, decided upon a location, and returned to Minneapolis. Within a few days thereafter they had arranged to establish a sort of colony on Buffalo creek, an advance guard and picket post of a great army of development and civilization. A detail was selected from the original party to go out and do the rough work. As has been stated, the original party consisted of Col. John H. Stevens, Hon. Martin McLeod, Andrew J. Bell, D. W. Fields, James H. Mayall, J. V. McKeen, Wm. S. Chapman, John Johnson, and Hon. Robert Vinton. According to Col. Stevens's account, the men selected to begin active work in the new colony were Andrew J. Bell, Wm. S. Chapman, J. V. McKeen, D. W. Fields, "and one or two others." It cannot be stated with certainty who these "others" were.

In the advertisement of Glencoe printed in the Register in August, 1857, it is stated that the town was laid out in June, 1855, by Martin McLeod, John H. Stevens, Samuel Mayall, Franklin Steele, A. J. Bell and Isaac B. Edwards. The Stev-

ens account does not mention Steele, Edwards, or Samuel Mayall, but names J. H. Mayall, (brother of Samuel) and D. W. Fields, J. V. McKeen, Wm. S. Chapman, John Johnson, and Hon. Robert Vinton, who are not mentioned in the Register article. Who wrote that advertisement cannot be stated here.

The pioneer party reached the site of Glencoe June 11, or 20 days after the original explorers, and immediately began operations. After surveying the town site Bell and Chapman began the erection thereon of two small cabins, and McKeen made his "claim," which he afterwards owned in fee, adjoining the southeastern part of the town. Wm. S. Chapman held the plow which drove the first furrow in the county. He wanted to be the first plowman in the county and he turned up the sod within a few hours after his arrival, June 11. For some weeks, or until they had time to build cabins, the town founders slept in their covered wagons. There were some discomforts, the chief of which was probably the attacks of mosquitoes which came in great swarms, assailed them savagely and incessantly, and nearly frenzied them at times. The poor horses also suffered severely from the winged pests.

The town was named before it was fairly founded. Martin McLeod suggested the name, and everybody liked it. There seemed a fair resemblance between the valley of the Buffalo and the historic vale of Scotland, and the euphony of the name was pleasing. Slow progress was made during the first year of the existence of Glencoe, because of the lack of lumber and other building materials. In order to obviate this difficulty the proprietors of the town arranged with Andy Bell and Wm. S. Chapman to put up a saw mill at Glencoe. Under the circumstances this was not only an important but a serious difficult undertaking. All the machinery for the mill had to be hauled from Minneapolis or Carver. The roads to either place were new and in bad condition, for the gospel of good roads had not then been preached in Minnesota. The mill was not put into operation until in August, 1856, more than a year after the founding of the town. Col. Stevens writes that this was the first mill built west of the Big Woods, and that upon its completion it was situated farther towards the setting of the sun than any other mill in Minnesota Territory.

Farming was begun in the early fall of 1855. Col. Stevens writes that there was but little land fitted for a crop that year, and he estimates that only about 20 acres of potatoes were raised "in the whole country west of the Big Woods." But considerable plowing was done that fall, preparatory to cultivation the next year. The Mayalls had about 35 acres plowed. Col. Stevens obtained 45 acres of fall plowing on his farm; Martin McLeod had 15 acres; J. V. McKeen, 5 acres; Chapman and Bell, 20 acres, and Isaac B. Edwards, 12 acres. Not one of these tracts was plowed in time to raise a crop that year. All the provisions that were used by the settlers during 1855 and the greater part of 1856 had to be brought into the county through the woods from the Minnesota river, commonly from Carver. This transportation was difficult and expensive, involving the breaking down of teams and wagons, the traversing of bad roads, three or four days of time on a trip, and general conditions of toil and fatigue.

According to Col. Stevens the first merchant in Glencoe was Francis W. Hanscomb, but he did not continue in business very long and then began farming. He was succeeded by Clayborne Chandler in June, 1856. Soon afterward a Mr. Parshall opened a store at Hutchinson and for some years he was the pioneer merchant west of the Big Woods.

The first blacksmith was Lawrence Gillick, an Irishman, who came in 1856. He was, like many of his countrymen, an ardent Democrat in politics, was chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Helen township in 1858 and the same year headed his party's County Central Committee. In 1860 he was census enumerator for McLeod county and did his work very well in spite of the trouble he had with the spelling of Norwegian, Bohemian, French and German proper names. Stevens wrote of him in May, 1858, that he was "an honest, first-rate man and a good mechanic." In late life he was for some years, the town marshal of Glencoe and was held in great respect by all classes of citizens.

The first minister in Glencoe, who was also the first minister in McLeod county, was Rev. Henry Elliott, of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was pastor of the M. E. church of Glencoe from April, 1856, to June, 1857, and was succeeded by Rev. John Pugh, and he by Rev. McWright, the second resident minister in Glencoe and the county.

June 11, 1856, the citizens celebrated the first anniversary of the founding of Glencoe by a banquet, speech-making, etc. The Henderson Democrat said that visitors were present from Henderson, Carver, and other outside towns.

On the 15th of August the general store building of Henry

Jacobs had been fully completed. Opposite the store a fine new dwelling occupied by Rev. J. J. Hill, had been erected. J. Folsom's "Pioneer House," the principal village hotel, and the barn in connection had both been remodeled and improved. A frame dwelling house on B. E. Graham's lot was being roofed. The residences of B. F. Buck and Clayborne Chandler had been corniced and otherwise improved. A month or more previously Peter W. Savage had finished and occupied his new cottage and Fayette E. Ford and Elliott, carpenters, were at work on the house of Mr. Tiffany, opposite the Savage cottage. Ford & Elliott had also built a carpenter's shop for themselves, and Mr. Elliott had built a good house on his own lot. Mr. Hoffman's residence was being repaired and improved by Carpenter McKinney. Dean & Seaver's store building was finished in the early spring and painted white in August. The large dwelling house of James Egbert was nearing completion. Snyder & Close were running their steam mill. Bates & McKee's large hotel was nearing completion. J. B. & T. L. Denny were completing their new house. C. G. Mickel had erected a shoe store and dwelling house. The new Register building was completed and the editor's dwelling finished about September 1. New residences, neat and comfortable but modest, had been built by Mr. Clyde, Mr. McClary, I. W. Cummings, and F. A. Cummings. The Register claimed the population of the town was "nearly 500."

Agitation had already begun to secure the extension of the "Milwaukee & Prescott railroad" west from Hastings or Nininger to Glencoe via Carver and Henderson.

The Fourth of July was duly and enthusiastically celebrated in the town hall and 250 persons participated. Henry Little presided, Rev. H. Elliott was chaplain, Wilber Elliott read the Declaration, and L. L. Baxter of Glencoe and A. W. Freeman were the orators of the day. The Hutchinson Brothers (John, Judson, and Asa,) sang several songs and at 3:00 o'clock there was a "grand banquet," the dinner table, according to the Henderson Democrat, being "loaded with all the luxuries of the season." After the dinner, there were toasts and responses, etc.

The first numbers of the Register (in August, 1857) contained an advertisement, (which ran several weeks) of the advantages, happy conditions, and brilliant prospects of Glencoe. The advertisement read:

"Glencoe is the county seat of McLeod county, Minnesota.

It is 45 miles from St. Paul and 60 miles directly west from Hastings and Nininger, on the Mississippi. It is the key to the great Northwestern prairies and the center of the very best agricultural district in Minnesota.

"The country between Glencoe and Carver (thirty miles east,) is covered with a heavy body of timber, of the best quality for building and fencing purposes, while on the west stretches far away to the Missouri river one of the most beautiful prairies in the world, dotted with small groves making most delightful places for the country residence and the farm house.

"This town was laid out in June, 1855, by Hon. Martin McLeod, Col. J. H. Stevens, Hon. Samuel Mayall, Franklin Steele, A. J. Bell, and Isaac B. Edwards. But little was done towards improving the town until the following year. Although improvements were commenced here but little more than one year ago, the village of Glencoe now contains about 500 inhabitants. It has stores, two large hotels, a steam saw mill to which is soon to be attached a flouring mill, and many other business buildings. There have been erected the present summer about thirty buildings, and new houses are springing up every day. About twenty more buildings are now under contract and will be finished this fall.

"Provisions have been made for the erection of a school house, which will be completed this fall. The building is to cost $1,500. Two churches are soon to be built at this place. The large donations made by the town company to aid in the erection of these churches, together with other means which can at any time be obtained by the denominations to whom the donations were made, will secure the erection of these buildings next summer, if not this fall.

"Glencoe is settled by an honest, intelligent class of inhabitants, many of whom have left the rugged hills of New England and in the far west sought this delightful place as their future home. All labor, and consequently all prosper."

June 24, 1857, Mrs. Eliza M. Cummins, wife of J. W. Cummins, died of typhoid fever, at the age of 27 years and 2 months. April 16, 1858, Oscar Ernest Savage, aged two years, son of Peter W. and Helen Elizabeth Savage; May 17, 1858, Mrs. Rebecca S. Clinton, wife of Nathaniel Clinton, Jr., of typhoid fever, at the age of 32; June 22, 1858, Nathaniel Clinton, Sr., died very suddenly of heart disease, aged 67. The wife of R. E. Grimshaw, of Grimshaw Settlement, near Glencoe, died September 4, 1857.

The first post office at Glencoe was established in the latter part of 1855 with Andrew J. Bell as postmaster. He resigned in October, 1856, and was succeeded by Luman G. Simons.

During the winter of 1856-57 certain representatives of the intellectual element of Glencoe formed an organization called the Lyceum. The object was the encouragement of literature and the education of the members. Meetings were held each week during the winter and at these meetings there were literary exercises, a debate, etc. The society reorganized in the winter of 1857-58 and again during the winter of 1858-59. In the former season—the Register having been established the previous summer—a literary weekly paper called "The Evening Star" was published weekly by the society. The publication was printed in the Register office and the paper continued during the season of 1858-59. The editors during the latter year were M. W. Rew and Miss Lizzie McKeen, who declared the little paper was "Devoted to Instruction and Amusement." The contents of the paper would be fairly derided in these days. The articles were sentimental, effeminate, puerile and not all practical. Yet the little sheet was very popular and some hundreds of copies were regularly sold at five cents a copy. In the winter of 1857 the secretary of the Lyceum was W. F. Elliott, the editresses of the "Evening Star" were Mrs. B. F. Buck and Mrs. I. W. Cummings, and the meetings were held in Mickel's hall. One of the subjects debated by the Society was: "Resolved, That the signs of the times presage the downfall of the nation." Already many people had predicted the disruption and final destruction of the American Union by the disunionists of the South who were clamoring for the secession of the States because of the imminent prospect of the election of a "Black Republican" president.

The first banking institution in Glencoe was the Exchange Bank, which was established in the winter of 1858-59. Its stated capital was $50,000 and the principal officers were D. Graham, president and N. Graham, cashier. Just who were the real owners of the bank cannot here be stated.

An advertisement of the bank in the Register of the spring of 1859 stated that it was organized "under the general banking law." This law had been passed soon after the admission of the state and was modeled after the Wisconsin law, which had been in operation but a short time and which proved very unwise and ineffective so far as helping along financial operations in the new states was concerned. It was drawn in the interest of bankers. Under its provisions the bills issued by

the banks were redeemable in coin at the place where they purported to be issued. These were the days of the "free banking" system, when banks were allowed to issue their notes which became the circulating medium of the commercial business of the country, and they, with the bills or notes of the few state banks, constituted three-fourths of that medium; there was but little gold and silver in circulation, and in 1859 nearly all of the gold coin was newly minted from the mines of California. The state bank money was issued by certain state governments under boards of state officers. Practically this money was at par with gold and it was remarkable if every dollar of this state bank money was not ultimately redeemed at its face value; it was also remarkable if a "free bank" bill was so redeemed!

It was charged that the Exchange Bank of Glencoe was not all that it claimed to be. The allegation was made that it was the property of parties other than the Grahams, and that the real proprietors, who lived in Minneapolis and elsewhere, designed to use the bills of the bank in their own interest and did not care whether or not they were ever redeemed. It was doubtless the full intent of the law that the banks were to be actually established and maintained where their notes were dated and ostensibly issued; that is to say, the notes or bills of the Exchange Bank of Glencoe were to be actually issued at Glencoe, where they were made payable.

But the banks were permitted to have agencies elsewhere than at the place of issue, and there was no express provision of the law that notes should not be issued at these agencies; they were, however, to be redeemed at the place where the bank was actually established. The Glencoe bank had its agencies in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and elsewhere. It was the practice of the bank and its agencies to issue these notes from the agencies and then when the holder of the bill wanted it redeemed he would be told to take it away out on the frontier to Glencoe, the legal place of redemption! The Bank of Minnesota, at St. Paul, was owned by Sewell, Ferris & Company, of New York, who also owned the Nicollet County Bank, of St. Peter.

In the fall of 1859 the great banking house of Sewell, Ferris & Co. failed and precipitated another panic and another period of financial depression. The branch banks, or "agencies" of the Glencoe Exchange and other banks had flooded the country with the paper money of the main bank. St. Paul was full of Glencoe Exchange and Nicollet County Bank

bills. Minneapolis had them too. The banks of the two towns began to tumble, and people ran to them and demanded the redemption in coin of the bills for which they (the banks) were the agencies. But the bankers coolly referred the bill-holder to the main bank at the purported place of issue. Thus the holder of a Glencoe Exchange Bank bill was directed to go to Glencoe and get coin for his bill; a holder of a Nicollet County note was politely but firmly told to go to St. Peter and there have his bill redeemed in coin. The Nicollet County Bank had out about $35,000 of its notes and only $5,000 in gold to redeem them. Mackubin & Edgerton, of St. Paul, had enough of the Nicollet notes to wipe out this amount and sent up a swift messenger, who killed three horses in his mad ride, but got the money. The other holders had to wait for their money until under a provision of the law, they and the issues of other banks were redeemed by the state auditor at from 14 to 40 cents on the dollar. (See the Andrews History of St. Paul, 1890, the Holcombe and Bingham History of Minneapolis, 1915, and other Minnesota historical publications.)

In the summer of 1859 two "raids" upon the Exchange Bank were made by other bankers who presented the bank's notes and demanded the gold for them. About July 10 they drew out perhaps $5,000. July 20 they made another attack. Both raids were made by two St. Paul bankers, Capt. N. J. T. Dana, formerly of the regular army and a Mr. White. Noting the second raid the Register said that Dana and White drew out $6,000, and added: "They had such good luck before they thought they would try it again * * * In due time the gold will be forthcoming and we guess the bank can stand it."

In August a St. Paul firm, Kessler & Riehl, presented through R. L. Gorman, a notary public, (and son of Ex-Governor Gorman) notes of the Glencoe bank to the amount of $1,200 and demanded the gold for them. The bank refused the demand; whereupon Gorman protested the notes, and the State Auditor, then W. F. Dunbar, gave notice that thereafter all the circulating notes of the Exchange Bank of Glencoe that were countersigned and registered would be redeemed by him out of the trust funds deposited in the State Treasury for that purpose, as provided under the banking law. This virtually put the bank out of business.

The first building burned in Glencoe was a house owned by C. H. Pettit, of Minneapolis, but which was occupied by C. L. Snyder and family at the time it was burned, which was in 1858. Mr. Snyder had $2,000 in paper money burned up. The

second building burned was a barn belonging to S. H. Harris and it, with a quantity of hay, corn, and farming implements, was consumed May 22, 1859. The citizens had hard work to prevent the fire from extending to other buildings. The total loss by the fire was only $500, but it was regarded as a calamity. In the summer of 1859 there was considerable discussion in Minneapolis and Glencoe over the proposition to build a plank road between the two towns. The Minneapolis Journal and the Glencoe Register warmly advocated the project. Prospects for a railroad between the two points were very unpromising, and the dirt roads were not at all reliable. The road could be built for a long distance through the Big Woods, and portable saw mills could easily supply the lumber needed. It was proposed that the new thoroughfare be a toll road, and it was believed that a charge of 25 cents for a team and loaded wagon between the towns, with other tolls in proportion, would be sufficient to keep the road in repair. Eventually, however, the project was abandoned.

In July, 1859, Buffalo creek was under flood conditions. "It is higher than it has ever been before within the memory of white men," said the Register, advising that "steamboats of a good size could come up to Glencoe, and even go many miles farther up stream."

The quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church for the Glencoe district was held at Glencoe January 21 and 22. The presiding elder, Rev. A. G. Perkins, preached the quarterly sermon and conducted the services. It is claimed that this was the first Methodist quarterly meeting held in the county.

A mass meeting of citizens held February 18, 1860, decided upon building a "suitable" school house and the levying of a public tax to defray the expense. Glencoe then constituted School District No. 1. The teachers for the winter of 1860 were Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Folsom, and the school was held in the original little building erected in 1856.

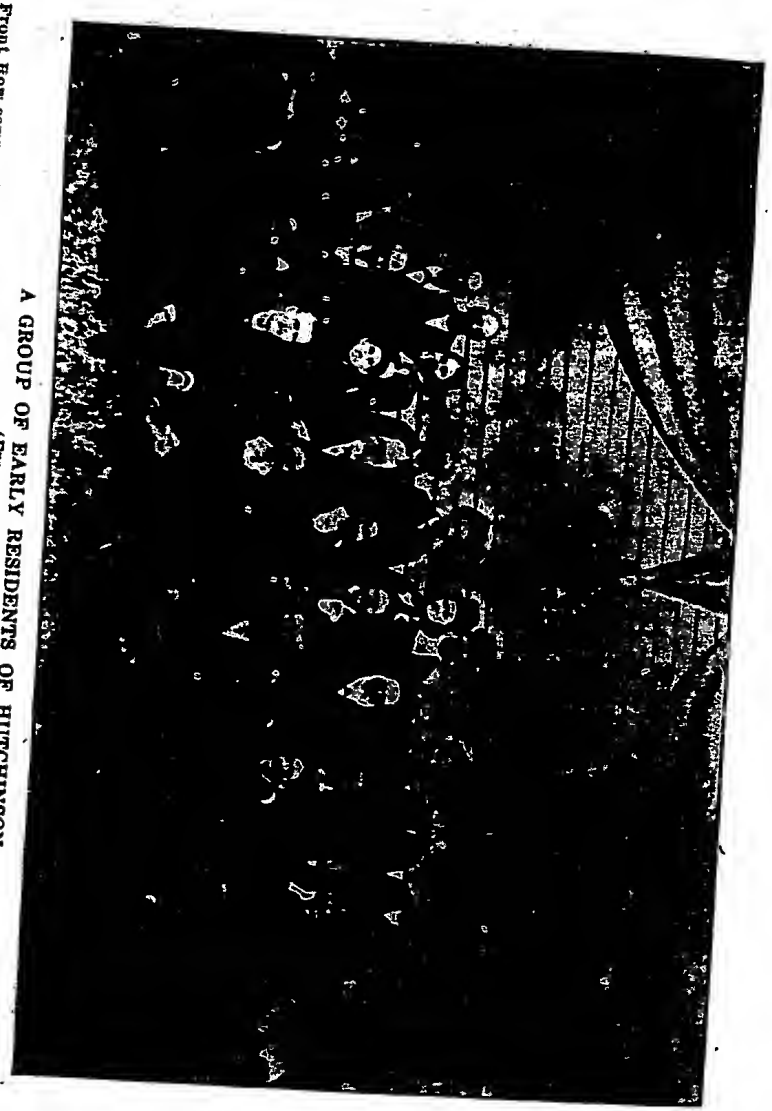
CHAPTER VII.

EARLY DAYS IN HUTCHINSON.

The advent of the first white settlers on the present site of the city of Hutchinson was Monday, November 19, 1855. On October 4, 1905, almost 50 years after this first settlement, the people of the town held a great anniversary meeting in celebration and honor of the important historic incident and the participants therein. One of the features of this celebration was an address by Dr. Kee Wakefield, upon the early history of Hutchinson and McLeod county. The address, is so sufficiently complete and elaborate, although succient, clear, and informing, that no excuse is necessary for its incorporation, in part and verbatim, in this history. The statement of facts are well nigh incontrovertible and the style and manner of the composition cannot well be improved upon. Portions of Dr. Wakefield's address read:

"November 16, 1855, a party consisting of Asa B., John and Judson Hutchinson, Lewis Harrington, B. E. Messer, R. H. Pendergast, Col. John H. Stevens, E. E. Johnson, John H. Chubb, Henry Chambers, L. N. Parker and John Calef, left Minneapolis for the purpose of exploring the country west of the Big Woods, and, if a suitable location could be found, to locate a townsite and establish a settlement, the town to be named Hutchinson. They went by way of Minnehaha Falls to Carver and Glencoe. There they were joined by W. S. Chapman and A. J. Bell.

"Late in the afternoon of Monday, November 19, they arrived on the summit of what is now known as the Anderson Hill, south of Hutchinson. Halting there, they looked out across the site of the future city of Hutchinson. There was a general exclamation, 'We have found it!' and enthusiasm went up to fever heat. Picture these men standing there and looking down on such a beauty spot of God's creation. He had created few more enchanting. No wonder they were inspired with new life and vigor. The great spirit of true life met them there and filled them to the brim. They came down across the level prairie, north, fired by the beauty of their



A GROUP OF EARLY RESIDENTS OF HUTCHINSON

(From an Old Photograph)

Front Row commencing at left—L. P. Harrington, Martin Harrington, Will Stvright, Lizzie Pendergast, Sam G. Anderson, Jr.
Second Row—Katherine Campbell, John Hutchinson, George Belden, Mrs. George Belden, Henry Putnam, Mrs. Henry Putnam,
Sarah Harrington, Dr. John Bentley, Mrs. John Bentley, Mrs. C. D. McKeen, Asa B. Hutchinson, Elizabeth Anderson,
Third Row—Holt Hutchinson, Campbell, Mrs. Benjamin Nicholls, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. L. Carlton,
Mrs. L. M. Harrington, Mrs. D. R. Shvright, Mrs. John Estes, Seth Nicholls, Mrs. Hutchinson,
Charles D. Harrington, Abby Hutchinson,

surroundings—the grove, the river, the hills—and camped at sundown where the margin of the grove reached the river. Here some of the men who made Hutchinson spent the first night within its boundaries.

"The next day they looked over the surrounding country and selected claims after deciding to locate a townsite comprising a full section of land. Each man selected 160 acres of land to his liking. All left for Glencoe in the afternoon of the 21st, and arrived in Minneapolis on Friday, the 23rd. At Glencoe they organized the Hutchinson Townsite Company, and elected A. J. Bell president, B. E. Messer secretary and treasurer, and chose a committee to draft suitable papers for incorporation.

"November 30 Lewis Harrington and William Gosnell started back from Minneapolis for Hutchinson with a load of supplies, drawn by an ox team. At Carver they were joined by James E. Chesley, R. H. Pendergast and T. H. Clark. They had a hard trip, and did not reach their destination until 2:00 P. M. December 6. They built a log cabin, 14 by 16 feet near the first camping place. This cabin was enclosed December 11, and was the home of any who remained in Hutchinson that winter. Lewis Harrington was engaged in surveying from this time to January 4, when he left with Chubb for Minneapolis, and returned with Henry Chambers, April 5. May 1, Harrington, with ten men, left Watertown, then called Rapid Water, and surveyed and cut out a road from that place to Hutchinson. They made bridges and completed a passable road, finishing and arriving at Hutchinson on May 12. This made a much shorter route from Minneapolis to Hutchinson, and it was used from that time on.

"Meanwhile, in the winter John H. Chubb and Andrew Chubb came and put up two log cabins. Isaac Hook came about the same time and assisted in this work. Lake Hook was named for him. About April 1 a log tavern, built by L. N. Parker, was completed. April 20 Solomon Pendergast, with his sons, William and Harrison, and Thomas B. Chesley, arrived. They found only five men here on their arrival. They were Barker, Croswell, Collier, R. H. Pendergast and Hook. Soon B. E. Messer and wife, and Miss Eva Bartley came—on April 27. These were the first women in Hutchinson. Messer moved into the log tavern, which was on block 50, north half—about where Zeleny's store now (1905) stands.

"During the summer came Henry Putnam, George Belden, the McKenzies, French, Campbell, Parshall, and Mrs. Fuller.

Putnam built a blacksmith shop in July. J. R. Parshall erected a small store near the tavern, and kept a very few goods. A sawmill was commenced in August and was soon in operation. September 27 a political county convention was held at Glencoe. October 14 was election day, and 16 votes—all Republican—were cast for Hutchinson and the surrounding country. The political sentiment of the Hutchinson colony was largely under the influence of the Hutchinson Brothers, who were zealous abolitionists; they and their fellow believers demanded that slavery throughout the United States should be abolished at once and forever. These people, at that time, and even until during the Civil War, were generally regarded with contempt and malevolence, as the Workers of the World and the anarchists of the day. It is but the truth to say that in the general esteem they were scarcely regarded as respectable citizens.

"Even a very large majority of the Republican party disclaimed either fellowship or sympathy with the abolitionists. The Republicans were not in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery, but of its restriction to its then area.

"The platform upon which Abraham Lincoln was first elected declared for the: 'Maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States and especially of the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions exclusively,' which meant that each state might establish, maintain, abolish or forbid slavery within its boundaries. The abolitionists generally supported the Republican ticket, as better than the Democratic on the slavery question, hoping and trusting that the Republicans would eventually become abolitionists. Their hopes were at last realized, for the Republicans became abolitionists, slavery was abolished, and the Hutchinsons lived to see 'the glory.'

"Meanwhile actual settlers had taken claims near Hutchinson. Here the settlers were busy and hopeful. On Sunday, gatherings listened to talks by Mr. Pendergast and others. Rev. Mr. Strout preached the first sermon one Sunday in the summer. These were incidents in the days and weeks marked by life that was naturally the most primitive. Food was plain but plentiful, though meat was a luxury. Game abounded, however, and on July 2 everybody went on a bear hunt, Lewis Harrington firing the fatal shot that gave bear meat to the community. It was an old bear and the meat was dry and tough, but had to be eaten."

The incident of the fight near Hutchinson, July 3, 1856, between Chippewas and Sioux, when two of the former were

killed and scalped, is narrated on another page, but Dr. Wakefield's version is well worth reprinting:

"The next day after the bear hunt, July 3, nine Sioux Indians came in. In the distance a party of men were seen, southeast of town. Harrington got out his telescope, and after satisfying himself of their identity, called one of the Indians to look. At a glance the Sioux jumped and called out 'Chippewas.' The nine Sioux at once divested themselves of superfluous clothing, and in full uniform of the fighting Sioux brave—belt, breechclout, moccasins—they cautiously started after their enemies. Knowing the point for which the Chippewas were making, they had a great advantage, and skulking through the grass and bushes up the river, they came together three miles away. Hearing the fighting the settlers were curious as to the result, until the return of the Sioux, who brought with them two Chippewa scalps and some captured plunder. One Sioux was wounded. Harrington gave them a paper representing that the plunder was captured from the Chippewas and not stolen from the whites.

"J. A. Goding, Holt and Brewster had identified themselves with the settlement as permanent residents, during August. In that month, too, a postoffice was established, with Lewis Harrington as postmaster. But there were no regular mails until the spring of 1857, when a weekly service was established. That fall—in 1856—the first school was established. William Todd and his wife had come here, and Mrs. Todd taught a class of eleven pupils for a short term before winter set in. Another of the "first events" in Hutchinson was the first marriage, that of John Chubb and Eva Bartley, July 23, the wedding taking place out on the green sod, with the town's entire population present. In the fall the first frame house was built, by Mr. French; a small house, too cold for occupancy that winter.

"The winter of 1856-57 found only six houses occupied, but the town's permanence was assured. This winter was one of the longest and coldest ever known in Minnesota. The snow was three feet deep on a level and travel was almost out of the question. Hutchinson was very quiet—the only work done was to keep from freezing. The settlers started the winter on light diet and came out in the spring on much lighter. Spring came late—the late spring of 1857 was noted in the West.

"The settlers in 1857 were Holmes B. Higgins, Henry Bacon, Oliver Pierce, Lyman and Charles Andrews, Ellen M. Pendergast and L. G. Pendergast, William H. Ensign, William L.

Sumner, C. B. Fenn, E. W. Stocking and wife. Sumner formed a partnership with John Parshall and they built a store on Main street west of the public square, Sumner carrying on a successful business for many years. This summer, too, came D. A. Adams, Cook, John Benjamin, D. S. Sivright, Hiram Chapman, B. G. Lee, Seth Nichols, Thomas Dennis, Charles McEwen, Samuel Ross, Andrew Hopper, Sr., Amos James and Peter Geoghegan. It was in June, too, when Capt. John Harrington and wife, Lewis Harrington's parents, came here. They were very old, and the captain, with his daughter, Mrs. Fuller, died that fall. These were among the first deaths here. The first was that of young Collier, in the early spring, when he was lost on the prairie south of town and his body found twelve miles away.

"The month of June was notable also because of the arrival of the first German settlers—August Pagels, William Nass, Charles Stahl, William Heller and father, followed later by the Albrechts, Tews, Sitz, Luthens, and others, all settling in Acoma, which was then known as 'the settlement' and very soon was the most prosperous community for miles around.

"It was in June when the citizens of the Territory of Minnesota held a notable convention in St. Paul, to frame and adopt a State Constitution. To this convention McLeod county sent B. E. Messer as one of its foremost citizens. The summer of 1857 was marked, too, by another event of interest. It was the year of the state's first grasshopper visitation. Around Hutchinson nearly all of the crops were destroyed,—the first crops raised here except for a few vegetables and a little buckwheat raised in 1856.

"During the summer of 1857 nine or ten frame buildings were erected. A frail dam was thrown across the river by Mr. Chapman. The town began to take on the characteristics of a permanent settlement. Another indication of a settled state was the first birth, when a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Burlingham. Dr. A. McWright, Methodist, and Rev. A. Hill, Congregationalist, preached with some regularity this year. A school district was organized—Dist. No. 2—and in the winter the first public school was taught in the small ell of the log tavern, W. W. Pendergast teacher, seventeen pupils being in attendance. The teacher received $28 a month and took his pay in county orders, which were sold for 25 cents on the dollar.

"At the fall election the precinct comprising what are now

Hutchinson, Hassan Valley, Acoma and Lynn townships, cast 72 votes, all Republican.

"On December 27 Lewis Harrington and Ellen M. Pendergast were married by Rev. Mr. Hill.

"Many social and literary meetings—like the lyceums of their former homes in the East—were held in the various Hutchinson homes through the winter.

"In that winter, by act of the Legislature, came the organization of Hassan and Hutchinson townships, and May 11, 1858, the first town meetings were held. That spring a contract was let for carrying the mail to and from Minneapolis. Sumner and Parshall were the contractors, for a term of four years. The mail was carried on horseback, and the grand old roan mailhorse was known to every man, woman, and child between Hutchinson and Minneapolis."

There was little immigration during the year 1858. The five Fallon brothers—Patrick, William, John, Michael, and Thomas—came in July. But this year had been the commencement of hard times all over the West, and more people left our community than came into it. No one came in bringing any money, and the little that was here had gone for food and supplies. The only source of income was by digging ginseng in summer and spearing and trapping furs the remainder of the year. Nearly all the men, and boys dug "sang" and caught "rats." Food was scarce and a sameness existed in the culinary department of each household. It was "eat to live" and not "live to eat." Muskrats had a place on many bills of fare, and it was said that A. H. Reed, of Glencoe, could roast a rat so that it could not be distinguished from the choicest lamb. Many people went barefoot in summer and wore improvised moccasins in winter. All were hard up alike, and there was no caste. At the election in the fall of 1858 there were 85 votes cast for governor. Alexander Ramsey was the Republican and George L. Becker the Democratic candidate. The vote was no longer unanimously Republican. There were 80 votes for Ramsey and five for Becker. The five Fallon brothers, all plucky Irish Democrats, had arrived and become voters.

In the summer of 1858 Lewis Harrington built his house in the grove. In November of this year the townsite was divided among the shareholders. Each of twelve pioneer women was deeded a lot of her own selection.

In 1859 a steamboat was constructed on the Hassan river, and after an excursion trip of four miles down the stream and return, in which all the people of the village participated—

there were 65 on the boat—the craft, after great tribulation, was run down the river to the Mississippi at Dayton, and never made a return trip. In 1859, too, a hotel was built, on lot 5, block 8, south half—where Kouwe & Tmey's store now stands.

In 1860 a good wheat crop was raised. The surplus was marketed in Minneapolis, hauled there by oxen, the round trip requiring from seven to twelve days. Forty to forty-five cents a bushel was realized.

In 1860 William W. Pendergast built the first school house, 24 by 40 feet in area and two stories high. It stood on the hill, north of the main street bridge. It had a belfry and a fine-toned bell. The school conducted here was practically an academy and Prof. Pendergast was its principal for the first two years.

In April, 1861, came the outbreak of the Civil War. Hutchinson was one of the first towns in the state to respond to the call for volunteers, and from then to the fall of 1862 so many enlisted that few able-bodied men were left.

Prof. Wm. W. Pendergast's Historical Sketch of Early Days in Hutchinson. Frequent mention has been made of Wm. W. Pendergast, one of the founders of Hutchinson and prominent not only as a pioneer citizen of this county, but fairly eminent as an educater in Minnesota. Before the Minnesota State Historical Society, at St. Paul, and at its February meeting, 1901, Prof. Pendergast read a paper entitled "Sketches of the History of Hutchinson." This paper is printed at length in the "Collections" of the society, (See Part 1, Vol. 2, pp. 69-89) and is justly regarded as a very valuable contribution to the history of the state. Its importance and value are derived from the fact that its author was a founder of the town, and that he participated in all of the incidents of its early history and had the capacity to describe them. The portion of his paper relating to the early history of Hutchinson is herewith transcribed and given. It seems that an accidental interview between Mr. Pendergast and the Hutchinsons led to the location of the latter in McLeod county.

In the spring of 1855 Prof. Pendergast journeyed from Massachusetts to certain portions of Southern Minnesota, where he spent some weeks, returning eastward as far as Chicago. His further experiences during 1855 and in succeeding years are thus detailed in his paper read before the Historical Society in 1901:

In October (1855) I started out on my second Minnesota

trip, upon which two weeks were spent in explorations to the north, east, and south of the Falls of St. Anthony. By that time it was getting too late for the survey of the Big Woods country, if the job was to be a thorough one.

Fired with zeal for the new land, I went back as far as Milwaukee, and in a few days had the pleasure of hearing my old friends, the Hutchinson family, from Milford, N. H.,—Judson, John, and Asa,—sing to a full house, "We've Come from the Mountains of the Old Granite State," and other inspiring songs, rendered as only they knew how. After the concert, at my invitation they all promised to call on me the next day, which they accordingly did. In our pleasant talk they unfolded to me their plans for the future. They had started out to sing their way through to Kansas, there to found a village, call it Hutchinson, make homes for themselves, build up the town, join the "Jayhawkers" and squelch the "Border Ruffins." Said I, "Why not skip all that blood and poetry, go to Minnesota, the most favored country on the earth, and found a city that you will always be proud of?" "Have you been there?" they asked. "Yes." Then question followed question, like shots from a gatling gun. The answers were satisfactory, and led to the settlement of the town of Hutchinson in McLeod county, Minnesota.

Hither many later immigrants have been attracted, and they are now faithfully working shoulder to shoulder with the old timers, who have borne the burden and the heat of the day, to make this what it certainly bids fair to become, the most charming and delightful, the most cozy and truly homelike place in the Northwest.

The result of the conference was an immediate change of plans on the part of the Hutchinsons, who had in so short a time become convinced that their horoscope had not been rightly interpreted. It was agreed that my cousin, Roswell H. Pendergast, should go along with them, and that I should stay through the winter, dispose of my photographing business, and follow on the first boat that should go through from Galena to St. Paul in the spring of 1856. The objective point was some place in the charming region west of the Big Woods, to which allusion has already been made. The exact spot was to be fixed upon by the Hutchinsons, their advance agent, E. E. Johnson, and R. H. Pendergast, who went with them.

Having arrived at the little village on the west side of the Mississippi adjoining the Falls of St. Anthony, they were lucky enough to fall in with an educated and enterprising young

civil engineer, by the name of Lewis Harrington, who readily entered into the spirit of their plans, and who without hesitation accepted an earnest invitation to become a member of the company. Before they left this little settlement, Col. John H. Stevens, its father, B. E. Messer, an accomplished musician and former singing master; John H. Chubb, a young bachelor from Whitehall, N. Y.; Henry Chambers, an unnaturalized Canadian; Lucius N. Parker, and John Calef, were duly initiated into the fraternity.

November 16, 1855, the company, with two-horse teams and a week's supplies, sallied forth like Don Quixote, "in quest of adventures." The general plan formulated at Milwaukee had been talked over and deliberated upon till it was made more specific by fixing upon a favorable location on the Hassan river, (now called the South branch of the Crow river) northwest of Glencoe, as the most desirable place for the new settlement. There was a good road as far as to Shakopee, which was at that time larger than Minneapolis. There the first night was spent.

November 17. Without waiting for breakfast, so anxious were they all to get a glimpse of the town of which they were to be the fathers, they started out betimes in the morning, and, crossing the ferry five miles farther up the Minnesota, reached Carver in season for breakfast. From Carver the road, if the straggling path made through the woods by the Glencoe settlers earlier in the season could be dignified by such a name, suddenly became much worse. Numerous stumps, deep ruts, and deeper chuck-holes, mud, and fallen trees, opposed their passage.

Nightfall found them weary and way-worn, with the aspect of "the knight of the sorrowful countenance," their horses jaded, and with a bag of game, consisting of a brace of ducks, three partridges, a solitary rabbit, and a squirrel, on the banks of a small stream two or three miles east of the present site of Young America, and eleven miles from Carver. By this stream they prepared to camp for the night. The game was soon skinned, dressed, roasted, and disposed of in the most hearty if not the most approved style; and no dinner at the West Hotel, nor even at Delmonico's, was ever better enjoyed.

November 18. At daylight the camp was astir. After a "picked up" breakfast, the tent was struck and the pilgrims were moving toward their Mecca. A couple of partridges roasted before an improvised fire, with a pound or two of hardtack, served for dinner. Buffalo creek was crossed before sunset, Chambers going ahead and breaking the ice with his feet. As the water was three feet deep and Glencoe five miles away, he unwillingly admitted that he got but little fun out of this operation.

Over a smoother way better time was now made, and twilight found our explorers on the outmost verge of civilization. They would have had to push their way 2,000 miles farther unless they changed their course, before reaching another town or meeting a white man.

Doty's Hotel, a one-story log building, "with all the modern improvements," offered them a welcome, a shelter, and first-class accommodations at first-class rates, and there they ensconced themselves for the night.

November 19. With A. J. Bell, a Glencoe surveyor, for a guide, the line of march was resumed. As the road they had been following ended at Glencoe, the scattered groves were the only landmarks. They struck the Hassan river at the bend near the spot where Philip Busson, the Frenchman, now (1900) lives. Here was a delightful grove, resplendent with the gorgeous hues of a Minnesota Indian summer. The air was crisp and invigorating. The scene was charming, and the party would willingly have tabernacled there. The sky, the earth, the air, the overreaching trees, the shimmering stream, the fertile soil, were so many Circes wooing them to stay.

Thanks, however, to Mr. Bell, who assured them that there was a better place six miles farther up the river, the company, after a few deep-drawn sighs, reluctantly moved on, some on foot, and some riding in the wagons, these being the first to reach the "promised land." While they were pitching their tents, at the edge of the grove west of the place now (1900) occupied by the Catholic parsonage, Parker went back with one of the teams to meet the rest of the party. When the last straggler was picked up and brought in, and all were seated in Turkish fashion round the crackling camp-fire, they, with one voice, declared that spot the most beautiful and attractive they had ever seen. The charming woods, the winding sweep of the crystal river, the range of circling bluffs beyond, the smooth lawn-like slope from forest to stream, the autumnal robings of shrubs and trees and creeping vines, the bewildering beauty of the whole view, all combined to awaken their enthusiasm, stir their blood, and set every nerve to tingling with delight, while Hope was busy with her brush and easel painting bright visions of the future.

Messer, the poet, the artist, the optimist, the dreamer par

excellence of the company, which was divided about equally between poets, artists, optimists, and dreamers, on the one side, and plain practical men on the other, seized his fiddle, which was never far from his person, and struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." The Hutchinsons, and all others that could sing, "joined in." For the first time since the "morning stars sang together," grand strains of heavenly harmony echoed through the listening groves, and finally died away on the range of circling bluffs beyond the distant river.

November 20, a business meeting was held in the tent. Col. J. H. Stevens was chosen president; B. E. Messer, secretary; and A. J. Bell, Lewis Harrington, Asa B. Hutchinson, B. E. Messer, and J. H. Stevens, a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. Then they adjourned to meet at Glencoe the next morning. November 21, the company met according to adjournment, and adopted articles of agreement, which were substantially as follows:

1. There shall be two town sites, each containing 320 acres; viz: Harmony, to be located on the south half of section 31, township 117, range 29; and Hutchinson, on the north half of section 6, township 116, range 29. 2. The two sites shall be divided into 100 shares. 3. The Hutchinsons shall each have ten shares. Each of the eleven men with them shall have five shares. The remaining fifteen shares shall be disposed of by the Hutchinsons as they think best. 4. The river shall continue to be called by its Indian name, Hassan. (Hard Maple.) 5. L. Harrington, R. H. Pendergast, and Henry Chambers, were appointed to do the business of the company, and dispose of lots to actual settlers. 6. Special meetings shall be held at any time on the written request of three share holders. 7. Any shareholder neglecting to pay authorized assessments shall forfeit his stock. 8. It was voted to employ L. Harrington to survey the two sites, his compensation being $380. 9. Five acres were set apart for "Humanity's Church." 10. Fifteen acres were set aside for a park (afterwards increased to twenty-two acres.) 11. Eight lots were reserved for educational purposes. 12. It was solemnly decreed that "in the future of Hutchinson, women shall enjoy equal rights with man." 13. No lot shall ever be occupied by any building used as a "saloon, bowling alley, or billiard room, on penalty of forfeiture of the lot."

The next morning the company set out on their return to Minneapolis. During the winter Messrs. Harrington and Bell surveyed the town site, Harrington really doing all the business connected with the survey, though he and Bell took the contract together.

Agreeably to my promise made the fall before, I left Milwaukee on the 11th of April, 1856, for Hutchinson. My father and brother (T. H.), a cousin (Solomon Pendergast) now (1900) at Sauk Center, T. B. Chesley, and six others, had come out from New Hampshire to go with me. We reached Read's Landing, at the foot of Lake Pepin, on the 14th. There we waited two days for the ice to break up, when, tired of "hope deferred," we walked round the lake thirty miles over a muddy road to Wacouta, where we found the "Time and Tide," one of Louis Robert's boats, with steam up ready to take us to St. Paul. This steaming up we found was only a trick to make us buy tickets at once. It was played several times before the boat finally started.

We landed at St. Paul on the 17th, and took passage on the "Reveille" for Carver. On the morning of the 18th we all left on foot for Young America, where we staid that night, sleeping four in a bed, wedged in like smelts. The next day hard walking began to tell on the older members of the party; and the three young Pendergasts, Chesley, Atherton, and Glass, soon left the others out of sight. At Glencoe they got a lunch and pushed on, following the directions received from some men who thought they knew the way. At nightfall we camped by a lake six miles out and a mile or so east of the present Hutchinson and Glencoe road. We had no blankets, no tent, and no food, except a few pieces of hard-tack bought at Carver the day before.

Solomon, however, shot a goose near the shore of the lake, but, as bad luck would have it, she flew out to the middle of the lake before falling. Here was a "pretty kettle of fish." I prepared half a dozen little sticks and tried to get the others to draw, in order to decide which one of us should swim out and get her. It was forty rods to where she lay. The ground was beginning to freeze around the edge of the lake, and little needles of ice were shooting out from the shore over the still water. There was nothing alluring to be seen, except the goose floating on the bosom of the lake at what seemed a long distance away. It was not a tempting bait under the circumstances. No one would draw a stick. Disgusted with what seemed to me their cowardice, I went around to the opposite side of the lake, as the goose looked nearer that shore, and plunged into the ice-cold water. On reaching the goose and looking around to take my bearings, the camp looked as near

as the shore I had left; so, taking the goose's neck in my mouth, I paddled towards the fire, which had been kindled under a big oak and looked very comfortable, but which at the time did me very little good. Nearly benumbed, I landed with the trophy, only to find that my thick woolen stockings had been burned in my absence by one of the boys who through kindness had undertaken to dry them before the fire. In three hours the goose was dressed and roasted. A half hour later every bone was picked as clean as a mounted skeleton. This done, we lay down on the bare ground, with some sticks and brush above and the stars twinkling through the impromptu lattice work. There and thus we slept the sleep of "Innocents Abroad."

At noon of the 20th we surprised Roswell and four companions named Gray, Whitney, Failing, and Hook (from whom Lake Hook got its name,) who were holding possession of the J. E. Chesley hut, which stood a few rods from the southeast corner of the town site. Mr. Chesley, finding provisions running low, had gone to St. Paul to replenish his stock. That evening the rest of our company arrived, and, taking us all together, it must be admitted that as "famine breeders" we were a decided success. The visible supply of food which consisted of about twenty pounds of flour, totally disappeared in two days. A bushel of potatoes, which had been procured for seed, lasted but little longer. A two-bushel sack of horse feed that stood in one corner of the room was not quite so quickly disposed of. It was ground course, the hulls were rough and plowed furrows broad and deep from one end of the oesophagus to the other. We made mush of this, and sweetened it with Hassan river water. After each meal we devoutly thanked the Lord for ground feed, and felt grateful that it "was as well with us as it was."

After a few days Mr. Chesley came back with scant supplies for so many, and then he and I started back to St. Paul immediately on foot, bought four yoke of oxen, a wagon, and a load of goods, including a big breaking plow. After two weeks of hard struggling over stumps, through mire-holes and mud lakes, we crossed the Hassan once more, plowed the first field, and harvested the first crop ever raised in the entire Hassan valley. The grasshoppers, however, which came in countless swarms about the first of July, left little harvesting for us to do.

On July 4, no other celebration having been planned, a bear hunt was improvised for the occasion, which resulted in killing

a huge old bruin, weighing 400 pounds. From the departure of the hunters to the return with the laurels of victory, the watches measured little more than an hour, for the game was in a grove only half a mile away. This was the first Independence Day celebration west of the Big Woods.

Here is the record for the three months of my second winter in Hutchinson, taken from the expense book of seven who kept "old bachelor's hall" together in the village. It was the most high-toned place there during that winter.

Flour, 5½ barrels $66.00; Beef, 257 pounds, $25.70; Potatoes, 7 bushels, $7.00; Corn Meal, 240 lbs.,$9.60; Syrup, 8 gal., $8.00; Candles, 20 lbs., $5.00; Beans, 2 bushels, $4.00; Rice, 12 lbs., $1.56; Pepper, 6 papers, 60 cts.; Suet, 6 lbs., $1.00; Butter, 3 lbs., $1.05; Buckwheat, 15 lbs., 90 cts.; Salt, 14 lbs., 90 cts.; Soap, 3 lbs., 45 cts.; Cream of tartar, ½ lb., 35 cts.; Saleratus, 9 lbs., $1.35; Total, $133.46; Cost per man a week, $1.46.

At the first town meeting, May 11, 1858, forty-eight votes were cast. Four townships voted at Hutchinson, the north two casting 26 votes, and the south two 22 votes.

In the spring and early summer of 1858, a steamboat, twenty by sixty feet in size, was built to run on the Hassan, Crow, and Mississippi rivers to Minneapolis. It made the down trip without much trouble, but never returned. The owners got a chance to sell it to ply on the Mississippi between Minneapolis and St. Cloud. The water of the Hassan river was so high that a steamboat could run from Hutchinson to Minneapolis the first five years without much difficulty.

Provisions were very scarce in the spring of 1858. Some families had lived through the winter on potatoes and slippery elm bark. But the middle of May found the Hassan alive with buffalo fishes, and the marshes were yellow with the flowers of cowslips; so for a while there was plenty and variety. Those who were too lazy to pick greens went fishing. The fish could be boiled, baked, stewed, or fried; but, whichever way was chosen, the flavoring was always the same, pure Hassan river water. It took a connoisseur to decide which style of cooking had been adopted. Most of the people got their living in a way that may well be pronounced "scaly."

The contract for carrying the mail between Minneapolis and Hutchinson once a week was let this spring to Messrs. Sumner and Parshall. Previous to this, the young men had taken turns in carrying it on their shoulders. T. H. Pendergast's turn came round almost every week, as he was the most willing and best walker.

John W. Hutchinson's Version of the Founding of the Town. In the Hutchinson Leader of July 23, 1886, John W. Hutchinson presented the first number of a series of articles generally descriptive of the early history of Hutchinson, and in particular the connection of the Hutchinson Brothers therewith. Mr. Hutchinson relates that, in the early fall of 1855, he and his brothers set out from New Hampshire for "bleeding Kansas," as that territory was then often sarcastically called. At Rockford, Ill., they were induced by a friend to first visit Minnesota. They reached St. Paul November 10. At the close of several vocal concerts in the Capital City they met two McLeod county men, Col. John H. Stevens and B. E. Messer.

Mr. Hutchinson describes Col. Stevens as, "a tall, light-complexioned man, possessed of wonderful enthusiasm." The Brothers accepted his invitation to visit St. Anthony and the then small village of Minneapolis, where they were entertained by several families. At a private party of invited guests Colonel Stevens was profuse in his offerings of wild honey which he had secured a month or so previously from the bee trees in the Big Woods. He dilated so enticingly upon the wonderful resources of the McLeod county country that the brothers accepted his invitation to visit that region. In a day or so, as members of a party of ten, they set out for it from Minneapolis. Mr. Hutchinson writes:

There were two two-horse teams which carried a company of twelve persons, including the drivers, all under command of Colonel Stevens. Passing Fort Snelling en route, we reached Shakopee the first night. Mr. Blanchard, formerly of Boston, learning that the singers of the Hutchinson family were with the party mounted a horse and carried the news through the settlement. A large crowd soon collected, and at their request we gave a concert in the Episcopal church building. The next night we camped in the woods, among the wolves, near what is now known as Young America.

The third night we reached the hamlet of Glencoe, having traveled forty-five miles over a rough road, encountering stumps at every turn. We were hospitably entertained at the inn and house of A. J. Bell. After supper we entertained the villagers with a fine concert. • • • Another offer was made to us, the brothers, by the proprietor of the Glencoe Town-site Company, through Colonel Stevens, to put us on the best location in McLeod county, for farming and village purposes. (McLeod county had not been created then, however.—Historian.) Then, adding to our party W. S. Chapman and A. J. Bell, who were mutually interested in locating town sites, we started northwest, and, after travelling sixteen miles, the evening found us, for the first time, at what is now the beautiful village of Hutchinson.

The weather was so cold and becoming colder, and it seemed that winter was setting in. A big fire, "sled length" was built, supper was cooked, a hymn sung, "Thus Far the Lord Has Led Us On," and the party slept comfortably in their blankets, under an awning, in front of the log fire. The next morning the thermometer stood at ten degrees below zero. But nearly everybody went prospecting or hunting. Quite a lot of prairie chickens were secured, and Lewis Harrington shot an otter; both the animal and the fowls were roasted and made a toothsome repast. Lake Judson was discovered and named for the elder Hutchinson brother. Signs of the recent visit of the buffaloes to the country were found in their bleaching skulls and other bones. Then claims to land were selected, 160 acres to each of the fourteen members of the party. The Hutchinson brothers were given first choice.

Returning to Glencoe, the party formed a corporation or town company to build the town of Hutchinson, and drew up a constitution and by-laws, appointed a surveyor to lay off the new city, and made arrangements for building the first houses. Then the Hutchinsons returned to Minneapolis, and then by private conveyance to Dubuque, and so on to the East. Col. Stevens entertained them while they were in Minneapolis.

The spring of 1856 found us working and singing our way to the valley of the Hassan. Stores for groceries, implements of husbandry, seeds for planting and sowing, plows, spades, saws, axes, hoes, three yoke of oxen, cows, and young stock were purchased, and the emigrant wagons, loaded down, started for Hutchinson. • • • Through the woods and over the prairies we went. Often we stopped to rest—and often we stopped to swear (!) as our teams mired in the muddy maelstroms of the roads and we toiled to extricate them. Sometimes we had to unhitch and unload, carry the goods in our arms and haul the wagons to the solid land.

It was a common saying that this was a good country for men and dogs, but that it was hard on women and horses, and this was true. • • • At last, however, we hove in sight of far-away McLeod county and the Crow river.

We found that our surveyor, Lewis Harrington, who (with the cabin builders) had been employed by the townsite company, had completed cabins and platted the 640 acres into

streets, blocks, squares and parks. The two parks contained ten acres each; the square, a whole block. Reservations were selected for church, school, and gift lots, and one block was freely given to Surveyor Harrington for his liberal and faithful devotion to the company's interests. The north half of the section was re-surveyed at my suggestion in course and in keeping with the bend in the river and the surrounding bluffs.

They had erected one capacious log cabin designed for a hotel. Into this cabin B. E. Messer had moved, with his family, a few weeks before, from Minneapolis and assumed the duties of landlord and was prepared for us. The house was so loosely constructed that we had plenty of ventilation. One lower room, the width of the house, with one small bed, room set off for the use of the family, comprised dining room, the sitting room, and the parlor, with a table extending through the whole length, and a small one for the kitchen. An open stairway led to the upper room, which in extent was the full area of the house, with the roof pitching on the sides. Here the sojourners, men and their wives—at least 30 souls—were living as best they could with only curtains as partitions for the rooms. Single board floors and plenty of air openings in the roof gave us good breathing conditions. * * *

The Cheslers, the Pendergasts, the Putnams, and the Johnsons came in town and every arrival was a source of joy. Early in the spring every man, looking out for his own, began to get his log cabin on his claim and to establish his home. We covered our cabins with butternut shingles, shaven by woodmen the previous winter. Some garden spots were plowed and seed dropped for the first time in the valley. Numerous flocks of ducks and geese were seen returning to the northern lakes and rivers. The fur-bearing animals, otters, minks, and muskrats, sported in seeming security in and beside the waters. Now and then there was a chase after a bear. The woods and groves were alive with wild pigeons, while flocks of sand-hill cranes, pelicans, and swans floated in the air.

We erected a storehouse and began the sale of our goods. The current prices were: For butter, 60 cents a pound; domestic eggs, none in the market; wild duck and wild goose eggs, 30 cents a dozen; Irish potatoes, $1.50 a bushel; flour, per barrel, $13.00; corn meal per two-bushel sack, $3.00; dried beef, 35 cents a pound; corned beef, 20 cents; groceries,—any price you chose to ask; wild game, all you could shoot, free, except a small outlay for powder and shot. John Henry brought in the first pound of fresh home-made butter.

The fate of the man who, in the previous April, had gone on an errand to procure a saw and never returned interested us greatly. He lost his way and eventually perished. In the early summer of 1856 some half-breed Indians came in and reported that their dog had found the dead body. We saved some tokens, locks of hair, wearing apparel, etc., and then the corpse was decently buried. News was dispatched to the mourning parents, away off in Vermont, that their only son, who was seeking his fortune in the far Northwest had fallen a victim to an adventure. Later his father came, and the first funeral services in Hutchinson were held over the remains of the unfortunate young pioneer.

There was great necessity for a saw mill at Hutchinson; all of the settlers were clamoring for it. The Hutchinson brothers determined to secure one. They went to Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan on a summer concert tour and soon had the money needed. They bought the machinery for a steam mill in Chicago, shipped it by rail to Glencoe, where they placed it on a barge alongside another bound with supplies for Pembina, on the Red river. The barge containing the mill machinery was towed by steamboat to Carver and thence hauled to Hutchinson in wagons drawn by horses and oxen, with E. E. Johnson as wagon master. In six weeks after its arrival at Hutchinson the mill machinery was in motion with an engine of 50-horse power. In a little time thereafter the lumber for a fine frame building worth $3,600 had been sawed and the building erected. A contract was made in Hutchinson in the early fall for logs to be cut and hauled to the mill for the spring demand of 1857, and then the Brothers went East on another big concert tour.

In the early autumn of 1856 the Brothers made a concert tour from Boston to Buffalo in the interest of the Republican party. It was a Presidential year, and that party had put forward its first candidate for president, Gen. John C. Fremont. John says: "For six weeks we traveled from Boston to Buffalo singing for 'free speech, free soil, and Fre-mont' (the phrase quoted was a favorite slogan of the Republicans in 1856. Its alliteration and the combination of the first syllables of the names of the principles and the candidate seemed clever. It did not matter that the candidate's name should have been pronounced Framont, according to French standard) through Western Massachusetts and New York." Meanwhile the agent of the Brothers in Hutchinson was G. W. Putnam, who had been the private secretary of the noted Charles Dickins. He

wrote numerous letters to the New York Tribune advertising the McLeod county country and Minnesota generally, and these letters did great good in inducing immigration into the new land. He also prepared an advertising pamphlet of the region, and this the Hutchinsons printed and circulated by thousands. In the spring of 1857 the Brothers returned to Hutchinson and resumed their work of building up and promoting the town.

Mr. Hutchinson describes a hostile encounter between the Chippewas and the Sioux which he says occurred near Hutchinson in 1857. Plainly enough the pioneer meant to tell us about the little battle between detachments of the two tribes July 2, 1856, north and east of Hutchinson. In this affair, which is narrated elsewhere, (upon the indubitable evidence of publication in the Henderson Democrat of July 17, 1856, and particularly including Lewis Harrington's certificate,) the Sioux, (not the Chippewas,) were the victors, for they killed two Chippewas and took one scalp, a gun, and some other articles from their enemies. The Sioux had only two men wounded, none killed, and they danced a scalp dance. Dr. Wakefield also gives a correct version of the incident.

Thirty years of a busy life confused Mr. Hutchinson's memory, and his statement reverses the main facts. He says the affair was in 1857; that the Chippewas were the victors, took one scalp and danced over it; that they were in Hutchinson when the Sioux approached and saw them through a spyglass, etc., etc. Singularly enough he does not mention the burning of the Chippewa near Glencoe by the Sioux in November, 1856; but at that time he was not in Minnesota, but, with his brothers, was on a concert tour through New York.

Mr. Hutchinson also records that the old Red river carts had a trail through Hutchinson in 1857—although it may have been in 1858. These carts constituted large trains which in the spring and fall, journeyed between Pembina and other trading posts on the Red river and St. Paul, bringing down furs and pelts and carrying back merchandise. "Uncle John" writes:

About this time a Red river train was switched off towards Hutchinson, having been directed in its course from Pembina, on Red river, to come through Hutchinson to St. Paul. Those connected with the train were a peculiar people. They were mostly mixed-blood Chippewas and Crees, of mingled Indian and Scotch blood. Many early settlers will remember the quaint old carts constructed entirely of wood, with no iron

about them. Each cart was drawn by a single ox, hitched into the thills with rawhide harness, and the train, of sometimes 50 carts, trudged along the trails over the rolling prairies to the great market, there to exchange furs and peltries for groceries and trinkets. Today other trains, drawn by iron horses, are about to be switched into our village, bringing merchandise of every sort, and will depart carrying grain and other rich products from the golden fields of this country. But let us not despise the days of small things.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY DAYS NEAR LAKE ADDIE.

Not long after the first pioneers of McLeod county had founded the settlements at Glencoe and Hutchinson, another important center of growth developed on the eastern shore of Lake Addie, in the southeastern part of the county, where now stands the thriving village of Brownton. The story of this third settlement was well told by Capt. A. L. Brown, after whom the village mentioned was named, his account, entitled: "Amid Mellow Memories," being given publicity in a pamphlet entitled "Brownton Illustrated," which was published in 1893 by R. H. Lunenburg, who had just started the Brownton "Bulletin."

From this account the editors of this work have drawn somewhat extensively, as there is no better source of information for the early history of this part of McLeod county. Such phrases in the following narrative as "the farm now owned by John Smith" used by Capt. Brown for the purpose of identifying localities, must be taken with reference to the date 1893, when he wrote or published his history, as no attempt has been made to trace subsequent changes in the ownership of the farms or village property. All such allusions will be readily understood by the older inhabitants of the Lake Addie district. From the transcript is omitted Capt. Brown's account of the organization of the county, as the subject is more fully treated in another part of this work by a different writer; also his account of the Indian outbreak, which as it applies to Lake Addie, will be found treated in connection with the general subject in a separate chapter.

In the spring of 1856 Robert E. Grimshaw, William J. White, David Craig and John Pollock left Philadelphia with their families for Pittsburg, where they embarked on a steamboat and proceeded by that conveyance to St. Paul. Their migration to Minnesota was induced by a glowing description of the country around Minneapolis, which they had received from Charles Aaron Hoag, who was formerly a school teacher at Bussleton, a suburb of Philadelphia, but who, some years before, had settled on a claim near the former place. They were accompanied by George G. White, a brother of William J., and by D. R. Bartlett. Before leaving Pittsburg their number was increased by James Jenks and his family. On arriving at Minneapolis they received favorable reports of this country, and proceeded to Glencoe, accompanied by Joseph Lewis. Mr. Jenks made a pre-emption claim a mile or two south of New Auburn and the others made claims on the east side of Lake Addie. They divided up the timber land among the several claims so that each family had a timber lot. Grimshaw was, by common consent, allowed to take the first choice and he selected the 160 acres now called the Schilling farm. William White took the land now known as the Sturdivant farm. David Craig took the claim on the north side of White's, and John Pollock the land adjoining White's on the south, on a part of which the village of Brownton now stands. Lewis took the claim south of Pollock's, now a part of the Suchomel farm. He was the first one to become disgusted with the country and in about a year he returned to St. Paul, where during many subsequent years he was financial agent, or secretary, for Governor Ramsey. Soon after the arrival of the party, David H. Pollock, an unmarried brother of John's, came to the new settlement, but after a stay of about two years, departed for a more genial clime.

The locality soon became known as Grimshaw's Settlement, and was so designated on all territorial maps of Minnesota. The settlers employed John Renchard, of New Auburn, who had a compass and chain, to survey out their claims, and Grimshaw had William and Robert Blaisdell, who had four or five yoke of oxen, break land for him on the north side of Buffalo creek, for which he paid them seven dollars per acre. He hired William White to erect for him a hewn log house and a mortised post and fence rail around his farm. These jobs furnished employment for William and George White and David R. Bartlett. White also built for himself a hewn log house, which still remains standing. Craig and Pollock each

built small frame houses, the most of the material being sawed at New Auburn.

William Armes, the father-in-law of William S. Chapman, came to Glencoe in 1855 and remained there until the spring of 1856, when he returned to his home in Auglaise county, Ohio, and, after disposing of his property there, moved to Minnesota with ox-teams. After a journey occupying three months, they arrived in the fall of that year and settled on their claims, consisting of the timber land on the east side of Armes lake. Soon after their arrival a man named King, and his nephew, Edward Hartley, pre-empted the land on which stood a grove of trees on King's lake. In 1856 the land in this locality was surveyed by the United States government, and Lake Addie was so named by Mr. Grimshaw, in honor of Addie Hoag, daughter of C. A. Hoag of Minneapolis, who was here on a visit during the winter of 1856-57. She afterwards became the wife of C. H. Clark, who was for many years secretary of the State Agricultural Society. Armes Lake took its name from the Armes family, as did also King's Lake from the first settler on its shores. Lake Mary was so named by the artist Whitefield, a widower who took a claim on the north shore, in memory of his deceased wife. He made a painting of it, lithographs of which were on sale in the book stores of St. Paul. He also made a water-color sketch of Grimshaw's log house, which adorned its walls until the family moved away. Pre-emption claims were made in this year covering the body of timber on the east side of Lake Marion and the groves at Lake Preston where the Alway families settled.

The winter of 1856-57 was a terribly severe one. The snow was very deep, the cold intense, and it was almost impossible for teams to go from the new settlement into Glencoe. Mrs. Armes told the author of this narrative that she did not see a woman for three months, and the sun was obscured for more than forty days.

In the spring of 1857 Samuel B. Brown, accompanied by his son, Charles H. and son-in-law, L. Ocobock, arrived from Freeport, Ill., and settled on a part of section 8, township 114, range 29 (now Penn township) adjoining William Armes on the north, and after letting a contract to Armes to build a hewn log house on the land, returned to Freeport. On June 29, 1857 J. B. and W. P. Newcomb, Alonzo H. Jennison, R. L. Moore and Frank Drake arrived from Wisconsin and settled in township 115, range 29 (Sumter township.) Nearly all the land between these settlements, and in the vicinity of Hutchin-

son, Glencoe, New Auburn and Henderson was taken during 1856 and 1857. Small board claim shanties dotted the country in all directions. The financial crash of 1857 put a stop for awhile to further immigration. During this summer Mrs. R. E. Grimshaw died. She was a very estimable lady and was greatly beloved by all who knew her.

A. L. Brown arrived at New Auburn October 27, 1857, and on the 28th settled in Penn, where, with his brother, Charles, he kept "bachelor's hall," during that fall, and the succeeding winter in a small board shanty on the open prairie on his father's claim.

The following record of elections held in Penn precinct was copied from the original town book given for the purpose by R. E. Grimshaw, which had been brought by him from Philadelphia, and was loaned to Capt. A. L. Brown by Fred Hantge, then clerk of Penn township. The names recorded therein do not show all the settlers who were here at the time, because a few almost always remained at home, as at the present day, and did not vote; but as the lists contain nearly all of them, they are valuable in determining approximately the date when some of the early settlers arrived.

"At the first annual town meeting of the town of Penn held at the house of R. E. Grimshaw on May 11, 1858. Organized by calling James B. James to the chair, and Alonzo H. Jennison, clerk. Voted that Samuel B. James act as moderator of said meeting. The following is a list of names of voters who voted at the first annual town meeting of the town of Penn, county of McLeod and state of Minnesota, and whose several ballots were deposited in a box prepared for that purpose: R. E. Grimshaw, A. Langley, James S. Chandler, J. Nobles, R. J. Marvin, William J. White, David R. Bartlett, David Craig, George G. White, William R. Marvin, James B. Newcomb, Samuel B. James, Alonzo H. Jennison, John Pollock, David H. Pollock and George Benson. Voted that we raise for town purposes for the ensuing year seventy-five dollars; also that the assessor be allowed to procure from the land office at Henderson a plat of the four towns comprising the town of Penn." These were the towns now known as Penn, Sumter, Collins and Round Grove. "Voted that the next annual meeting be held at the house of R. E. Grimshaw, also that a book be accepted from Mr. Grimshaw to be used as a town book. The following is the result of the first town meeting and the number of votes cast for each candidate for the several town offices: Supervisors, R. J. Marvin, 16; William J. White, 16;

Lorenzo D. Langley, 16; town clerk, Alonzo H. Jennison, 12; Frank R. Drake, 4; assessor, John Pollock, 16; collector, J. S. Chandler, 16; overseer of the poor, John Walker, 15; justice of the peace, S. B. James, 16; Amaziah Langley, 16; constable, Jeremiah Nobles, 16; David R. Bartlett, 16.

"Recorded May 12, 1858. S B. James, chairman; Alonzo H. Jennison, town clerk."

These were all the voters in Penn at this time except the Armenes and Browns. On the opening of navigation in the spring of 1858, S. B. Brown moved his family from Freeport, Ill., to his claim in Penn, arriving April 20th.

The general election was held at the house of R. E. Grimshaw, October 12, 1858. Nineteen votes were cast by the following persons: George Benson, David Craig, A. H. Jennison, John Pollock, Lockhart Ocobock, F. R. Drake, J. S. Chandler, W. P. Newcomb, L. D. Langley, R. L. Moore, S. B. Brown, J. B. Newcomb, A. L. Brown, G. G. White, W. J. White, W. R. Marvin, George Chandler, D. Bartlett, A. Langley.

A celebration was held at Getchell's, July 4, 1858, to which people came from Glencoe, New Auburn and the surrounding country. A large arbor had been built and the exercises were a success, and were much enjoyed by all present. No fences had been built, as yet, to prevent driving in any direction. The load of young people which "Old Dave Bartlett" brought over from Lake Addie went in a direct line, passing by Johnny Walker's house. After the exercises were over they drove up Crow river to Jimmie Nuttle's farm house. D. R. Bartlett and George White worked the Grimshaw farm on shares in 1858, and in the fall Bartlett sold his share of the crop to S. B. Brown and returned to Philadelphia to reside. In December of this year William Williams had a memorable dance at his hotel in New Auburn. The building was small and the company quite large. John Smith, F. B. Dean, A. H. Rouse and several others were present from Glencoe, and George and W. J. White and A. L. Brown from Lake Addie. This was the first "grand jamboree dance" held in New Auburn.

In the fall of 1858, a detachment of U. S. soldiers under command of Capt. Frederick Steele (afterwards Major-General,) accompanied by 26 mule teams, in traveling from Fort Ridgeley to Fort Ripley, followed Savage's mail route and crossed Buffalo creek at the ford on J. W. White's land. As the stream was flowing over its banks, the wagon-boxes were tied fast and the mules swam over. At the outlet to Round Grove lake there was a swampy and almost impassable place.

The government hired Samuel B. Brown to bridge it to enable the teams to cross. This was undoubtedly the first framed bridge built in Penn precinct.

In 1859 the annual town meeting convened April 5 at the usual place and adjourned to the house of John Pollock. Eighteen votes were polled, the officers elected being: Supervisors, J. Nobles, chairman, William J. White, L. D. Langley; clerk, F. R. Drake; assessor, G. Benson; collector, J. B. Newcomb; overseer of the poor, R. L. Moore; constable, Josiah Armes; justice of the peace, David Craig. P. W. Savage of Glencoe was the U. S. mail contractor on all the routes that passed into or through that town. A weekly line extending from there to Fort Ridgeley, crossed Buffalo creek at the ford on R. C. Dwinnell's farm; then passed by S. B. Brown's house; then north of Ash Grove. Savage drove stakes eight or ten feet high on the whole line and near enough together to see from stake to stake, so that in stormy weather he would have less difficulty in following the proper route.

In the spring of 1859 Mr. Grimshaw moved his family to Minneapolis. During that summer John Pollock sold the improvements on his claim to S. B. Brown and after selling his personal property, removed with his family to Philadelphia. Late in the fall of the year David Craig sold the improvements on his claim to Ethan Crandall for $100 and after selling his personal property at auction, moved to Kansas City to reside. This was the first auction sale in Penn. Crandall subsequently sold the improvements he place to Lauren Loomis. In the fall of this year the Pollock house was destroyed by fire. It was vacant at the time, the owner, A. L. Brown, who had bought the improvements from his father, being at work in the harvest fields at Eden Prairie. During the winter of 1859-60, a man named Halleck (a brother of General Halleck,) and his wife, lived in the Grimshaw house.

March 20, 1860, J. B. Newcomb took the claim he now resides on. Others had passed it by, supposing it had already been taken. At the annual town election held at the house of J. Nobles, April 3, 14 votes were polled, the following being officers elected: Supervisors, A. H. Jennison, L. D. Langley, D. Nobles; clerk, L. B. Gard; assessor, J. B. Newcomb; treasurer and collector, J. Nobles. On June 27 Samuel White and family arrived from near Rock Island, Ill., and occupied the Grimshaw house. They took a claim on the west side of Lake Addie, now known as the Bunch farm, and during the summer they improved their land and erected a story and a half-

story dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet in size, which is still standing. July 8, Frederick Klopfleisch settled in Penn precinct, and in the fall George Norton came from LeSueur and secured a claim and grove and built a small log house. His parents, who visited him occasionally, planted some burdocks and dandelions in his garden, so they would be handy for "greens," and from this beginning they subsequently spread quite extensively. When Samuel White's family moved out of the Grimshaw house, Andrew Thompson, father of Mrs. Lauren Loomis, moved from Henderson with his family and occupied it. He took the claim adjoining Grimshaw's land on the north. The only school held in the Grimshaw neighborhood previous to 1867 was held in John Pollock's house, and Mrs. Louett Pollock, his wife, taught it.

The general election in Penn was held at J. Nobles' November 6, 1860, and 36 votes were polled by George Benson, Samuel Harris, Lauren Loomis, J. F. Withee, E. Chevalier, F. Klopfleisch, John Walker, S. B. Brown, G. Chandler, M. Moyer, L. Ocobock, S. W. White, R. L. Moore, William J. White, O. Graham, A. R. Newcomb, A. L. Brown, A. Langley, J. Nobles, L. B. Gard, A. H. Jennison, D. Nobles, L. D. Langley, F. Schuft, C. Rickert, William Pulzine, F. Palmon, F. Borchert, F. Wilhelm, H. P. Giltner, H. C. Giltner, M. Bradford, John Smith, Ben Pottle, Samuel White, and J. N. Bradford. On November 19th, this year, James Armes (son of William) died.

The Indians in passing from their reservation to the Big Woods would frequently leave their families in the groves at Lake Addie or Lake Marion until their return from the hunt laden with game, at which time they would have a great feast and pow-wow. Late in the winter of 1861 a drove of elk came into the vicinity of Lake Whitney (in Collins) and the friendly Indian, Bad Hail, killed three of them. This Indian was civilized, had his hair cut short, wore white men's clothing, and farmed on the reservation. During the Indian war he was a steadfast friend of the whites.

At the annual town meeting in Penn, held April 2, 1861, at J. Nobles' house, 20 votes were polled, William J. White, Orlando Graham and John Bradford being elected supervisors, L. B. Gard, clerk; J. B. Newcomb, assessor, and L. D. Langley, treasurer. The only family living in Collins at this time was, it is believed, that of Benjamin Doyle, their residence being on what was known as the Dr. Kennedy land, now (1893) owned by Thomas McAdam. Eagles, black bear, deer and other game were then quite plentiful. Previous to 1865 no families

lived in the town now known a Round Grove. Peter W. Savage of Glencoe, the stage line proprietor, bought the improvements on the claims of William Armes and his son Josiah, and they moved out of Penn and onto the farm owned by George Abbot in Rich Valley. The great topic of conversation among the people in the spring of 1861 was, of course, the attack on Fort Sumter and the inauguration of the Civil war.

April 1, 1862 the annual town meeting was held at the school house and adjourned to the house of Daniel Nobles. Seventeen votes were polled. It was voted that the next annual town meeting should be held at the house of P. W. Savage in the town of Penn. This house was on the farm subsequently operated by R. C. Dwinnell in sections 2 and 3. It was a frame building, built in Glencoe and afterwards moved on runners, on the snow, to Savage's land, and Mr. Chevalier lived in it and farmed for Savage. Savage soon afterwards sold the Armes claims to Oscar, Grant and Edward Lewis, three brothers, and Oscar Lewis and his wife moved into the log house on the land and lived in it until the Indian outbreak. In 1865 they sold out to Dr. E. C. Baker. In the spring of 1862 Fred Ellsworth settled in section 24, in what is now the town of Collins.

During the troublesome period of the Indian massacre no elections were held in Penn, the next town meeting recorded being held at the house of P. W. Savage, April 5, 1864, at which L. B. Gard acted as clerk, Charles Wendland as moderator, and D. Nobles, William Gaulky and Fred Burchart, judges of election. Only 12 votes were cast. During this year Clifford Carpenter, Warren Hewitt and Eli D. Hewitt settled in what is now the town of Collins. Volney Gay was living there at that time, and these four families were the only ones in that township. William B. Nott also came and settled during the fall. Later Gay sold out to R. V. Alexander.

In the fall of 1865 George and A. J. Hall purchased the land on which stood the timber called Round Grove, of P. W. Savage, and settled on it. At the general election in November, 1864, 33 votes were polled by Volney Gay, B. F. Stocking, James Holiston, F. Galuky, F. Burchart, William Wendland, A. Burchart, C. Burchart, F. Schuft, W. Sumner, William Goodrich, E. D. Hewitt, W. Ogilvie, C. Neurenburg, M. Helmer, D. Nobles, Michael Moyer, William Johnson, F. Klopfleisch, Lewis Stisch, Sebastian Rohnbeck, Bowman Dwinnell, R. C. Dwinnell, H. C. Glitner, F. George Friend, Al R. Newcomb, H. F. Giltner, L. B. Gard and O. C. Hart. In the summer James Hiliston and

family moved into the William J. White house, where they lived until the spring of 1866, when they moved across the lake into the Samuel White house.

January 1, 1865, the town board met to consider a petition calling for a special meeting. This petition was for the purpose of voting for or against the levying of a tax of $1,500 for the purpose of hiring volunteers to clear the town from the call of the President made December 19, 1864. The object of this action was doubtless to prevent a draft in this town to fill the quota of troops. No further action was taken in the matter and all who signed this petition, except two or three, soon after enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery. Six men were drafted from Penn. Two of these, James Holiston and B. F. Stocking reported at Ft. Snelling for duty, but were not accepted because of physical unsoundness. The other men wanted had already enlisted. They had decided that they would be drafted unless they enlisted, so they did so and took their bounty money.

At the annual town meeting, April 4, 1865, held at the house of R. C. Dwinnell, only seven votes were polled, by William P. Healey, A. H. Townsend, H. C. Glitner, L. F. Canfield, F. H. Tucker, John Walker and R. C. Dwinnell. There is no record of any general election having been held during the fall of 1865. There were probably not men enough left in the four townships to hold one.

April 3, 1866, eighteen votes were polled at the annual town meeting. Isaac Hall, William P. Healey and Charles Wendland were elected supervisors, and William Chaplin, clerk. On July 4, the board purchased from Charles Pigler, at New Auburn, 13,640 feet of oak bridge plank, 1000 feet to be delivered on or before December 1, 1866, and 12,640 feet on or before July 1, 1867. The saw-mill of Mr. Pigler had just been destroyed by fire, and there was a two-fold object in this purchase, one being to help Pigler rebuild his mill, and the other to get the plank for the roads and bridges in town. During this year the township of Collins withdrew from Penn precinct and was given a separate organization. May 1, Decatur and Charles F. Sturdivant purchased from W. J. White the land since known as the Sturdivant farm. They had just come here from Illinois with Herman Hoffman and family.

A. L. Brown, having been mustered out of the army on March 20, 1866, arrived with his wife in Penn, May 6 and occupied his farm. He and his brother, Charles H. Brown, had enlisted from Penn in the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer

Infantry on Sept. 26, 1861. Charles died in the army near Corinth, on May 26, 1862. During the year 1866 claims were taken in Penn by Isaac Hall, Thomas C. Arnold, Elias Wilson and Saxon G. Ames, and they settled here with their families. George Thom and wife, son-in-law to Isaac Hall, also took government land. At a special meeting of the board, October 6, 1866, W. Chaplin resigned as town clerk and A. C. Baker was appointed to fill the vacant office. Mr. Baker resigned March 26, 1867, and was succeeded by George Thom.

At the town meeting held April 2, 1867, seventy-two votes were polled. In the records notice of public improvements began to appear. On July 27, A. L. Brown, J. Nobles and J. Koons, the board of supervisors, and W. D. Chase, town clerk, let a contract to D. and C. F. Sturdivant to build a bridge and turnpike across Buffalo creek on section 29, for $400, and all to be completed by March 31, 1868. December 7 the board let a contract to E. A. Campbell to build a bridge across Mud creek at the crossing of the old road near the farm of Z. Campbell.

On March 6, 1868, J. Nobles resigned and August Schatz was appointed supervisor in his place. These are the last recorded proceedings previous to the withdrawal of the people in town 115, range 29, and the organization of their territory under the name of Sumter township, which was effected March 10, 1868. Collins and Sumter having now withdrawn, Penn precinct now consisted of the territory comprised in the townships of Penn and Round Grove, the latter township not being separately organized until January, 1870.

The first meeting and town election in Sumter was held at the Weaver school house on March 25, 1868. At the next meeting of the board of supervisors held in Penn precinct, at the house of Joseph Thomas, J. P., March 21, 1868, Albert Charles was appointed supervisor and Benjamin Doyle, clerk. The board then consisted of J. Koons, August Schatz and A. Charles. At the annual town meeting held in Penn at the house of Saxon Ames, April 27, 1868, T. C. Arnold, George Thom and August Schatz were elected supervisors and W. T. Vaughn, town clerk. April 10, W. B. Nott moved his dwelling house on the same runners used by Mr. Holliston.

The first regular annual town meeting held in Sumter after the organization of that township was at the house of Alexander Pfoeff (now Summerdorf's,) April 7, 1868. D. Sturdivant, A. S. Nobles and A. Pfoeff were elected supervisors. On April 17 of this year I hauled a load of scantling from New

Auburn to build our schoolhouse in this district. It was a board shanty, 12 by 14 feet in size and was erected by the few people at Lake Addie, each one donating some of the material, a few rods south from where the present Suchomel house now stands. Another board shanty school house had been erected in 1866 or 1867 on section 20. Caroline Greenburg taught school in that and Amelia Ames taught the first one in our shanty. On April 18, 1868, Hattie Baker, daughter of Dr. E. C. Baker, died and Rev. Levi Gleason, the Methodist minister stationed on the circuit, preached the sermon. During this spring, the Urbach family settled on the Rohenbach land, having purchased it the year before. On May 19 the dwelling house of Isaac Hall was destroyed by fire. On the 28th C. F. Sturdivant and Miss Mary Ames were married. We cut logs and hauled them into New Auburn lake, rafting them across the lake on the 30th to the saw-mill of Charles Pigler. This spring B. N. Bunch purchased the land known as the White farm, on the west side of Lake Addie. Sept. 18, B. F. Stocking sold the old Grimshaw farm to W. J. Sherburne for $2000, and in Oct. Mr. Stocking moved to John Ford's, having bought half of his farm. The general election was held at Pfoeff's on November 31 and most of us voted for U. S. Grant for President.

After harvest in 1869 the weather was quite wet and Mr. Sherburne's wheat got so wet in the stacks that he took them down and dried them out. He then threshed it and spread it in his barn and afterwards had the most of it ground and fed to hogs. September 17, J. W. Dimmick and his bride arrived at A. L. Brown's on their wedding tour. December 25, Lysander Kisner and wife and John M. Kisner came to C. L. Nett's. This was their first arrival in Penn.

In 1870 religious meetings were held at A. Pool's house, and on Sunday, April 3, Rev. C. H. Savidge preached there. W. J. Sherburne met with more misfortunes in his farming operations; he delayed killing his hogs in the spring until the weather got too warm and most of the meat spoiled. July 4, Benjamin Doyle's house in Penn burned down. The weather during 1870 and 1871 was very dry and prairie fires did a great deal of damage. The sloughs were dry and the fires burned deep into them. A number of the settlers lost their hay from this cause. The air was full of smoke and people kept barrels of water on their wagons, with mops and pails, ready to go out and fight the fires. On Sunday, Oct. 8, Dr. Baker's sheep sheds burned, as also did a stack of oats. Oct. 20, C. F. and D. Sturdivant sold personal property at auction in order to go to Texas.

The voters residing in town 114, range 30, withdrew from Penn precinct and their territory became organized as Round Grove township in the fall of 1870 (the town had been designated by the county commissioners as Ash Grove in June, this year, the name being changed to Round Grove in September.) John Ilett settled in Penn.

Jan. 2, 1871, the people in this end of McLeod county had a dance at Ford's at which 47 couples were present. Thieves were plentiful in this part of the country this winter. March 20 teams started for Henderson to haul pine lumber to build the cheese factory near Ogilvie's and on the same day John Ilett and Miss Lucy Goodrich were married. A. L. Brown's house was destroyed by fire May 8. The neighbors got up a "bee," cut and donated logs and lumber and on June 2 we raised the frame for another house, into which we moved June 13. July 4, Meadow King mowing machines sold for $145 each, and "dollars were as large as meeting-houses." Alfred A. Brown died December 30, 1871, aged 27 years, and was buried at New Auburn.

In January, 1872, wheat thieves were plentiful on the prairie. February 13, an awful storm from the northwest raged, and the temperature was 20 degrees below zero. It was the worst storm we had experienced up to that time. The Browns carried 20 washtubs full of snow out of their house on the prairie. The Harrison brothers' stable was drifted full of snow, which buried their horses.. May 12, Janie Nobles came to teach the school. Those who taught the district school previous to 1872 were: Caroline Greenburg, Lucinda Hall, Emily Patterson, Eithea Ilett, Amelia Bunch, Hattie Benjamin and Mary Bunch. On June 15 the citizens moved the shanty school house on runners to near the large oak tree on the present schoolhouse lot in Brownton. Aug. 2 the railroad was completed to Glencoe and regular trains began to run. Sept. 13, a surveying party encamped on the east side of Lake Addie and began surveying a line for the extension of the railroad west from Glencoe. Oct. 2 the Republican district convention convened at the Grimshaw house and nominated A. L. Brown for representative. The Democrats held their convention later at Hutchinson and nominated A. M. Schnell, who resided there, and who was subsequently elected by a majority of 35. The election was held Nov. 5 at Klopfleish's. The total vote registered was 35, of which 71 votes were cast. Grant and Wilson received 42 and Greely 27. Grant's majority in McLeod county was 182. During this year the families of A. H. Townsend had the smallpox and several of their members died. Warren Dean got a new Geiser threshing machine with which he threshed for the people. Several deaths and marriages are recorded for this year.

Jan. 2, 1873, C. F. Sturdivant returned from Texas. Jan. 7 occurred the great storm which was long remembered in this region and has not yet been forgotten by the older inhabitants. At about four o'clock p. m. the wind, which was gentle and from the northeast, suddenly shifted to the northwest and blew a fierce gale which every minute increased in severity. The day had been a pleasant one and a foggy mist pervaded the atmosphere, which, as the wind and cold increased, froze, and the air became so filled with frozen fog that it was impossible to see an object ten feet away. The storm continued unabated until the night of the 9th, when it moderated, the following day being calm and pleasant. A man froze to death in Transit and another on New Auburn lake. This month there were several cases of small pox in Transit and Mr. Sanders died of varioloid. April 22, district school began in the chamber of A. L. Brown's house and his wife began to teach it, continuing to do so until March 21, 1877. L. B. Gard's funeral occurred May 4 and was largely attended. Aug. 22, Geo. I. Parsons, grand master, organized a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry at the Ogilvie school house, and we named it Harvest Grange. It was started with 30 charter members. Oct. 10, the district Republican convention met at the Grimshaw house and nominated William F. Babcock as candidate for representative, he being elected November 4, with Jacob Frankenfield state senator.

May 27, 1874, G. A. Austin began to sell off the cheese factory cows at $25 a head. The 4th of July was celebrated in the woods at Round Grove. On the 7th of this month we saw for the first time some Rocky Mountain grasshoppers, which at this time were destroying the crops in southwestern Minnesota, where they had appeared the season before. On the 14th the flying grasshoppers came among us, and on the 16th and 17th were "awful thick"; on the 18th they were laying their eggs and on the 26th they all flew away. Aug. 28 Harvest Grange had a banquet and dance at the cheese factory. Sept. 30, the district Republican convention met at Hutchinson and nominated S. G. Anderson for representative. Oct. 4, William D. Chase, secretary of Harvest Grange, was killed by lightning. As the Ogilvie school house was too small to accommodate the large number of people who came to the funeral,

the services were held at the Methodist church in New Auburn, Rev. Bernard presiding. The Hutchinson family were present and conducted the singing. On the 22nd the district Democratic convention met at the cheese factory and nominated A. M. Schnell for representative. The general election was held November 3 at Klopfleisch's; 80 votes were registered and 63 polled. Schnell was elected. On the 19, B. F. Lee removed from the Glitner farm to their land in Collins.

May 16, 1875, young grasshoppers were hatching out in great numbers and on the 28th they had begun to eat the growing crop. By July 3 many of them had their wings and were on the move. Monday, July 5, we had a celebration at the Grimshaw place, which was concluded at night by a dance at Ford's. Everybody had a glorious time, and all pronounced it a great success, because when completed we were all near to our homes and had spent no money. The Fadden bridge was built across Mud creek this spring. On the 7th, 8th and 9th the air was full of flying grasshoppers and on the 10th they all suddenly left, flying southwest. Nov. 2, J. S. Pillsbury was elected governor and A. J. Jones representative from this district. The total vote cast in Sumter was 55. Nov. 5, Alonzo H. Jennison, who had lived in Kansas for a number of years, returned to Sumter to reside.

In the spring of 1876 the last sleigh rides were enjoyed March 25. A school meeting was held May 6, at which A. L. Brown was instructed to purchase an acre of ground on the Grimshaw farm, for the school district, it being the site on which the shanty school house then stood. It was also decided to build a new school house and the clerk was instructed to draw a plan for the building and to get estimates on the cost of its construction. The plans and estimates were approved on the 13th and on June 17 the contract was made for the construction of the building without seats for $724. An acre of land was purchased for $25. The 4th of July was celebrated on the Grimshaw farm and was a great success. July 15 the bonds of the school district were issued for $950, the money to be expended in building and furnishing the new school house. Grasshoppers were in the towns of Grafton and Bismark and on the 19th flew into the Lake Addie neighborhood. Rev. S. Wakefield, Universalist minister, preached at Ira Hewitt's in the grove, on the 19th, about 400 people from Glencoe, Hutchinson, New Auburn and the surrounding country being present. Many people brought their dinners and had a basket picnic. Sept. 15, Maj. A. B. Rogers and a

surveying party camped on the Grimshaw place and on the 17th surveyed a new line for the railroad, crossing Lake Addie. The line was not afterwards altered and the road was built on it. Nov. 4 the seats were fastened in the new school house. There was more preaching by Mr. Wakefield during this summer and in the fall Col. R. S. Donaldson and family became residents of Round Grove.

In May, 1877, the grasshoppers were very numerous and the people were using coal tar on sheet iron, which they dragged over the ground, to catch them. On the 12th of June a special state election was held to determine the question of setting aside the half million acres of internal improvement lands to pay on the old state railroad bonds, and to issue new bonds to run 30 years at six per cent., at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. In Sumter 52 votes were cast, 46 for and 6 against. By the 20th of June fully one-half the crop from Lake Addie to Glencoe had been destroyed by the grasshoppers, many of which had their wings. But in spite of this the people of the neighborhood held another Fourth of July picnic at the Grimshaw place. By this time the "hoppers" were on the wing and had nearly all left. On Oct. 8, Orlando Graham, having sold his farm at Lake Marion, started for Washington Territory. The Republican district convention was held on the 12th at Andrew Hall's house in Round Grove, and nominated S. G. Anderson. At this time a corps of railroad surveyors had just got to Glencoe to begin work on the extension of the railroad west of that village. By the 17th the surveyors had got to Lake Addie. They ran over the line surveyed the fall before and fixed up the same stakes. On the 24th Henry Balch, the sub-contractor on the line just east of Lake Addie, came with his teamsters to begin grading. The general election was held at the house of F. Klopfleisch. Candidates: W. T. Bonniwell (Dem.), L. Hall (Rep.), for senator; F. Muchow (Dem.), S. G. Anderson (Rep.), for representative. On the 26th school began, with DeWitt Simmons for teacher. The 27th Mr. Balch and his crew of men quit grading and started for home. On the 28th Beers Johnson and a crew of men with a pile-driver were at work on the bridge east of Browning's farm, driving piles. Dec. 10th the pile driver was moved to the crossing of the road at Buffalo creek and Elias Wilson was hauling piles, 32 feet long, for the piling across the lake. On the 15th F. W. Kimball surveyed out the depot grounds at Brownton; the 17th they finished driving piles for the creek bridge and on the 19th they moved the driver to the small

bridge on the school section one mile west of the lake. The weather was remarkably mild. It rained on December 17th and on the 21st we had spring weather. It did not freeze at night. The snow had nearly disappeared and water was running in all directions. On the 23rd the snow had all gone and the frost was coming out of the ground. On the 24th people were plowing, and there was a steamboat excursion at St. Paul the 26th. The 29th there was no frost in the ground but on the 30th it froze hard enough to prevent plowing.

In January, 1878, bridge timber and piles were hauled from Glencoe to Lake Addie. May 6 Lawrence Gillick, Sr., moved his family from Glencoe onto the Caffrey land at the head of Lake Addie, which he had purchased the fall before. May 3, Lawrence Gillick, Sr., Geo. Colby and A. J. Hall, the commissioners appointed by Judge J. L. McDonald, of the District Court, to appraise the right of way damages along the line of the railroad for the first 30 miles west of Glencoe, completed their labors. May 10 John Hansen moved his family up from Henderson. This was the first family to settle on the new townsite. They settled on what is now known as the Schilling addition to Brownton. The cheese factory commenced operations the 20th of this month with John Hauser as cheesemaker. The spring term of school began with Miss Jane Grow as teacher.

June 4, the survey of the townsite of Brownton was begun.

Thus ended the pioneer life about Lake Addie. The railroad was a reality, the days of early settlement were over. A continuation of this narrative will be found under the head of Brownton Village, in another place in this volume.

CHAPTER IX.

CENSUS OF 1860.

The census of 1860, taken under the direction of the Federal government, is of great value, in that it gives the names of the people actually living in McLeod county in that year, together with some important information regarding each.

Bergen Township. Patrick McMahan, age 35; farmer; born in Ireland; value of real estate, $1,000; value of personal estate, $200. His wife, Bridget, age 30, born in Ireland; their children, Michael, age 6, and Ann, age 4, were born in Iowa; Mary, age 3, and John, age 1, were born in Minnesota.

Cornelius Murphy, age 20; farmer; born in Ireland; value of personal estate, $60. His wife, Johanna, age 25, born in Ireland; their child, Bartholomew, age 4 mon., born in Minnesota.

Mary Goulette, age 59, born in Canada; value of personal estate, $30; her four children, Ceylen, age 21; Celestine, age 21; Deleme, age 12, and Parmelia, age 11, were also born in Canada.

Peter Parasa, age 60; farmer; born in Canada. His wife, Julia Ann, age 62, and their three children, Octave, age 29; Olam, age 20; and Ida, age 17, were also born in Canada. Octave was a farmer with a personal estate of $140.

Frederick Attier, age 29; farmer; born in Prussia; value of personal estate, $50.

Halvor Tarralson, age 34; farmer; born in Norway; value of personal estate, $200. His wife, Taarborg, age 34, and their four children, Malene, age 9; Tarrell, age 6; Severt, age 5, were born in Norway; Ingabaar, age 1, born in Minnesota.

John Burk, age 30; farmer; born in Ireland; value of personal property, $150. His wife, Catherine, age 26, born in Ireland, and their child, Mary, age 2, born in Illinois.

Michael Hollowell, age 40; farmer; born in Ireland; value of personal estate, $75. His wife, Mary, age 34, born in Ireland.

John Johnson, age 26; farmer; born in Norway; value of personal estate, $100.

Andrew Anderson, age 31; farmer; born in Norway; value of personal estate, $140. His wife, Rhoda, age 24, born in Norway; their three children, Annie, age 3; Gertrude, age 2, and Mary, age 3 mo., were born in Minnesota.

Andrew Hanson, age 28; farmer; born in Norway; value of personal estate, $200. His wife, Ann, age 19, born in Norway; their child, Hans, age 1, born in Minnesota.

John Collingson, age 40; farmer; born in Norway; value of real estate, $500; value of personal estate, $200. His wife, Jane, age 40, born in Norway; their child, Betsey, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Elling Johnson, age 70; farmer; born in Norway; value of personal estate, $40.

Ole Ellingson, age 21; farmer; born in Norway; value of real estate, $100; value of personal estate, $50.

Nels Thorgrimson, age 27; farmer; born in Norway; value of personal estate, $200. His wife, Ann, age 32, born in Norway; their three children, Hannah, age 5; Christine C., age 4, and Rachael, age 5 mo., were born in Minnesota.

Halvor Gunderson, age 61; farmer; born in Norway; value of personal estate, $50. His wife, Dorothy, age 62, born in Norway; their child, Leve (?); age 20, born in Norway.

Gunda Halverson, age 36; farmer; born in Norway; value of personal estate, $100.

John Halverson, age 27; day laborer; born in Norway.

Kenneth Halverson, age 23; day laborer; born in Norway; value of personal property, $60.

John Burtman, age 23; farmer; born in Sweden; value of real estate, $500.

Ostend Anderson, age 34; day laborer, born in Norway; value of personal estate, $150.

Nels Gilbertson, age 48; farmer; born in Norway; value of personal estate, $300. His wife, Annie A., age 45, born in Norway; their five children, Andrew, age 18; Gilbert, age 15; Nels, age 12, and Bates, age 10, born in Norway; Annie, age 4, born in Iowa.

Christian Johnson, age 37; farmer; born in Norway; value of personal property, $250. His wife, Jane, age 39, born in Norway; their four children, John, age 9, born in Norway; Mary, age 6, born in Wisconsin; Thomas, age 4, and Sarah, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Holbert Johnson, age 25; day laborer; born in Norway; value of personal estate, $200.

Arne Olson, age 27; day laborer; born in Norway.

Thore Severson, age 80; born in Norway; his wife, Mary, age 78, born in Norway.

Asten Bocken, age 42; farmer; born in Norway; value of real estate, $1,000; value of personal estate, $225. His wife, Wilhelmine, age 36, born in Norway; their three children, Edward, age 8; Anton, age 4, born in Norway; Lewis, age 8 mo., born in Minnesota.

Thomas Torbenson, age 28; farmer; born in Norway; value of real estate, $1,000; value of personal estate, $110.

John Torbenson, age 26; farmer; born in Norway; value of real estate, $1,000; personal estate, $80.

Ole Johnson, age 35; farmer; born in Norway; value of personal estate, $200. His wife, Betsy, age 28, born in Norway; their three children, Mary, age 5, born in Wisconsin; Julia, age 3, and Nels, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Robert Calahan, age 26; farmer; born in Pennsylvania; value of personal estate, $50. His wife, Nancy, age 25, born in Pennsylvania; their two children, Lemuel, age 4, born in Pennsylvania; James W., age 1, born in Minnesota.

Rebecca Piper, age 63; born in New Hampshire. Her daughter, Sarah Jane, age 17; born in Pennsylvania.

Brignard Peterson, age 40; farmer; born in Norway; value of real estate, $800; value of personal estate, $100.

John Lester, age 48; farmer; born in New York; value of personal estate, $500. His wife, Maria, age 43, born in Vermont; their four children, Eugene, age 20; Wesley, age 15; Frances, age 13, were born in Illinois, and William, age 10, born in Wisconsin.

Stephen Poole, age 34; farmer; born in England; value of real estate, $500; personal estate, $200. His wife, Cornelia, age 25, born in Ohio; their child, Sylvester, age 6, born in Michigan.

Magnus Swanson, age 33; farmer; born in Sweden; value of personal estate, $100. His wife, Gustava, age 32, born in Sweden; their two children, Sophia, age 2, born in Illinois; William, age 4 mo., born in Minnesota.

Peter Swanson, age 40; farmer; born in Sweden; value of personal estate, $90.

Adam Spickel, age 30; farmer; born in France; value of personal estate, $50. His wife, Monago, age 21, born in Canada; their child, Catherine, age 5 mo., born in Minnesota.

Frank Walgram, age 35; farmer; born in Prussia; value of personal estate, $60. His wife, Julia, age 33, born in Prussia; their four children, Augustine, age 9, and Frank, age 5, were

born in Prussia; Michael, age 3, born in Wisconsin, and Anton, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Augustin Prelvit, age 42; farmer; born in Prussia; value of personal estate, $120. His wife, Minnie, age 38, and their four children, Julia, age 11; Peter, age 9, and Delia, age 5, were born in Prussia; Joseph, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Christopher Schmahl, age 35; born in Prussia; value of personal estate, $120. His wife, Delia, age 28, and their three children, Augustin, age 8; Eliza, age 4, were born in Prussia; Herman, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Gottlieb Schmahl, age 30; day laborer; born in Prussia.

Fayette E. Ford, age 35; carpenter; born in New York; value of personal property, $300. His wife, Mary Jane, age 36, and their two children, Frances, age 6, born in New York; Sarah, age 2, born in Minnesota. There were 25 people over 20 years of age in Bergen township who could neither read nor write, at the time this census was taken.

Winsted Township.

Baptiste Alama, age 60; farmer; born in Canada. His wife, Angeline, age 74, also born in Canada; their three children, Xavier, age 16; Louis, age 12, and Javarine (?), age 10, were also born in Canada.

Peter Crevier, age 38; farmer; born in Canada; value of real estate, $600; value of personal estate, $375. His wife, Sophie, age 41, born in Sweden; their three children, Peter, age 12; Adolph, age 9; Ellen, age 7, were born in Minnesota.

Baptiste Cornier, age 37; farmer; born in Canada; value of personal estate, $350. His wife, Julia, age 30, and their eight children, George, age 15; Mary, age 12; Joseph, age 10; Julina, age 8; Josephine, age 6; Paul, age 3; Baptiste, age 2, and Ellen, age 3 mo., were born in Minnesota.

James Clarke, age 30; day laborer; born in Ireland.

Peter Patnell, age 45; farmer; born in Canada; value of personal estate, $75. His six children, Mary, age 25, and Napolean, age 16, were born in Canada; Emily, age 12; Augustus, age 8; Mary, age 3, and Julia, age 3 mo., were born in Minnesota.

Norman Kenny, age 26; farmer; born in New York; value of personal property, $50. His wife, Mary, age 26, born in New York; their child, David, age 5, born in Ohio.

Lorenzo Coleman, age 35; farmer; born in Ohio; value of personal estate, $200. His wife, Julia, age 36, born in New York; their two children, Lauren H., age 11, and Ada C., age 7, were born in Ohio.

Henry Otte, age 40; farmer; born in Hanover; value of real estate, $800; value of personal estate, $80.

Hiram Ottman, age 26; day laborer, born in Prussia. His wife, Lisetta, age 30, also born in Prussia; their child, John, age 1 mo., born in Minnesota.

John Westrop, age 28; farmer; born in Hanover; value of real estate, $800; value of personal estate, $150.

Ignatz Keogler, age 46; farmer; born in Austria; value of personal property, $75. His wife, Magdalen, age 40, and their six children, Ignatz, age 16; Anthony, age 14; Ferdinand, age 12; Mary, age 8, and Jesse, age 5, were born in Austria.

David Ulmer, age 27; farmer; born in Wirtenberg; value of personal estate, $175. His wife, Barbara, age 21, born in Bavaria.

Patrick Higgins, age 30; farmer; born in Ireland; value of personal property, $100. His wife, Mary, age 32, born in Ireland; their two children, Daniel, age 2, born in Illinois; Thomas, age 6 mo., born in Minnesota.

Thomas Carr, age 28; farmer; born in Ireland; value of personal estate, $280. Mary Carr, (presumably his mother) age 60; born in Ireland; Mary Carr, age 6; born in Illinois; Dennis, age 8; born in Pennsylvania, (probably grandchildren.)

John Carr, age 24; farmer; born in Ireland; value of personal estate, $50.

Leonard W. Love, age 50; farmer; born in Vermont; value of personal estate, $175. His wife, Laura V., age 34, born in New York.

John McMahan, age 40; farmer; born in Ireland; value of real estate, $700; value of personal estate, $125. His wife, Fanny W., age 39, born in Ireland; their two children, John H. W., age 7, born in Vermont; Emily W., age 4, born in Minnesota.

Charles Demer, age 34; farmer; born in Prussia; value of personal estate, $50.

Aaron Baker, age 28; farmer; born in New York; value of personal estate, $75. His wife, Sarah, age 22, born in New York; their three children, Alice, age 4, born in Ohio; William E., age 1, born in Illinois, and Emma, age 3 months, born in Minnesota.

Benjamin Doyle, age 60; day laborer, born in Pennsylvania; value of real estate, $600.

Orrin Stover, age 26; farmer; born in New York; value of personal estate, $50.

George Stover, age 22; day laborer; born in New York.

Frederick Wagner, age 36; farmer; born in Bavaria; value of personal estate, $160. His wife, Caroline, age 28, born in

Bavaria; their two children, Annie, age 4, born in Ohio; Charlotte, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Ferdinand Koegler, age 10; servant; born in Bavaria.

John Plum, age 48; farmer; born in Hungary; value of personal estate, $160. His wife, Francisca, age 42, and their two children, Theresa, age 5, and Catherine, age 3, were born in Hungary.

John Scharm, age 38; farmer; born in Saxony; value of personal property, $250. His wife, Johanna, age 47, born in Saxony; their child, Anstena (?), age 7, born in Wisconsin.

Simon Oatwinkle, age 48; farmer; born in Bavaria; personal property, $80.

Patrick Cafferty, age 25; farmer; born in Ireland; personal estate, $100. His mother, Margaret, age 50, born in Ireland.

Martin Schurman, age 50; farmer; born in Saxony; personal estate, $90. His wife, Katherina, age 45, and their five children, George, age 18; Mary, age 17; Rosella, age 13; Martin, age 11, and John, age 7, were born in Saxony.

Antoine Revan, age 47; farmer; born in Canada; personal estate, $100. His wife, Julia, age 51, and their two children, Augustus, age 15, and Joseph, age 7, were born in Canada.

Joseph LeMire(?), age 49; farmer; born in Canada; personal estate, $70. His wife, Roselle, age 40, and their seven children, Joseph, age 19; Fedora, age 16; Manuel, age 15; Eustace, age 11; Ellen, age 12; Louis, age 4, were born in Canada; Mary, age 6 months, born in Minnesota.

John Chappelle, age 38; farmer; born in Canada; personal estate, $70. His wife, Lorenda, age 24, and their child, Charles, age 5, were born in New York.

Adolphe Crevier, age 36; farmer; born in Canada; personal estate, $100. His wife, Mathilde, age 26, born in Canada; their four children, Louis, age 7, born in Massachusetts; George, age 5; Charles, age 3, and Marie, age 1, were born in Minnesota.

Francis Bibeau, age 65; farmer; born in Canada; personal estate, $80. His wife, Roselle, age 73, born in Canada.

Almena Lambert, age 32; servant; born in Canada. Her three children, Elijah, age 13, born in Vermont: Almena, age 11, and Swedenborg, age 5, were born in New York.

Frank Bibeau, age 33; farmer; born in Canada; personal estate, $200. His wife, Josette, age 29, and Xavier, age 6, were born in Canada; Eli, age 4; Agnes, age 3, and Henry, age 1, were born in Minnesota.

Maxine Allaire, age 26; farmer; born in Canada; personal

property, $100. His wife, Mary, age 29, born in Canada; their two children, Addie, age 2, and Almena, age 1, were born in Minnesota.

Joseph Cloutier, age 29; farmer; born in Canada; personal estate, $75. His wife, Avis, age 23, and two children, Rosette, age 7; Alice, age 5, were born in Illinois; George, age 2, and Ellen, age 9 mo., were born in Minnesota.

George Cloutier, age 25; farmer; born in Canada; personal property, $125. His wife, Roselle, age 18, born in Minnesota.

Amos LaMotte, age 29; farmer; born in Canada; personal estate $120. His wife, Christine, age 28, born in Canada; Isadore, age 3, and Mary, age 1; born in Minnesota.

George Brayton, age 40; farmer; born in New York; personal estate, $250. His wife, Mary, age 38, born in New York; their children, Francis N., age 16, born in Wisconsin; Albert F., age 12, and Anna E., were born in Illinois.

Sarah A. Howinson, age 27; common school teacher; born in Michigan. There were 25 people over 20 years of age, in Winsted Township who could not read or write at the time this census was taken.

Hale Township. Peter Bibeau, age 26; farmer; born in Canada; personal estate, $60. His wife, Philomando, age 21, born in Canada; their child, Mary, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Joseph Revoux, age 23; farmer; born in Canada; personal estate, $80. His wife, Martha, age 14, born in Canada.

Solomon Demo, age 39; farmer; born in Vermont; personal estate, $200; real estate, $50. His wife, Eleanor, age 39, born in Canada; their six children, Abraham, age 16; Luke, age 13, and Agnes, age 11, were born in Vermont; Lucinda, age 8, born in New York; Celinare, age 4, and Solomon, age 2, were born in Minnesota.

Anthony Gallagher, age 25; farmer; born in Ireland; personal estate, $90. His wife, Mary, age 26, born in Ireland.

Mary Halloran, age 28; washwoman; born in Ireland; personal estate, $75. Her two children, Mary, age 3, born in Canada, and Alice, age 9 mo., born in Minnesota.

John Barrett, age 60; farmer; born in Ireland; personal estate, $100. His wife, Catherine, age 50, born in Ireland; their five children, Michael, age 19, Thomas, age 17, John, age 15, Peter, age 7, and Catherine, age 5, were born in Pennsylvania.

Thomas Barrett, age 50; farmer; born in Ireland; personal estate, $200.

Peter Barrett, age 30; day laborer; born in Ireland.

William Long, age 28; farmer; born in Prussia; personal estate, $250. His wife, Delia, age 24, born in Prussia; their child, Ellen, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Samuel Hall, age 23; farmer, born in Ohio; personal estate, $270. His wife, Laura C., age 17, born in Ohio.

Frank Buska, age 43; farmer; personal property, $150. His wife, Rosella, age 46, and three children, Joseph, age 16; Julia, age 13 and Betsey, age 9, were all born in Prussia; Anthony, age 4, born in Wisconsin.

William Luke, age 40; personal property, $80. His wife, Emilie, age 36, and their three children, Julia, age 12; William, age 10, and Delia, age 7, were all born in Prussia.

Daniel Randell, age 45; farmer; personal, $150. He, and his wife, Betsy, age 44, were born in New York; their five children, Perry, age 20; Cyrus, age 14; Frederick, age 12; Olive, age 9, and Franklin, age 4, were born in Ohio.

Jacob Harmon, age 25; farmer; real estate, $1,200; personal property, $50. He, his wife, Martha, age 22, and their child, Daniel, age 1, were all born in Ohio.

David Young, age 63, farmer; personal, $500. He, and his wife, Cornelia, age 62, were born in New York; their two children, (presumably adopted,) Dephorish (?) Storey, age 6, born in Ohio, and David H. Church, age 7 mo., born in Minnesota.

Samuel N. Williams, age 35; farmer; born in Ohio; real estate, $600; personal, $800. His wife, Harriet, age 32, born in New York; their three children, William H., age 9; Milton D., age 5, and Celestia, age 2, were born in Ohio.

Benjamin F. Church, age 32; farmer; born in Maine; real estate, $4,000; personal, $75.

William J. Clyde, age 26; stone mason; real estate, $100; personal, $150. He, and his wife, Jane, age 18, were born in Canada; their child, Angeline A., age 6 mo., born in Minnesota.

Esther Williams, age 50; born in Ohio; personal, $125. Her four children, Abraham, age 17, a farmer; Lucidea, age 13; John, age 11, and Jane, age 8, were born in Illinois.

Jacob Perricale, age 48; farmer; born in Germany; personal, $80. His wife, Elizabeth, age 56, born in Virginia; their three children, James, age 17; Jesse, age 13, and Hiram, age 12; were born in Illinois.

John Connelly, age 46; engineer; born in Ireland; personal, $150. His wife, Ann, age 41, born in New York; their child, Ann, age 16, born in Canada.

Delevan Peck, age 23, shingle maker; born in New York.

Lewis E. Clark, age 33; farmer; born in Vermont; real estate, $600; personal, $200.

John E. Clyde, age 65; carpenter; born in Ireland; his wife, Rebecca, age 40, born in N. Carolina.

Rich Valley Township. Anthony Newash, age 27; farmer; personal, $200. He, and his wife, Ann, age 27, were born in Bohemia; their child, Joseph, age 1, born in Wisconsin.

Joseph Zuick, age 40; farmer; personal, $200. He, his wife, Christina, age 42, and four of their children, Joseph, age 14; Louise, age 10; Mary, age 7, and Ann, age 3, were all born in Bohemia, Christina, age 9 mo., born in Wisconsin.

Vincent Casper, age 47; farmer. He, his wife, Catherine, age 40, and four of their children, John, age 22, day laborer; Anthony, age 11; Mary, age 9, and Frank, age 3, were all born in Bohemia; Ann, age 2, born in Wisconsin, and Joseph, age 3 mo., born in Minnesota.

John Winesis, age 45; farmer; personal, $200. He, his wife, Fanny, age 45, and five of their children, Frank, age 21, day laborer; John, age 19; Joseph, age 16; Kate, age 11, and Fanny, age 6, were all born in Bohemia; Anthony, age 3, born in Wisconsin.

Anton Navartile, age 50; farmer; personal, $300. He, his wife, Mary, age 40, and two of their children, Ann, age 15, and Anton, age 10, were born in Bohemia; Mary, age 2, born in Wisconsin.

Joseph Wasmack, age 40; farmer; personal, $320. He, his wife, Fanny, age 35, and three of their children, Joseph, age 17; Peter, age 7, and Anthony, age 5, were all born in Bohemia; Christina, age 3, born in Wisconsin.

William W. Rossman, age 29; carpenter; born in New York; real estate, $700; personal, $150. His wife, Mary Jane, age 20, born in Pennsylvania; their child, Francis W., age 6 mo., born in Minnesota.

Susan Pettijohn, age 22; servant; born in Ohio.

John McLelland, age 24; day laborer; born in Indiana.

William R. Gibson, age 32; blacksmith; born in Kentucky; personal, $200. His three children, Jane, age 18, born in Missouri; Cynthia Ann, age 15, born in Indiana, and Luticia, age 1 mo., born in Minnesota.

Charles P. Neally, age 25; farmer; born in New Hampshire; real estate, $300.

Allen B. White, age 24; miller; born in Ohio; real estate, $2,000.

Mathew Lynch, age 54; farmer; born in Ireland, real estate,

$1,000; personal, $600. His wife, Lydia W., age 36, born in New York; Albertis B. Bender, age 10, born in Massachusetts.

Michael Lynch, age 40; day laborer; born in Ireland; personal, $100.

Robert E. Van Nest, age 47; farmer. He, his wife, Susan, age 50, and their six children, Hallamara, age 19; Harrison, age 17; Margaret, age 15; Mathew, age 12; Lucy, age 10, and Martha, age 7, were all born in New York.

Joseph Neil, age 26; farmer; born in Maine; personal, $175.

William T. Newcombe, age 21; day laborer; born in Ohio.

William K. Vickroy, age 37; farmer; born in Pennsylvania; personal, $260. His wife, Nancy, age 28, born in Ohio; their six children, Edward A., age 10, born in Ohio; Charles, age 8, and Frank, age 5, born in Illinois; Annie L., age 3, and Alma Nora, age 3 mo., were born in Minnesota.

Reuben Tamphere, age 53; farmer; real estate, $500; personal, $225. He, and his wife, Amelia P., age 49, were born in Vermont; their child, George F., age 23, day laborer; real estate, $500; born in Vermont.

Frank W. Hanscom, age 28; farmer; born in Maine; personal, $800. His wife, Margaret, age 24, born in New York; their three children, Tilly H., age 4; Sarah, age 2, and George, age 1, were born in Minnesota.

Ida Parusie, age 18; born in Canada.

Marion Williams, age 28; farmer; born in Ohio; personal $75.

Charles P. Booth, age 43; farmer; born in Connecticut; personal, $170. His wife, Martha, age 22, born in New York; their four children, Truman, age 15, and Rebecca, age 11, were born in Ohio; Nettie, age 5, born in Illinois; Charles R., age 2, born in Minnesota.

Charles Widenviksch, age 25; farmer; born in Prussia; personal, $100.

Gottfried Emme, age 59; farmer, personal, $100. He, and his wife, Mary, age 49, and their four children, Ferdinand, age 26; farmer, personal, $250; Julius, age 24; farmer; personal, $100; Caroline, age 18, and Henriette, age 9, were all born in Prussia.

Hyram Pettijohn, age 54; farmer; born in Virginia; personal, $400. His wife, Mary Ann, age 49, born in Ohio; their two children, Isaac, age 20, born in Ohio, and Elizabeth, age 13, born in Illinois.

Dempsey Marshall, age 25; farmer; born in Ohio; personal, $150; his wife, Mary Ann, age 23, born in Illinois; their child, William S., age 3 mo., born in Minnesota.

Daniel Pettijohn, age 50; farmer; born in Ohio; personal, $300. His wife, Clarissa, age 42, born in New York; Jehiel, (?) age 20; born in Indiana; Harriet, age 17; Rowan, age 15; Silas, age 12; Benjamin, age 10, and Christopher, age 6, were born in Illinois; Alice, age 4 mo., born in Minnesota.

Alexander S. Nobles, age 28; farmer; born in Ohio; personal, $200. His wife, Catherine, age 26, born in Pennsylvania, their child, Lois, age 3, born in Minnesota.

Alexander Grant, age 26; day laborer; born in Maine.

George W. Gibson, age 23; farmer; born in Maine; personal, $85. His wife, Abbey, age 26, born in Indiana; their two children, Mary, age 2, and Elizabeth, age 1, were born in Minnesota. There were nine people over 20 years of age in Rich Valley Township who could neither read nor write.

Helen Township. Andrew Rixon, age 50; farmer; personal, $350. He, and his wife, Martha, age 50, were born in Norway.

William Fosberg, age 25; farmer; personal, $50. He, and his mother, Margaret, age 56, were born in Sweden.

Andrew Olson, age 38; farmer; personal, $210. He, and his wife, Catherine, age 27, were born in Norway; their three children, Ole, age 3, born in Wisconsin; Christian, age 2, and Isabelle, age 2 mo., were born in Minnesota.

Thomas Emerson, age 33; day laborer; personal, $150. He, and his wife, Julia, age 37, and two of their children, Ann, age 8, and Andrew, age 4, were all born in Norway; Anthony, age 4 mo., born in Wisconsin.

Eric Thompson, age 27; day laborer; personal, $75. He, and his wife, Mary, age 30, and their child, Isabella, age 5, were born in Norway.

Ole Erickson, age 24; day laborer; born in Norway.

Kenneth Halverson, age 24; day laborer; born in Norway.

Christopher Hanson, age 36; farmer; born in Denmark; personal, $160. His wife, Ann, age 30, born in Norway.

Ole Knuteson, age 35; farmer; born in Norway; personal, $250.

Frederick Migates, age 35; farmer; personal, $75. He, and his wife, Margaret, age 34, and two children, Frances, age 7, and Fred, age 3, were all born in Germany.

Evan Evanson, age 42; farmer; personal, $80. He, and his wife, Mary, age 33, were both born in Norway.

Ole Knutson, age 31; farmer; born in Norway; personal, $125.

Knute Olson, age 73; born in Norway.

Ole Knutson, age 31; farmer; born in Norway; personal,

$175. His wife, Isabella, age 36, and one child, Knute, age 4, were born in Norway; Julia Ann, age 3, born in Wisconsin.

Diederich Greubman, age 36; farmer; personal, $200. He, and his wife, Henrietta, age 31, were born in Mechlinburg; their two children, David, age 3, born in Illinois, and Fred, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Frederick Studeman, age 45; He, and his wife, Mary, age 43, were born in Mechlinburg.

Christian Bigler, age 47; farmer; personal, $150. He, his wife, Catherine, age 39, and one child, Rose, age 19, were born in Switzerland; Adolph, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Charles H. Droede, age 36; farmer; personal, $150. He and his wife, Dora, age 23, were born in Hanover; their child, Henry, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Christopher Stockman, age 43; farmer; personal, $200. He, his wife, Mary, age 38, and their two children, Christopher, age 9, and Diederich, age 6, were all born in Hanover.

Henry Grunhagan, age 28; farmer; personal, $125. He, his wife, Mary, age 30, and one child, Dora, age 5, were born in Hanover; Laura, age 3, and Mary, age 1, were born in Illinois.

Charles Lorpherd, age 26; day laborer; born in Prussia.

Frank Fennell, age 25; shoemaker; personal, $175. He, and his wife, Elizabeth, age 22, were born in Canada; their two children, Napoleon, age 4, Elizabeth, age 2, born in Minnesota.

Gregory Cornier, age 58; farmer; personal, $230. He, his wife, Mary, age 49, and two of their children, Mary, age 17, and Sarah, age 15, were born in Canada; Rose, age 10, and Joseph, age 5, were born in Massachusetts.

Mary Parron, age 28; washwoman; born in Canada; personal, $75, her three children, Henry, age 5; Peter, age 3, and Mary, age 1, were born in Rhode Island.

Antoine Cornier, age 30; farmer; personal, $175. He, his wife, Louise, age 22, and their oldest child, Peter, age 5, were born in Canada; Christian, age 4, Mary, age 2, and Joseph, age 6 mo., were born in Minnesota.

Joe Cornier, age 25, farmer; personal, $120. He and his wife, Margaret, age 19, were born in Canada.

Ferdinand Munnie, age 35; farmer; personal, $200. He, his wife, Mary, age 30, and four of their children, Francis, age 15; Baptiste, age 10; Louis, age 8, France; Catherine, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Joseph Clement, age 24; farmer; personal, $175. He, and his mother, Margaret, age 50, were born in France.

Martin Steck, age 33; farmer; born in Wirtenberg; personal, $350.

John Steck, age 23; day laborer; born in Wirtenberg.

Henry Steck, age 21; day laborer; born in Wirtenberg.

Christian Studman, age 36; farmer; personal, $275. He, and his wife, Mary, age 25; were born in Wirtenberg; their child, Catherine, age 3, born in Illinois.

John Shuz, age 33; farmer; personal, $90. He, his wife, Ann, age 31, and one child, Abbey, age 7, were born in Wirtenberg; Eliza, age 4, and Ann, age 3, were born in Illinois; Mary, age 6 mo., born in Minnesota.

Christian Lapel, age 30; day laborer. He, and his wife, Lucy, age 26, were born in Mechlinburg; their child, Eliza, age 3, born in Illinois.

Henry Elliott, age 48; M. E. Minister; born in Vermont; personal, $450; his wife, Lucy, age 42, born in Ohio, and two of their children, Robert, age 19, and Orrin, age 13, also born in Ohio; Clara Jane, age 4, born in Minnesota.

Eugene Allier, age 35; farmer; born in France; real estate, $600; personal, $50.

Ducan McDougal, age 33; farmer; born in Canada; personal, $200, his wife, Ellen, age 22, born in England.

James Aldersley, age 26; day laborer; born in England.

Isaac Hankeinson, age 56; farmer; personal, $220, born in New York. His children, Thomas, age 35; farmer; personal, $1,000; Hannah, age 25; James, age 23; day laborer; Sarah, age 21; Susan, age 18; Joseph, age 15, and John, age 13, were all born in New York.

John Leives, age 37; farmer; personal, $500. He, his wife, Ann, age 33, and one child, George, age 9, were born in England; John, age 7; Isabelle, age 6, and Alice, age 4, were born in Wisconsin; Mary, age 3, William, age 2, and Christopher, age 4 mo., were born in Minnesota.

Timothy Hynman, age 55; farmer; born in Connecticut; real estate, $600; personal, $200. His wife, Ann, age 49, born in New York.

Joseph Kumbler, age 24; farmer; real estate, $1,500; personal, $550. He, his wife, Elizabeth, age 24, and their child, Emma Jane, age 2, were born in Ohio.

Robert Ferguson, age 17; day laborer; born in Ohio.

Jacob Witrick, age 26; farmer; born in Sweden; personal, $260.

Peter Witrick, age 24; day laborer; born in Sweden.

Gottfried Huber, age 40; farmer; personal, $150. He, his

wife, Catherine, age 38, and one child, Jacob, age 5, were born in Sweden; Annie, age 3, born in Wisconsin.

Sylvanus Wakefield, age 33; farmer; born in Ohio; personal, $300. Susan, age 19, born in Canada; Harrison, age 8, born in Wisconsin; Winona, age 3, and Maria, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Louis Henry, age 26; farmer; born in France; personal, $200. His wife, Alice, age 19, born in Canada; their child, Josephine, age 11 mo., born in Minnesota.

Hyram P. Keningson, age 24; farmer; born in New Hampshire; real estate, $400; personal, $200.

John Vixon, age 43; born in England; personal, $300. His four children, Mary, age 16; Thomas, age 13; John, age 7, and Ann, age 5, were all born in England.

John R. Armstrong, age 40; farmer; personal, $500. He, and his wife, Helen, age 24, were born in Ohio; their child, Anna, age 2, born in Minnesota.

Peter Leonard, age 13; servant, born in Wisconsin.

David Little, age 42; farmer; born in Pennsylvania; personal, $400. His wife, Sarah, age 47; born in New York; their six children, Wilbur, age 18; Flavilla, age 15; George, age 13; and Richard, age 7, were born in Pennsylvania; Samuel, age 4, and Henry, age 5 mo., were born in Minnesota.

Luman G. Simonds, age 32; land surveyor; born in New York; his wife, Miriam, age 20, born in Pennsylvania; their two children, Catherine, age 1, and Henry, age 6 mo., were born in Minnesota.

Catherine Little, age 46; born in Pennsylvania; personal, $450. Her six children, Tabitha, age 19; Newton, age 17; Cynthia, age 15; Martha, age 10; Ida, age 8, and Brown, age 5, were all born in Pennsylvania.

Grace Scott, age 24; housekeeper; born in Canada.

John Alton, age 12; servant; born in Ireland.

Eliphalet W. Richardson, age 30; day laborer; born in Maine; personal, $2,300.

Lawrence Gillick, age 48; blacksmith; born in Ireland; real estate, $80; personal, $250. His wife, Ann, age 45, also born in Ireland. Their five children, James, age 23, born in Ireland; personal, $150; Eliza, age 17; Lawrence, age 14; Mary, age 12, and Catherine, age 10, born in Canada.

Thomas Downey, age 25; day laborer; born in Ireland.

Amos Boyden, age 32; day laborer; born in Massachusetts.

There were 21 persons, over 20 years of age, in Helen township, who could neither read nor write at the time this census was taken.

Acoma Township. James Giddings, age 37; mason; real estate, $200; personal, $210. He, and his wife, Martha, age 40, were born in Massachusetts; their child, Zeno, age 9 mo., born in Minnesota.

Ethan J. Allen, age 27; farmer; born in Ohio; personal, $286.

William McKenzie, age 21; day laborer; born in Canada.

John French, age 24; farmer; born in England; personal, $100.

Aaron Brown, age 28; farmer; personal, $140. He, and his wife, Elizabeth, age 20, were born in Ohio; their two children, Franklin, age 3, and John, age 1, were born in Iowa.

Frederick J. Beckley, age 26; farmer; born in New York; personal $50.

Reuben Tarr, age 19; day laborer; born in New Hampshire.

Jane McKenzie, age 52; farming; born in Scotland; personal, $100; her child, James, age 14, born in Illinois.

John W. McKenzie, age 29; farmer; born in Canada; personal, $200. His wife, Mary Jane, age 24, born in New York; their three children, Franklin, age 3; Louisa, age 1, and Jenny, age 3 months, born in Minnesota.

Robert Trumbull, age 68; farmer; personal, $200. He, and his wife, Louisa, age 66, were born in New York.

Charles Hiller, age 64; farmer; he, his wife, Caroline, age 52, and their two children, William, age 28; farmer; personal, $400; and Augusta, age 14, were all born in Prussia.

Frederick Hadway, age 30; farmer; born in Prussia; personal, $210. His wife, Lucy, age 30, born in Mechlinburg.

William Albert, age 45; farmer; personal, $160. He, his wife, Frederika, age 40, and four of their children, Minnie, age 16; Charles, age 14; William, age 11, and Augusta, age 7, were all born in Prussia; Getta, (?) age 5; Amelia, age 2, and John, age 9 months, were born in Wisconsin.

William Tellman, age 35, and his wife, Agnes, age 34; both born in Prussia; their two children, Mary, age 6, and Lewis, age 3, were born in Wisconsin.

Charles Stede, age 35; farmer; born in Mechlinburg; personal, $75, his wife, Minnie, age 22, born in Prussia; their child, Albert, age 3 months, born in Minnesota.

August Phegles, age 39; farmer; personal, $420; born in Mechlinburg; his wife, Sophia, age 35, born in Mechlinburg.

Henry Harmonie, (?) age 28; farmer; personal, $200; he, and his mother, Caroline, age 64, were born in Prussia; Mary Akman, age 2, born in Illinois.

Chas. Nessa, age 33; farmer; born in Hanover; personal, $175. His wife, Caroline, age 24, born in Prussia; their two children, Charles, age 3, and Caroline, age 1, born in Minnesota.

William Nessa, age 34; farmer; born in Prussia; personal, $200. His wife, Minnie, age 26, born in Prussia; their three children, Frederick, age 2; William, age 1, and John, age 2 months, born in Minnesota.

Tews?

William Taws, age 29; farmer; personal, $300; he, his wife, Sophia, age 25, and one child, Edward, age 5, were born in Prussia; Bertha, age 3, born in Wisconsin; Augusta, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Samuel Ross, age 48; farmer; personal, $475; he, his wife, Ann, age 44, and three of their children, Edward, age 25; Benjamin, age 22, personal, $45, and Rebecca, age 18, were born in England; Harriet, age 10, and Charles, age 8, were born in Illinois.

Lafeyette Baldwin, age 22; day laborer; born in Indiana.

Theodore Betts, age 21; day laborer; born in Pennsylvania.

Charles Taws, age 33; farmer; personal, $330; he, and his wife, Caroline, age 25, were born in Prussia; their two children, Hyram, age 1, and Henry, age 3 months, born in Minnesota.

Charles Dobratz, age 24; day laborer; born in Prussia; personal, $75.

William Betts, age 22; farmer; born in Pennsylvania, real estate, $200; personal, $125. His wife, Rebecca, age 18, born in England.

Joseph Jones, age 39; farmer; born in Vermont; personal, $486; his wife, Nancy, age 32, born in Kentucky; their three children, Harriet, age 13, born in Massachusetts; William B., age 3, and Nelly, age 7 months, born in Minnesota.

Patrick Manny, age 25; farmer; personal, $120. He, and his wife, Mary, age 24, were born in Ireland.

Michael Hantey, age 30; farmer; personal, $130. He, and his wife, Margaret, age 25, were born in Ireland.

Patrick Stelley, age 21; day laborer; born in Ireland.

Frederick Ehlert, age 46; farmer; personal, $90. He, his wife, Sophia, age 30, and two of their children, Lisetta, age 9, and Johanna, age 5, were born in Prussia; Charles, age 1, born in Ohio.

There were 9 persons, over 20 years of age, in Acoma township, who could neither read nor write at the time this census was taken.

Hutchinson Township. Nathan Lamson, age 59; farmer;

born in Massachusetts, personal, $575. His nine children, Lucy, age 38, born in New York; Chanceline, age 24, born in Michigan; Amelia, age 18; James Barney, age 16; Mary Ann, age 14; Melissa, age 12; Lucretia, age 7; Martha, age 5, were born in Michigan; Elizabeth, age 2, born in Minnesota.

Rudolph Borgersrode, age 49; farmer; born in Prussia; personal, $200. His wife, Caroline, age 33, born in Baden; Otto, age 8, born in Illinois; Rudolph, age 6; Emma, age 3, and Emil, age 8 months, born in Minnesota.

James Longhnane, age 27; farmer; personal, $75. He, and his wife, Mary, age 19, were born in Ireland; their two children, Dennis, age 2, born in Wisconsin; Johanna, age 3 months, born in Ireland.

Francis Casey, age 60; farmer; born in Ireland; personal, $75. His daughter, Rachel, age 28, born in Ohio; her children, Margaret, age 6, and Francis, age 1 month, born in Wisconsin.

Albert Biglow, age 16; servant; born in New York.

Peter Geoghegan, age 34; day laborer; born in Ireland.

Wm. Fallon, age 28; farmer; personal, $150; he, and his wife, Bridget, age 29, were born in Ireland; their three children, John, age 4, born in Wisconsin; James, age 3, and Joseph, age 11 months, were born in Minnesota.

John Benjamin, age 37; farmer; real estate, $100; personal, $200; he, and his wife, Elizabeth, age 37, were born in England; their four children, Mary E., age 8, and Robert, age 5, were born in Massachusetts; John F., age 3, born in Illinois, and Gridley, age 1 month, born in Minnesota.

James Fallon, age 22; farmer; personal, $200; he, and his wife, Ann, age 26, were born in Ireland; their child, Mary Ann, age 3, born in New York.

Patrick Fallon, age 32; farmer; personal, $459; he, and his wife, Catherine, age 30, were born in Ireland; their three children, Thomas, age 4, and John, age 2, were born in Wisconsin; James, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Thomas French, age 63; shoemaker; born in England; real estate, $60; personal, $20.

Norman Campbell, age 50; farmer; born in Scotland; real estate, $1,200.

Roswell Pendergast, age 28; farmer; born in New Hampshire; real estate, $3,000; personal, $500; his wife, Helen, age 22, born in Massachusetts, their child, Alice E., age 4 months, born in Minnesota.

William W. Pendergast, age 27; common school teacher;

born in New Hampshire; real estate, $300; personal, $500; his wife, Abbey, age 21, born in Massachusetts, their two children, Eliza, age 2, and Ada, age 5 months, born in Minnesota.

Rowland N. Burnham, age 17; day laborer; born in Massachusetts.

Lewis Harrington, age 29; land surveyor; born in Ohio; real estate, $400; personal, $500; his wife, Ellen, age 24, born in New Hampshire; their child, Martha, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Rhoda Harrington, age 69; born in Massachusetts; real estate, $200; personal, $50.

Timothy H. Pendergast, age 21; farmer; born in New Hampshire; personal, $75.

Deborah Fuller, age 15; born in Ohio.

Elijah Scott, age 45; day laborer; born in New York.

Henry Putnam, age 52; blacksmith; born in New York; real estate, $3,000; personal, $375; his wife, Harriet, (?) age 44, born in Connecticut; their two children, Winslow, age 19, and Janette, age 17, born in Ohio.

George Belden, age 58; born in Connecticut; personal, $150; his wife, Mary, age 47, born in New York; their three children, Ada, age 23; Theodore, age 20, and Ellen, age 17, were born in Ohio.

Barnabas Wetton, age 31; farmer; real estate, $200; personal, $300; he, his wife, Eliza C., age 26, and two of their children, Charles R., age 5, and Susan J., age 4, were born in New York; Sarah J., age 8 months, born in Minnesota.

Solomon Pendergast, age 25; shoemaker; real estate, $500; personal, $150; born in New Hampshire.

Lloyd Pendergast, age 20; day laborer; born in New Hampshire; personal, $75.

Eli W. Stocking, age 36; farmer; born in Connecticut; personal, $250; his wife, Jane, age 33; born in Ohio; their two children Charles A., age 2, and Ella G., age 5 months, born in Minnesota.

Thomas B. Chesley, age 30; farmer; born in New Hampshire; real estate, $10,000; personal, $800.

Levi S. Chesley, age 42; farmer; born in New Hampshire; personal, $9,000.

Benjamin True, age 24; day laborer; born in Maine.

Enoch G. Wright, age 36; carpenter; born in New York; real estate, $800; personal, $410; his wife, Eliza, age 38, born in New Hampshire; their two children, William, age 9, born in Pennsylvania, and Edgar, age 2, born in Minnesota.

John Butler, age 30; farmer; born in Pennsylvania; personal, $150.

William W. Ensign, age 38; blacksmith; born in New York; real estate, $300; personal, $700; his wife, Sarah A., age 33, and their two children, Emory, age 10, and Eliza, age 9, were born in Ohio.

Lee Township. William L. Sumner, age 32; merchant; real estate, $2,200; personal, $2,000; he, his wife, Cordelia, age 29, and their child, Henry, age 12, were born in Ohio.

Catherine Coombs, age 17; servant; born in Indiana.

George H. Fish, age 24; mail carrier; born in New York; personal, $400.

Charles Andrews, age 25; farmer; born in Massachusetts; real estate, $200.

Benjamin G. Lee, age 33; farmer; real estate, $1,000; personal, $450. He, and his wife, Polly M., age 29, and one child, Daniel E., age 5, were born in New York; Samuel M., age 2, born in Minnesota.

Charles H. Mohr, age 30; farmer; personal, $350; he, and his wife, Franciska, age 30, born in Prussia.

William Cooks, age 42; farmer; personal, $300; he, and his wife, Susan, age 40, were born in England.

David Adams, age 24; carpenter; born in England.

Charles D. McEwen, age 38; farmer; born in Vermont; real estate, $900; personal, $800; his wife, Moroe, age 38, born in New Hampshire; their four children, Howard, age 14; Bowman, age 11, and Charlane, (?) age 6, were born in New York; Carleton, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Thomas A. Dennis, age 36; farmer; personal, $420; he, and his wife, Mary H., age 27, were born in New York; their child, Eben A., age 5, born in Ohio.

John Y. Folsom, age 63; farmer; personal, $720; he, and his wife, Sophia, age 56, were born in New Hampshire; their child, George W., age 21, farmer; born in Pennsylvania.

George G. White, age 23; day laborer; born in Pennsylvania.

Andrew Hopper, age 45; farmer; personal, $100. He, his wife, Eliza, age 44, and their four children, Eliza, age 18; Andrew, age 16; Albert, age 12, and Frank, age 7, were all born in New York.

John Abbott, age 25; day laborer; born in New York.

Timothy Barker, age 52; farmer; born in Massachusetts; real estate, $2,500; personal, $630; his wife, Phoebe, age 53, born in New York; their three children, Anselm W., age 17, Eliza A., age 15, and Mary A., age 12, were born in Illinois.

James Nutter, age 33; farmer; personal, $306; he, his wife, Sarah A., age 38, and their child, Anna, age 6, were born in Pennsylvania.

John N. Adams, age 24; farmer; real estate, $500; personal, $160; he, and his wife, Harriet, age 18, were born in New York.

Amos James, age 64; farmer; personal, $375; he, and his wife, Parmelia, age 60, and their three children, Thomas P., age 22, farmer; personal, $190; Huber D., age 19; farmer, personal, $40, and Lydia, age 35, were all born in New York.

Robert L. Moore, age 35; farmer; personal, $275, he and his wife, Harriet, age 34, were born in Ohio; their four children, Winfield B., age 11, and Carton, age 4, were born in Wisconsin; William Henry, age 2, and Ida, age 11 months, born in Minnesota.

Penn Township. Orlando Graham, age 35; farmer; real estate, $700; personal, $80; he, and his wife, Harriet, age 35, were born in New York; their three children, Frank A., age 8, and Albert L., age 5, were born in Wisconsin; Carrie, age 5 months, born in Minnesota.

Amaziah Langley, age 45; farmer; born in New Hampshire; personal, $500; his wife, Ann, age 42, and five of their children, Martha, age 14; Amaziah, age 13; Lorenzo, age 12; Mary Ann, age 7, and Frances, age 4, were born in Maine; Eugene, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Edward Chevalier, age 37; day laborer; personal, $20; he, his wife, Mathilda, age 37, and eight of their children, Louis, age 16, day laborer; Charles, age 15; Mathilda, age 11; Emiline, age 10; Joseph, age 8; Justine, age 6; Alphanso, age 5, and Narcisse, age 3, were all born in Canada; Mary, age 1 month, born in Minnesota.

Wesley Oglevie, age 26; farmer; personal, $300; he, his wife, Margaret, age 26, and their two children, William F., age 4, and Ann E., age 2, were all born in Nova Scotia.

Morrison Bradford, age 23; farmer; born in Illinois; personal, $620; his wife, Mary Jane, age 22, born in New York; their child, Isabelle, age 7 months, born in Minnesota.

Warren H. Weed, age 23; day laborer; born in New Hampshire.

William Arms, age 54; farmer; born in Ohio; personal, $320; his wife, Mary, age 53, born in Virginia; four of their children, Dusia, age 27; day laborer; Susan, age 24; James, age 21, day laborer, and John, age 17, were born in Ohio; William H. Hopkins, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Samuel B. Brown, age 49; stone cutter; born in New Hampshire; personal, $320; his wife, Ann, age 48, born in Maine; their seven children, Henrietta, age 24, born in Massachusetts; Alonzo, age 21, day laborer, born in New York; Charles, age 19, born in Maine; Alfred, age 16; Andrew, age 14; Emma, age 12, and Martha, age 6, were born in New York.

Lockhart Ocobock, age 26; carpenter; personal, $100; he, and his child, Clara Ida, age 5, were born in New York.

George Benson, age 37; farmer, personal, $200; he, and his wife, Ellen, age 31, were born in England; their three children, William V., age 6, born in Illinois; Ida H., age 1, born in Ohio, and Edwin R., age 1, born in Minnesota.

William J. White, age 35; farmer; personal, $250; he, his wife, Margaret, age 31, and three of their children, Frederick, age 8; William, age 6, and Anna R., age 5, were born in Pennsylvania; Charles D., age 1, born in Minnesota.

Samuel Harris, age 48; day laborer; born in Vermont.

Luren Loomis, age 26; farmer; born in New York; personal, $180; his wife, Hanna B., age 17, born in Canada.

Daniel Nobles, age 36; farmer; born in New York; personal, $320; his wife, Fanny, age 31, born in Pennsylvania; their two children, Albert L., age 6, born in Ohio.

Maria Nobles, age 53, born in New York.

Jeremiah Nobles, age 31; farmer; real estate, $2,000; personal, $600; he, and his wife, Sarah, age 29, were born in New York; their four children, Cornelia, age 7, and Augusta, age 4, were born in Illinois; Nelson, age 2, and Lorinda, age 4 months, born in Minnesota.

Alonzo H. Jennison, age 33; farmer; born in New York; real estate, $1,025; personal, $720; his wife, Amanda, age 23, born in Ohio; Laura, age 9; Clara E., age 7, and Ella J., age 5, born in Wisconsin; Frank L., age 2, born in Minnesota.

Leonard B. Gard, age 30; farmer; born in Pennsylvania; real estate, $100; personal, $350; his wife, Elizabeth, age 25, born in Ohio; their two children, Emma, age 4, and Mary E., age 2, were born in Wisconsin.

James B. Newcombe, age 28; farmer; born in Ohio; real estate, $750; personal, $280.

Alburn R. Newcombe, age 28; day laborer; born in Pennsylvania.

Lorenzo D. Langby, age 40; farmer; born in New Hampshire; real estate, $1,000; personal, $340; his wife, Rhoda M., age 43, their four children, Charles L., age 17; John M., age 15; Emma A., age 12, and Juliet, age 9, were born in Maine.

John Walker, age 39; farmer; born in England; personal, $340; his wife, Mary, age 39, and eight of their children, Mary A., age 15; Hyram, age 13; James, age 10; Elizabeth, age 9; Abraham, and Jones, age 7; William, age 5, and Amanda, age 5, were all born in Canada; Alvis, age 2, and Milla, age 2 months, were born in Minnesota.

Henry Johnson, age 44; farmer; real estate, $560; personal, $320; he, and his wife, Margaret, age 44, were born in Hamburg; their child, Louisa, age 4, born in Illinois.

Jacob Johnson, age 55; farmer; born in Hamburg; personal, $75; his son, Nicholas Johnson, age 14, born in Hamburg.

John Thomson, age 24; farmer; born in Hamburg; personal, $90.

Peter Jordans, age 72; farmer; personal, $280; he, his wife, Werthe, (?) age 62; and their two children (?), Peter, age 23, day laborer, and John, age 18, (?) born in Hamburg.

Charles Rickert, age 26; farmer; personal, $180; he, and his wife, Minnie, age 19, were born in Prussia.

Frederick Christ (?), age 42; farmer; personal, $150; he, his wife, Mary, age 27, and their three children, August, age 7; Dorothy, age 5, and Frederick, age 2, were all born in Prussia.

William Pulzin, age 26; farmer; born in Prussia; personal, $60.

Frederick Burcher, age 29; farmer; born in Prussia; personal, $60.

Frederick Polman, age 41; farmer; personal, $80; he, his wife, Catherine, age 40, and their children, Mary, age 19; Godfrey, age 10, and Herman, age 3, were all born in Prussia.

Frederick Williams, age 35; farmer; personal, $90; he, his wife, Mary, age 30, and their child, Frederick, age 5, were born in Prussia.

Henry C. Williams, age 21; farmer; born in Rhode Island; personal, $50.

There were 7 persons over 20 years in Penn township, who could neither read nor write at the time this census was taken.

Glencoe Township. Frederick W. Getchell, age 33; farmer; real estate, $700; personal, $200; he, his wife, Martha, age 27, and one child, Judson R., age 6, were born in Maine; Simen, age 1, born in Minnesota.

William W. Getchell, age 40; farmer; personal, $500; he, his wife, Phoebe, age 34, were born in Maine; their five children, Harriet, age 8; Flora, age 5; Frederick, age 4; Ira N., age 2, and Moses, age 5 months, were all born in Maine.

David T. Hanscom, age 31; farmer; personal, $120; he, his wife, Mary, age 28, and one child, Althea, age 5, were born in Maine; Marshall, age 4, and Edwin, age 7 months, born in Minnesota.

Moses Hanscom, age 73, gentleman; and his wife, Martha, age 69; both born in Maine.

Allen Yount, age 26; day laborer; born in Iowa.

Elisha Nash, carpenter; age 49; born in Maine; personal, $100; his wife, Leona, (?) age 49, and their six children, Augustus, age 23, farmer; Elizabeth A., age 22; Isabella C. H. age 18; Maria B., age 16; Caroline H., age 12, and Amos H., age 6, were all born in Maine.

George W. Taylor, age 43; doctor; real estate, $2,000; personal, $3,000; he, his wife, Christiana, age 39, and their child, Juliet, age 20, were all born in New York.

Charles Durfee, age 41; farmer; real estate, $300; personal, $250; he, and his wife, Mary, age 30, were born in New York.

Peter Durfee, age 65; farmer; real estate, $1,750; personal, $1,220; he, and his wife, Sarah, age 61, were born in Rhode Island.

William N. Churchill, age 45; farmer; personal, $637; he, his wife, Mary, age 39, and four of their children, William W., age 21, farmer; Cynthia A., age 18; Edmund D., age 15, and David S., age 7, born in Massachusetts; Mary E., age 4, born in Illinois.

George Wilson, age 40; farmer; born in Vermont; personal, $150; his wife, Harriet, age 33, and one child, Frank, age 12, were born in New York; George, age 8, born in Vermont, and Loretta, (?) age 3, born in Pennsylvania.

Samuel McClelland, age 60; farmer, and his wife, Jane, age 60, were born in Pennsylvania.

Wm. Buck, age 37; farmer; real estate, $500; personal, $125; he, and his wife, Harriet A., age 36, were born in Vermont; their child, George S., age 1, born in Minnesota.

Amazlah H. Rouse, age 31; farmer; personal, $700; he, and his wife; Jerusha, age 29, were born in New York; their three children, Armisetta, age 4; Chester S., age 2, and Willard, age 1, were born in Minnesota.

John Rouse, age 65; gentleman; born in Connecticut.

Benjamin F. Buck, age 35; farmer; born in Vermont; real estate, $150; personal, $379; his wife, Sarah, age 34, born in New Hampshire; their two children, Harriet E., age 6, born in Massachusetts, and Benjamin F., age 2, born in Minnesota.

Cyrus L. Snyder, age 30; farmer; real estate, $2,000; per-

sonal $500; he, and his wife, Margaretta, age 27, were born in Pennsylvania; their two children, James E., age 3, and Annabelle, age 10 months, born in Minnesota.

John H. Stevens, age 40; farmer; born in Canada; real estate, $20,000; personal, $20,000; his wife, Frances, age 33, born in New York; personal, $10,000; their five children, Mary E., age 10; Catherine D., age 8; Sarah, age 6; Gardner, age 4, and Ormazinda, age 1, were all born in Minnesota.

Jane Gillick, age 22; servant; born in Ireland.

Patrick Kelly, age 30; farmer; real estate, $500; personal, $100; he, and his wife, Ann, age 28, were born in Ireland; their child, Catherine, age 1, born in Wisconsin.

Edward Kelly, age 25; farmer; real estate, $500; personal, $150.

Catherine Cassidy, age 70, born in Ireland.

John F. Ford, age 32; carpenter; real estate, $400; personal, $200; he, and his wife, Ann, age 27, were born in Ohio; their two children, Alva, age 4, and Willit, age 7 months, were born in Minnesota.

Wilbur F. Elliott, age 22; printer; born in Pennsylvania; real estate, $20; personal, $400; his wife, Catherine C., age 27, born in Connecticut.

Frederick F. Fields, age 29; carpenter; born in Connecticut; real estate, $15; personal, $100.

Peter W. Savage, age 33; mail contractor; real estate, $500; personal, $150; he, his wife, Helen, age 27; real estate, $3,000; personal, $1,000, and one child, Gertrude, age 6, were born in Canada; Eugene, age 5 months, born in Minnesota.

Mary Wosmak, age 19; servant; born in Poland.

Thos. Greyson, age 25; mail carrier; born in England; personal, $200.

Prentice Chubb, age 31; farmer; real estate, $50; personal, $550; he, his wife, Ann M., age 29, and three of their children, Alexander S., age 11; Margaret, age 10, and Annabelle, age 6, were all born in New York; William H., age 2, and Delia L., age 1, were born in Minnesota.

Harriet Pettijohn, age 17; servant; born in Ohio.

Gideon K. Gilbert, age 28; post master, born in Connecticut; personal, $300; his wife, Josephine B., age 27, born in Massachusetts; their child, Luther W., age 1, born in Minnesota.

John McFadden, age 26; day laborer; born in Canada.

Albert W. Cummings, age 31; farmer; personal, $100; he, his mother, Lovine, age 59, and sister, Lovine, age 29; idiotic, were born in Maine.

Leonard A. Caldwell, age 25; farmer; personal, $150; he, and his wife, Francino, age 20, were born in Maine.

Chester Mickell, age 26; shoemaker; born in New York; real estate, $200; personal, $200; his wife, Mary, age 27, born in Canada; their two children, George N., age 2, and Clarissa A., age 6 months, were born in Minnesota.

Engelbert Kleinschmidt, age 26; shoemaker; born in New York.

Ezra Foster, age 55; farmer; real estate, $3,300; personal, $600; he, his wife, Sarah, age 52, and their child, Uriah, age 16, born in Maine.

Stephen Munson, age 78; born in Maine.

John Copeland, age 32; farmer; born in Ireland; personal, $175; his wife, Mary, age 27, and one child, George A., age 5, were born in New York; Maria, age 3, and James L., age 11 months, were born in Minnesota.

John H. Smith, age 44; carpenter; real estate, $1,000; personal, $150; he, his wife, Maria, age 41, and four of their children, Lucy A., age 19; Maria, age 13; Valinda S., age 12, and Sarah E., age 11, were all born in Pennsylvania; Clara L., age 3, and Henrietta L., age 1, were born in Minnesota.

Sarah P. Egbert, age 51, born in Pennsylvania; real estate, $400; personal, $150; her children, Newton, age 21, day laborer, born in Ohio; Solon B., age 14, born in Illinois.

John L. Egbert, age 23; farmer; real estate, $500; personal, $400; he, and his wife, Frances K., age 16, were born in Ohio.

Isaac W. Cummings, age 34; farmer, born in Maine; real estate, $1,000; personal, $350; his wife, Mary, age 31, born in Vermont; their four children, Andrew, age 7, and Mary, age 4, were born in Canada; Josephine, age 1, and Isaac W., age 4 months, were born in Minnesota.

Mary Bartley, age 15; servant; born in Scotland.

Ferdinand Baster, age 20; day laborer; born in Prussia.

Leopold Hoffman, age 43; farmer; born in Baden; real estate, $2,000; personal, $300; his wife, Sarah, age 33, and one child, Esther, age 11, were born in Canada; Reuben, age 7, and Abby, age 3, were born in Ohio.

Anson D. Hopkins, age 23; day laborer; born in New York; real estate, $200; personal, $130.

Andrew J. Snyder, age 32; farmer; real estate, $600; personal, $350; he, and his wife, Priscilla, age 29, were born in Pennsylvania; their three children, Elizabeth N., age 4; Ashur S., age 2, and Bertha 4 months, were all born in Minnesota.

Samuel Fleming, age 23; day laborer; born in Pennsylvania.

Michael Moyer, age 32; farmer; born in France; personal, $50; his wife, Marietta, age 19, born in Pennsylvania; their two children, David E., age 2, and Mary, age 7 months, were born in Minnesota.

Charles W. Aplin, age 31; farmer; real estate, $1,200; personal, $450; he, and his wife, Julia A., age 31, were born in New York; Reuben L., age 7, born in Illinois; Clarence D., age 2, born in Wisconsin.

Rufus L. Aplin, age 23; day laborer; born in New York.

Andrew B. Aplin, age 21; day laborer; personal, $100; born in New York.

Fanny McCleary, age 50; personal, $100; she, and three of her children, James, age 24; day laborer; personal, $50; Thomas, age 19; M. E. minister, and Fanny, age 16; common school teacher, were all born in Canada; Julia A., age 11, born in Massachusetts.

George Harris, age 38; register of deeds; born in New York; his wife, Fanny L., age 33; real estate, $300; personal, $100; and her three children, Fanny L., age 10; Minnie F., age 7, and Nellie L., age 4, were all born in New York.

Marshall Robinson, age 30; printer; born in Vermont; real estate, $400; personal, $700.

John R. Louden, age 28; mail carrier; born in Scotland; personal, $400; his wife, Landata J., (?) age 26, born in Canada; their child, Minnie L., age 2, born in Minnesota.

Thomas Montgomery, age 44; farmer; real estate, $300; personal, $600; he, his wife, Eliza, age 45, and one child, Joseph, age 23; day laborer; were born in New York; Orphelia, age 14; Ursula, age 12; Amanda, age 10 and Boardman, age 7, were born in Wisconsin; Henry, age 16, born in New York.

William R. Baxter, age 27; lawyer; born in Vermont; real estate, $1,000; personal, $600; his wife, Hannah J., age 25, born in New York; their child, Effie, age 1 month, born in Minnesota.

David Davis, age 36; farmer; real estate, $300; personal, $300; he, and his wife, Mary E., age 36, were born in Maine; their three children, Helen F., age 10, born in Massachusetts; Estelle Mc L., age 2, and Maud, age 4 months, born in Minnesota.

Patrick McCormick, age 40; day laborer; personal, $40; he, and his wife, Margaret, age 25, were born in Ireland; their three children, Mary, age 3, born in New Jersey; Henry, and James, age 2, born in Minnesota.

Aaron M. Close, age 37; carriage maker; real estate, $2,000; personal, $250; he, his wife, Abbey U., age 37, and one child, Henrietta, age 12, were born in Maine; Edwin C. A., age 1, born in Minnesota.

Bradbury Richardson, age 29; farmer; real estate, $250; personal, $250; he, and his wife, Huldah, age 29, were born in Maine; their child, Clara, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Axel H. Reed, age 25; farmer; born in Maine; real estate, $800; personal, $200.

Frank B. Dean, age 26; farmer; born in Vermont; real estate, $600; personal, $250.

Robert Frason, age 45; merchant; born in Scotland; personal, $500; his wife, Cynthia, age 43, and four of their children, Agnes, age 13; Mary, age 15; Isabelle, age 13, and Alice, age 11, were born in New York; Robert, age 1, born in Minnesota.

Thomas Johnson, age 23; born in Canada; real estate, $50.

Joseph W. Bates, age 33; hotel keeper; born in England; real estate, $600; personal, $400; his wife, Mary, age 32, born in Canada; their two children, Hannah, age 11, born in Illinois, and Joseph W., age 2, born in Minnesota.

William Bates, age 29; shoemaker; born in England; real estate, $150; personal, $40.

Francis M. Reynolds, age 33; farmer; born in New York; real estate, $75; personal, $60.

Elizabeth C. Thomas, age 27; servant; born in Pennsylvania.

Samuel H. Folsom, age 33; common school teacher; personal, $200; born in Maine; his son, Benjamin L. Folsom, age 11, also born in Maine.

Stephen A. Dammon, age 30; farmer; born in Maine; real estate, $650; personal, $200.

John N. Bradford, age 25; cabinet maker; born in Illinois; real estate, $250; personal, $250; his wife, Elizabeth, age 24, born in New York.

Martha A. Bradford, age 42; born in Ohio.

James Phillips, age 38; carpenter; real estate, $1,000; personal, $200; he, and his wife, Lovina, age 39, were born in New York.

General Statistics. There were not fewer than 1,274 nor more than 1,286 people in the county in 1860. There were 315 dwelling houses and Mr. Gallick returned the same number of families. Many of the names of the members of a household were not, however, members or even relatives of the family; for the most part they were young, unmarried men who were

boarders and lodgers and "made their homes" with the real family.

The enumerator's list gives 1,274 names, but the published lists give the total population as 1,286. The total foreign born was 456. There was not a negro in the county, nor a pauper, a convict, a deaf mute or a blind, and only one idiot and one insane person. The assessor estimates the true value of all property at $500,000.

The assessed value of all the property in the county was $254,733, of which $56,646 was personal property. The total amount of taxes paid in 1859 was $4,029. Five public schools with five teachers were held during the year at a cost of $636.

Death Census. During the year ending June 1, 1860, there were but five deaths in McLeod county, as reported by Lawrence Gallick, the census enumerator. All of these were during the year 1859, as follows:

Betsey Peterson, aged 60; married, born in Norway; died in October of old age, after three days' illness.

John Gallaher, of Hale township, aged 28; married, born in Ireland; died in July; disease unknown; sudden death.

Sally C. Church, of Hale township; age 23; married; born in Ohio; died in May of consumption, after six months' illness.

Jenny N. McKenzie, of Acoma township; age three months; born in Minnesota; died in January of scrofula, after three days' illness.

Edward Chevalier, of Penn township, age one month, born in Minnesota; died in May; disease unknown, after six days' illness.

In submitting his mortuary report Enumerator Gallick took occasion to make a general statement of conditions in the county, saying: "There has been no malady of an unusual or peculiar character in this county. The water is clear and in some instances strongly impregnated with lime. The soil is black, deep, rich loam, with a clay sub-soil. The timber comprises the several different species of the oak, elm, maple, and poplar, together with the white walnut, basswood, black and red cherry, hickory, hackberry, white and black ash, cottonwood, and red cedar. The rock is mostly confined to boulders, and are, in most instances, lime, though there are both sand and granite rock,—the soil itself is the only natural fertilizer. No particular disease has ever existed amongst the stock in this country. We have no murrain or other diseases so prevalent in some of the Western states."

Wheat and Corn. In his historical sketch, elsewhere referred to, Prof. Pendergast says that in 1860 a good wheat crop was raised by the pioneer farmers of McLeod county. "The surplus," says he, "was marketed in Minneapolis, hauled there by oxen, the round trip requiring from seven to twelve days. From 40 to 45 cents a bushel was realized." The census taker reported that in 1859 there were raised in the county 6,108 bushels of wheat, and 13,020 bushels of corn, with only 4,088 acres of improved land.

The following figures give the yield of wheat and corn and the improved acres in each township: Bergen, 898 bushels of wheat, 2,295 bushels of corn, 340 improved acres; Winsted, 377 bushels of wheat, 1,005 bushels of corn, 137 improved acres; Hale, 99 bushels of wheat, 540 bushels of corn, 81 improved acres; Rich Valley, 474 bushels of wheat, 1,255 bushels of corn, 169 improved acres; Helen, 839 bushels of wheat, 1,360 bushels of corn, 324 improved acres; Acoma, 204 bushels of wheat, 585 bushels of corn, 200 improved acres; Hutchinson, 585 bushels of wheat, 1,515 bushels of corn, 337 improved acres; Lee, 768 bushels of wheat, 870 bushels of corn, 245 improved acres; Penn, 439 bushels of wheat, 975 bushels of corn, 467 improved acres; Glencoe, 1,425 bushels of wheat, 2,620 bushels of corn, 1,788 improved acres.

Churches. There were no mills or other manufactories in the county, as Larry Gallick certified. Other official statistics of the census of 1860 show that in 1859 there were two church organizations, a Methodist Episcopal and a Congregational, with church buildings valued respectively at $1,200 and $1,000. There were a Methodist, a Congregational, and two Union Sunday schools, with an aggregate of 446 volumes of appropriate books. Two private libraries (names of owners not given) were fairly large, with 1,120 and 2,330 volumes respectively.

Wages. The average monthly wage of a farm-hand, with board, was $15; for a day laborer, with board, $1.25, and without board, $1.75; for a carpenter, without board, $2.00; for a female domestic per week, $2.00, and the price of board to laboring men per week was $3.00.

CHAPTER X.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The Presidential campaign of 1860 was as full of interest to the small number of voters in McLeod county as to those of any other county in the union. The Republicans were largely in the majority, as the vote at the Presidential election showed; but the Douglas Democrats, few though they were, were zealous and devoted. Col. Stevens's Glencoe Register supported the Douglas or Democratic ticket, national, state, and local, although the colonel, in his paper of September 15, declared that if certain charges which had been made (that Douglas was opposed to the homestead bill) were true he would, if he lived until the election, "vote for the Black Republican candidate for President." At that time the Democratic name for those of the opposition party was "Black Republicans." Col. Stevens sometimes called them "the Blacks," although he subsequently became a Republican himself.

After the October state elections, when Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania all went Republican, it became apparent that Lincoln would be elected to the Presidency. At once the disunionists of the South began to denounce the American Union and threaten to destroy it by means of the secession of their states and the formation thereof of a separate and adverse new republic, wherein slavery should be perpetual. With unproven charges that their "rights" had been trampled upon, and that they would be still further crushed and broken under a "tyrant's heel" if Lincoln were elected, they noisily announced that they meant to resist the trampling and to prepare for the resistance at once. With an assumption of superior or personal and physical courage—with an over-sensitiveness to what they considered an affront they declared that they had a right to withdraw from the Union their ancestors had helped to form, and that like their ancestors they were prepared to defend their rights by force of arms.

It cannot be stated too often that the people of McLeod thoroughly understood the situation in the latter part of 1860

and the first months of 1861 and rose to the occasion. They were against secession and rebellion in any form and were for the maintenance of the old Union, and the whole Union, at all times and under all circumstances. The people were unanimous on the subject. Democrats and Republicans were on the same side when the Union question was up. Col. Stevens's Democratic Glencoe Register was a fair exponent of public sentiment, and it was unequivocally radically against secession and rebellion in any form. In the issue of the Register for December 22, 1861, before many of the Southern states had seceded he had sound stirring Union articles. He even hinted at war. Referring to the declaration of the seceders that by the secession of Louisiana the new Confederacy would hold and control the mouth of the Mississippi and dictate and govern Northern shipments therefrom, the Colonel said:

"If anybody supposes for a moment that in case the secession movement is carried into execution the states in the interior will be left walled in from the seaboard—the supposition will be a great mistake. There is no use talking—the outlet of the Mississippi, as well as the ports of the Atlantic and those on the Gulf, must remain as they are. * * * Gentlemen of the South, that will never do. Pass your secession acts if you like, but just count on this—that the people of the West alone will never permit your proposed action, and are determined that both the head and tail of the Mississippi shall belong to the same nation. It is idle to suppose for a moment that there can be peaceful secession."

The election of 1860 in the county had passed off peacefully. New county officers chosen were B. G. Lee, L. Coleman, and F. W. Getchell, county commissioners, in place of A. J. Snyder, A. Langley, and in renewal of a former term of Mr. Lee. As register of deeds Eli W. Stocking succeeded George Harris, and J. R. Armstrong, sheriff, vice W. W. Rossman. Lewis Harrington was elected county auditor, to take office in March, 1861.

The remarkable and extraodinary incidents of 1861 were nearly all connected with the war. There was a late delayed spring, the most unfavorable since 1857. There were heavy frosts and some snow in May, and the last two weeks in that month resembled in temperature the first days in April. Corn planted in the latter part of April did not germinate, or "come up," for three weeks, but the most of it finally sprouted and there was a good crop.

In June Mr. Reed, of Glencoe, returned from a long sojourn on the Chippewa river. He reported that in the latter part of May a small camp of Sisseton Sioux were attacked in their camp near his tent by a strong war party of Chippewas. The Sioux had three men, three women, and a baby killed; the Chippewas had no loss, but retreated pursued by some Sioux re-inforcements.

The county was prospering at the beginning of 1861. The crops had been bountiful and wheat and flour were very cheap; a common price for wheat was 50 cents a bushel. Col. Stevens complained in his paper that buttered bread was so cheap that "a hungry dog won't eat it," with flour at $2.00 per hundred and butter 13 to 15 cents a pound. Hay was $2.00 a ton.

The school enumeration showed 260 children in attendance at the schools. Besides those at Hutchinson and Koniska there were the school at Glencoe, with Prof. Folsom as principal; one down at New Auburn attended by many McLeod children, and presided over by Chauncey Wilkinson; one in the Pettijohn neighborhood, in Rich Valley, taught by John McClelland, the crippled blizzard victim, and another over in Winsted.

The situation was fairly felicitous had it not been for the apparent danger of a civil war in the near future. This great menace, like a black storm cloud low on the horizon, filled every mature mind with apprehension and unrest. Finally the secessionists fired on Fort Sumter. Then the situation cleared. There was only one thing left for Union patriots to do—fight! Right gallantly did little McLeod county—far out on the frontier, feeble in numbers, but strong in determination—rise to the occasion. Fort Sumter was fired on April 12, two days later President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to subdue the rebellion, on the 16th Lieut. Gov. Donnelly called for a regiment of Minnesotians, and immediately McLeod county got ready.

There was what was called a war meeting at Hutchinson early that season at which the participants pledged themselves to help sustain the Union if they had to fight. But the earliest meeting of the kind was held at Glencoe. According to the published report of its proceedings in the Register the meeting determined to form a company of volunteers and get ready to fight. The Register's report shows that the citizens of Glencoe and vicinity met, pursuant to notice, on Monday evening April 22, 1861, for the purpose of expressing their views in regard to the political trouble endangering the Union. Rev.

Dr. A. McWright was called to the chair and Prof. S. H. Folsom appointed secretary. Col. John H. Stevens was called upon to address the meeting and said that there was no use to disguise the fact that they were in the midst of an awful, lamentable, raging civil war. He did not believe there was any just cause for those troubles. As long as the fight had been confined to the extreme South, they could not feel the same interest that they did now. He then proceeded to defend the Constitution and the laws of the United States, contending that it was the duty of every one who respected the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution to defend it to the bitter end. He closed by saying that he had been requested to endeavor to raise a company of volunteers in this neighborhood. He said that as the Government forts in this state had been evacuated, the people should raise a force for their own protection if nothing else. He had no fears of depredations being committed on the settlers here by the Indians, but there appeared to be a mistrust among the female portion of the community, and the sight of a well-trained company would go a long way to dispel those fears. Robert Fraser made a patriotic speech in which he said he was for raising a volunteer company, and in case of emergency, was for a fight. Matters had been carried so far there was no other way but to commit the whole trouble to the God of Battles.

Rev. R. A. Judd asked if the citizens raised a volunteer company and received arms from the Government, whether they would not be liable to be called out on a requisition of the governor. Col. Stevens said that in such a case the company would most assuredly be liable to be called upon to do duty, and that the call would be right and proper. Mr. Fraser suggested that in case the people form a company for their own self-defense, they would not think of calling on the Government for arms, but furnish them themselves. Rev. Judd said that he supposed that Col. Stevens took the correct view of the case, and that if they called upon the Government for arms, they should be subject to be called upon by the proper authorities to protect their common country. So it ought to be, (he said amid loud cheers.) For one, he was willing to enlist, subject to the call of the Government. The requisition of the Governor should be responded to at once. Mr. Fraser said that for our state to raise a regiment would be more than for many other states to raise ten, twenty, thirty or forty regiments; but Minnesotans must be on hand to do their part. Isaac W. Cummings moved that the citizens raise an independent com-

pany, and equip it with arms themselves, to protect their own county from the depredations of the Indians. Col. Stevens said they could not raise a company to be independent of the Government. For one, he was in favor of raising the company and at the same time placing that company at the disposal of the Government for weal or woe. There would be no danger of being called out unless in case of emergency. If the able-bodied men did not pursue that course they should, and ought to be liable, when the time came, to conscription or draft. Mr. Fraser inquired whether those present were willing to organize for the service of the general government, or if they wished to organize for the safety of their portion of the State. He suggested that those who were then holding commissions, or rather those who volunteered, start, with half a dozen men, and before they could get to the seat of war, those few would be attached to other companies. After remarks by A. M. Close and J. W. Bates, the vote was taken on Mr. Cumming's resolution, and lost.

Col. Stevens moved, seconded by Mr. Judd, the following resolutions, which were passed with one dissenting vote: "Resolved, That we, the citizens of McLeod county, in public meeting assembled, do hereby express our firm attachment to the Union and the Constitution of the United States, and do most solemnly protest against the lawless, unjustifiable, and wicked conduct of those who have been instrumental in creating the disturbance. Resolved, That the citizens of this county will use their best endeavors to raise a volunteer company in response to the patriotic call of His Excellency the Governor."

Mr. Bates proceeded to give his reason why he voted against the second resolution. Dr. McWright (chairman) suggested that the resolution had passed, and if there were any remarks on it there must be a reconsideration moved. Mr. Bates then moved a reconsideration of the resolution, which was seconded. He then said he was in favor of the substance of the resolution, but objected to the form in which it was worded. It was well known, he said, that there were thousands of Indians on the frontier, and as McLeod county was on the border, all the men then there should be suffered to remain, for fear that disturbances might arise with the savages. The county had no men to spare. It was the first duty to the citizens to protect their wives and children. Mr. Bates was in favor of raising a company, but wanted it done with restrictions. Mr. Close said a company could not be raised with restrictions. Mr. Judd was of the same opinion. The vote was then taken, and

the meeting, with two exceptions, refused to reconsider the resolution. Mr. Bates then said that if such was the voice of the meeting, he would abide by its decision, and was ready to enlist.

A committee was then appointed to procure recruits to fill the company, and Dr. George W. Taylor, Rev. R. A. Judd, Robert Fraser, Esq., Capt. Marshall Robinson, and Ex-Sheriff W. W. Rossman were appointed. The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution and the Laws of the United States.

In the latter part of May, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Adjutant General of the state, the following named citizens enrolled into a company that was known as the Home Guards of McLeod:

A. H. Rouse, John H. Stevens, George W. Taylor, Charles W. Applin, John F. Ford, Cyrus, L. Snyder, Samuel Flemming, James A. McLeary, William Buck, Jr., William B. Nobles, Henry Elliott, Benjamin F. Buck, Newton C. Little, John Copeland, Truman P. Booth, J. R. Armstrong, Lawrence Gillick, George G. White, George W. Foster, Ulrich E. Foster, R. A. Judd, J. A. Bigelow, August F. Poehler, Cornelius Murphy, John Burke, James McCartrey, Alexander S. Nobles, Josiah Arms, George Wiley, James F. Withee, George Hotchkiss, Daniel Nobles, L. B. Gard, James B. Newcomb, W. K. Vickroy, W. W. Rossman, A. J. Snyder, A. B. White, G. K. Gilbert, Orlando Graham, Robert J. Moore, George T. Chandler, Robert Wiley, John Arms, Geo. L. Lamphear, A. H. Reed, Reuben Lamphear, S. D. Dammon, H. Willson, L. A. Caldwell, Thomas Johnston, Bradbury Richardson, Alexander Grant, John H. Smith, Joseph W. Bates, Anson D. Hopkins, John R. Louden, W. W. Boyden, John K. Cochran, Lawrence Gillick, Jr., Jacob McCurdy, William P. Bates, F. W. Hanscom, Wilbur F. Little, Joseph Hankenson, Jeremiah Nobles, Marshall Robinson, J. P. Montgomery, S. H. Folsom, A. Yount, F. W. Getchell, C. P. Booth, A. M. Close, F. H. Getchell, C. G. Mickel, Dougal McDougal, D. S. Marshall.

The company was designated as "B," Nineteenth Regiment, Minnesota State Militia, which was commanded by Col. T. C. Jewett, Forest City. There were 78 names enrolled the first day, and it was expected there would be twenty or more to increase the number to 100. The company met Saturday, May 25, and elected A. H. Rouse, captain; W. K. Vickroy, first lieutenant; third lieutenant, F. W. Getchell; ensign, S. D. Dammon. The following were then appointed non-commissioned

officers of the company: Chas. W. Applin, orderly sergeant; Douglas McDougal, second sergeant; A. S. Nobles, third sergeant; John Copeland, fourth sergeant; Robert J. Moore, first corporal; D. S. Marshall, second corporal; H. Wilson, third corporal; J. F. Withee, fourth corporal. The band was composed of Captain J. R. Louden, Professor S. H. Folsom, Reuben Lamphear, C. L. Snyder, Joseph Hankenson, and Andrew B. Applin. There was considerable interest in the election of the officers. Every one had his favorite candidate, but the election passed off good naturedly and the unsuccessful candidates took their defeat with a good grace; they felt that they could train as well in the file. After election the company paraded. The Glencoe Weekly Register of Saturday, June 1, 1861, printed the following in regard to the parade and the company: "We must say the members of the company were as fine a body of men as need be. We observed in the company Rev. R. A. Judd and Rev. Henry Elliott—but we need not specify any particular names, as the company is composed of first-class and first-best citizens. The company is simply raised for home protection, though there are a good many members who would not hesitate if called upon to go South to fight the secession enemy. If called upon to do garrison duty in any of the forts in the state or to watch the Indians, the company will be on hand for such services. They will drill once a week. We are glad to learn that our Forest City neighbors are also raising a company."

Very soon the enlistments began. Probably the first man in the county to actually enter the volunteer army of the Union was Lloyd G. Pendergast, of Hutchinson. He went down to Minneapolis, when the volunteers were forming, and May 4, 1861, was mustered into the service as a private of Company D, First Minnesota. Two weeks later, or May 16, he was transferred from Company D to Company I of that regiment, and October 23, 1862, after participating in a great part of the good service rendered by it he was transferred to Company C of the First U. S. Regular Cavalry. At the time he enlisted Pendergast was 19 years of age. The State Adjutant General's records and "Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars" reverse the dates here given, and show that Mr. Pendergast enlisted first in Company I, May 4, and was transferred to Company D, May 16, but the facts are as stated above according to Mr. Pendergast's assertions which are supported by papers in his possession. The records referred to also state that this soldier's transfer was to the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and not the

First; but this is another error as shown by Mr. Pendergast's discharge from the latter regiment. Mr. Pendergast's excellent war record is badly bungled in the notations of his State's official rolls. He was of the big family of Pendergasts at Hutchinson, a brother of Prof. W. W. Pendergast and is fairly prominent in the state. He has been a Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, custodian of the State Capitol building, a Representative from Itasca county in the Legislature of 1915, and at present resides at Bemidji. A few days after Pendergast's enlistment, or May 26, Rollin M. Burnham enlisted in Company I, which was largely from Wabasha county, and May 28 Daniel Butler enlisted and was mustered into Company B, the Stillwater company. Both men were from McLeod. Their records have been lost from the official rosters, but one roll shows that Butler was at one time on detached service and was probably mustered out of service at some headquarters. Mr. Pendergast thinks that Burnham was discharged for disability.

In July began enlistments in the Second Regiment and these were continued through August. In September two men joined the Third Regimcnt, and numerous enlistments were made in the Fourth Regiment. Company B, of the latter regiment was almost wholly from McLeod county and very largely from Glencce. The first commissioned officers, Captain James C. Edson, Lieutenant Ransom A. Judd, and Rudolph Borgesrode, and Orderly Sergeant Cyrus L. Snyder, were all from Glencoe. Lieutenant Judd was the talented young Methodist preacher so well known in the county. His religion and his patriotism were both sincere and fervid, and he was equally willing to serve his country and his God. He might have become distinguished if he had lived to the end of the war, but he died near Corinth, Mississippi, July 9, 1862, virtually of camp diarrhoea. In Company H were four men, two of whom were the Badgers, father and son, the former, James S., aged 43, and the latter, Samuel M., aged 14, who was the youngest soldier from the county, and perhaps from the state.

Company A, the Carver county company, with Capt. L. L. Baxter as commander, and Capt. J. C. Edson's Company B, the McLeod county company, both of the Fourth Regiment, constituted the garrison at Fort Ridgely this winter. The fort was only about 45 miles southwest from Glencoe, and as the sleighing was fine, and so many of the soldiers had relatives and friends in McLeod, there were many excursions from the country to the post during the winter. There was

a "grand ball" given at the Fort on New Year's Eve, and it was attended by many men and by many women, the wives, sisters, and sweethearts of the soldiers from McLeod.

In the winter, prices of all kinds of farmers' produce were very low. Wheat was 50 and 60 cents per bushel at Carver, the nearest market. Hogs were from $2.50 to $3.00 per hundred. Butter, made by the farmers, was from six to ten cents a pound, and Dr. Kennedy, a merchant at Young America, refused to buy any more, even at six cents, alleging that he would lose money if he did. Poultry could not be disposed of at any price; every family raised its own supply of chickens, ducks, and geese. Deer was so plentiful that venison was five cents a pound. And yet the patriotic people found ways and means to raise money for the aid of their brave volunteers in the war. It is an actual fact that some of them dug ginseng and gave the proceeds to help the soldiers or their families.

In December Sioux Indians came over from their reservation on the Minnesota and camped on the Buffalo, in the vicinity of Glencoe, and engaged in hunting the next two months on the Buffalo and in the Big Woods. They went back to their reservation in February. Commenting on their visit the Register said: "Every year they come back to their old hunting grounds in this county and feast on the deer and other game in addition to trapping for fur-bearing animals. To be sure they are sometimes a little mischievous, and help themselves to hay for their ponies, the white men's traps, and annoy the women by begging for bread, salt, and pork, and they never leave anything of their game behind but the hide and horns of the deer and in the fall and spring the feathers of ducks and wild geese; yet we like to see the smoke of their tepees in the neighboring forests, the other adjuncts of their life in their camps, and the tall, slim red men stalking through the streets and roads is a picturesque sight." The Indians were very friendly and there was no thought that their visits to the county a few months later would be of a different character. In the spring matters had a more promising aspect. The maple sugar crop had been large, planting was successful, and corn and small grain were growing finely. The streams were full of fine fish and the prairies were almost covered with flocks of prairie chickens. At Koniska, early in June, the finest fish were taken by wagon loads and given away by the takers; nobody thought of selling the finest black bass, pike, and croppies in those days. The wheat crop was so promising

and there was so much of the grain in the country that its price was only 43 cents a bushel at St. Peter and 50 cents at Carver.

The engrossing thoughts of everyone were about the war. The sympathy of everybody was with the Union soldiers at the front. Nearly every able-bodied man wanted to go and help them. There were very few that could enlist but would not, while there were many that would join the ranks of the Union defenders but could not. Of the latter class their wives and little ones and their aged parents, all in humble circumstances, had first claims upon them. And yet Col. Stevens said in the Register that more men of McLeod ought to enlist. In June quite a number of men went to the new gold mines of Montana. The Colonel wrote: "It would be a good deal better for those that are leaving us for the gold regions to shoulder a musket for the Union. In time of peace persons may be permitted to act selfishly, but it is a crime to do so now."

CHAPTER XI.

McLEOD COUNTY SOLDIERS.

The following concise record of the names and career or experience of the men of McLeod county who enlisted and served in the Union army during the Civil War has been compiled from the official files of the Adjutant General of the state, including "Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars," the Adjutant General's report (Van Cleve's) for 1865, and A. L. Brown's History of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry. Studious and particular efforts have been made to have this record as full and correct as possible. Perhaps there are some errors or mistakes in it, but care has been taken to keep the number down to the minimum.

First Minnesota Infantry. In Company D Lloyd G. Pendergast, of Hutchinson, aged 19, born in Maine was mustered in May 4, 1861; was transferred to Company I May 26, 1861; was transferred to Company C, First U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 23, 1862; discharged June 27, 1864. In Company B Daniel Butler enlisted and was mustered in May 28, 1861; no further record. In Company I Rollin M. Burnham, aged 18, enlisted and was mustered in May 26, 1861; no further record.

The Second Minnesota Infantry was organized at Fort Snelling in July, 1861. Its first three months' service was in Minnesota. Five of the companies were the garrisons of Fort Abercrombie, Ripley, and Ridgely. The regiment was ordered to Kentucky in October and remained in that state, as a part of Gen. Buell's army of the Ohio, until about March 1, 1862, when it went to Nashville, Tennessee. In the latter part of the month it marched, under Gen. Buell, for Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived April 8, the day after the great battle commonly called Shiloh. It was engaged in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., January 19, 1862; the siege of Corinth, Miss., April and May, 1862; the campaign after Bragg's army in the summer of 1862; skirmishes on the Tullahoma campaign; the great battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. In January, 1864, nearly all the members of the regiment re-inlisted "for three years more," (or "veteranized," as the term was) and returned to Minnesota on a furlough for 30 days. Returning to Sherman's army, in April, the regiment was engaged the ensuing summer in action at Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and Jonesboro, Georgia. It was on Sherman's "march to the sea" and through the Carolinas, and was in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. It participated in the Grand Review of the Union Armies at Washington May 24, 1865, and was finally discharged at Fort Snelling July 11 the same year.

Company K, in which a majority of the McLeod county men in the regiment served, was originally commanded by Capt. Jacob J. Noah, of St. Paul, a prominent Democratic politician, and a member of a wealthy Jewish family of New York. He resigned in June, 1862. It had two other captains, Wm. W. Woodbury of St. Anthony, and David S. Coverdale, of Faribault. The company made a splendid record for service, was always ready for duty with its commands, had ten or twelve men killed or mortally wounded in battle, and perhaps 30 severely wounded. The men especially distinguished themselves in the battles of Mill Springs and Chickamauga.

Company B. Gottlieb Lieck, Winsted. Age 23, born in Germany; drafted; mustered in September 27, 1864; discharged by order June 11, 1865. William Otto, Winsted. Age 39; born in Germany; drafted; mustered in September 27, 1864; discharged by order June 11, 1865.

Company D., Englebert Kleinschmidt, Glencoe. Age 26; born in Prussia; enrolled July 1, 1861; discharged on expiration of term July 4, 1864. Jesse M. Williams, Glencoe. Age

29; born in Ohio; enrolled June 27, 1861; wounded at Missionary Ridge; discharged on expiration of term, July 4, 1864. Peter Swenson, Glencoe. Age 44; born in Sweden; drafted; mustered in May 30, 1865; discharged with regiment. Nels Swenson, Cairo. Age 34; born in Sweden; drafted; mustered in April 21, 1865; discharged with regiment.

Company I. Samuel F. Fennald, Hutchinson. Age 24; born in Maine; mustered in July 30, 1861; died at Keokuk, Iowa, July 21, 1862. Barney Lamson, Hutchinson. Age 18; born in Michigan; mustered in September 11, 1861; discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, (no date on record.) John Holmstrom. Age 40; born in Norway; drafted; mustered in November 2, 1864; discharged from hospital September 25, 1865. John Johnson, Glencoe. Age 29; born in Norway; drafted; mustered in November 2, 1864; discharged with regiment.

Company K. Axel H. Reed, Sergeant, Glencoe. Age 26; born in Maine; mustered in August 5, 1861; promoted to sergeant-major August 6, 1861; wounded at Missionary Ridge, had arm amputated; promoted to second lieutenant August 17, 1864; special mention; made first lieutenant and mustered out July 11, 1865. Allen B. White, Rich Valley. Age 26; born in Ohio; mustered in as sergeant August 13, 1861; re-enlisted December, 1863; promoted to second lieutenant April 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865. Alexander Grant, Glencoe. Age 28; born in Maine; mustered in August 5, 1861; promoted to corporal; re-enlisted December, 1863; wounded at Mill Springs; discharged with regiment July 11, 1865. Andrew J. McCormick, Corporal, Glencoe. Age 25; born in Pennsylvania; mustered in July 31, 1861; discharged for disability February 3, 1862. William P. Bates, Glencoe. Age 30; born in England; mustered in August 5, 1861; re-enlisted January 25, 1864; discharged with regiment July 11, 1865. John Benson, Hutchinson. Age 44; born in Norway; mustered in August 5, 1861; wounded at Mill Springs; discharged for disability June 6, 1862. William I. Clyde, Glencoe. Age 27; born in Canada; mustered in September 11, 1861; discharged on expiration of term September 19, 1864. Samuel Flemming, Glencoe. Age 24; born in Pennsylvania; mustered in August 5, 1861; re-enlisted December, 1863; wounded at Chickamauga; discharged with regiment July 11, 1865. William W. Hunter, Cedar City. Age 21; born in Maine; mustered in August 22, 1861; re-enlisted December, 1863; mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865. Thomas H. Johnson, Glencoe. Age 25; born in Canada; mustered in September 11, 1861; transferred

to Veteran Reserve Corps November 13, 1863; wounded at Mill Springs. George F. Lamphear, Glencoe. Age 25; born in Vermont; mustered in September 11, 1861; killed at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863. Jacob B. R. McCurdy, Glencoe. Age 21; born in Ohio; mustered in August 16, 1861; discharged on expiration of term, August 29, 1864. Alexander S. Nobles, Glencoe. Age 29; born in Ohio; mustered in September 11, 1861; re-enlisted December, 1863; promoted corporal, then sergeant; discharged with regiment. Timothy H. Pendergast, Hutchinson. Age 22; born in New Hampshire; mustered in August 21, 1861; promoted to corporal and sergeant; wounded at Missionary Ridge; re-enlisted December, 1863; discharged with regiment. Charles D. Neally, Glencoe. Age 26; born in New Hampshire; mustered in September 22, 1861; re-enlisted December, 1863; discharged with regiment. Andrew A. Brink, Hale. Age 44; born in Germany; drafted; mustered in March 9, 1865; discharged with regiment July 11, 1865. Hubert D. James, Hutchinson. Age 24; born in New York; drafted; mustered in March 9, 1865; died at Louisville, Kentucky, June 29, 1865. Peter Johnson, Wellington. Age 39; born in Norway; drafted; mustered in May 27, 1864; discharged from hospital July, 1865. Berg Johnson, Spring Creek. Age 22; born in Norway; drafted; mustered in May 27, 1864; discharged from hospital July, 1865. John Kruger, Hutchinson. Age 26; born in Germany; mustered in February 22, 1864; discharged with regiment. Charles Kruger, Farm Hill. Age 21; born in Germany; drafted; mustered in May 26, 1864; discharged with regiment. William Leider, Winsted. Age 29; born in Germany; drafted; mustered in May 30, 1864; discharged for disability August 2, 1864. Joseph Robinson, Hutchinson. Age 23; born in New York; mustered in February 25, 1864; discharged with regiment July 11, 1865.

Third Minnesota Infantry. Company A. Chauncey B. Wilkinson. Age 26; born in Ohio; enrolled September 27, 1861; promoted corporal; discharged for disability, March 29, 1862. Kleber Wilkinson. Age 19; enrolled September 27, 1861; born in Ohio; re-enlisted; discharged with regiment.

Fourth Minnesota Infantry. Company A. William Cramer. Age 40; born in New York; enrolled September 30, 1861; died April, 1863, at Geneva, Wisconsin. Henry Sanken, Sumter. Age 34; born in Germany; drafted; mustered in May 30, 1864; discharged per order June 21, 1865; residence after war at Brownton, Minnesota.

Company B. James C. Edson, captain, Glencoe. Age 35; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; promoted to major February 11, 1864; promoted to lieutenant colonel September 16, 1864; discharged with regiment July 19, 1865; died January 27, 1891, at Glencoe. Ransom A. Judd, Glencoe. First lieutenant. Age 26; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; died July 9, 1862, at Rienzi, Mississippi of varioloid. Cyrus L. Snyder, Glencoe. First sergeant. Age 30; born in Pennsylvania; enrolled September 26, 1861; promoted second lieutenant April 5, 1862; promoted first lieutenant July 9, 1862; sick and resigned August 3, 1863; went to Pennsylvania, and was first lieutenant and brevet captain in Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; residence after war, Minneapolis. Rudolph Borgersrode, Glencoe. Second lieutenant. Age 51; born in Germany; enrolled September 26, 1861; resigned April 5, 1862; was colonel Fifth Minnesota Infantry from April 30, 1862, to August 31, 1862, when he was mustered out; residence after war at Winsted. Leonard A. Caldwell, Glencoe. Sergeant; age 25; born in Maine; enrolled September 26, 1861; died June 17, 1864, in hospital at Memphis, Tennessee. Stephen D. Danimon, Glencoe; sergeant. Age 31; born in Maine; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability (sore eyes) February 27, 1863, at Saint Louis; residence after discharge at Cottonwood, California. William K. Vickroy, Glencoe; sergeant. Age 36; born in Pennsylvania; enrolled September 26, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant July 9, 1862; resigned November, 1862; residence after war in California. Fayette E. Ford, Bergen, corporal; age 35; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability October 3, 1862; residence after war, Glencoe. Rufus L. Applin, Glencoe, corporal; age 22; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; promoted to first sergeant; killed in the assault at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863; brother to A. B. Applin. Chester G. Mickel, corporal; age 27; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged December 18, 1862, at Jefferson Barracks, Saint Louis, for wounds received at battle of Iuka, on September 19, 1862 (alias Mickle); residence after war at Stockton, Kansas. Daniel Rhodes, Glencoe, corporal; age 27; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; died September 2, 1863, of disease, at Jefferson Barracks, Saint Louis. James F. Withee, Hutchinson, corporal; age 27; born in Maine; enrolled September 26, 1861; was one of the color guard; transferred to Invalid Corps March 15, 1864. Residence after war, Glencoe.

Orlando Graham, Sumter, corporal; age 30; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, November 20, 1862; promoted first lieutenant Company D, March 17, 1864; discharged by order May 15, 1865; residence after war Anacortes, Washington. Reuben Lamphear, Glencoe, musician; age 52; born in Vermont; enrolled September 30, 1861; discharged for disability September 4, 1862; died in 1888, at Bradford, Vermont. Andrew B. Arblin, Glencoe, musician; age 17; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; promoted corporal; first sergeant; reenlisted January 1, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant; discharged July 19, 1865; residence after war at Fargo, North Dakota. William W. Getchell, Glencoe, wagoner; age 41; born in Maine; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability December 31, 1862, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; residence after war at Glencoe. George Abbott, Rich Valley; age 29; born in Pennsylvania; enrolled and mustered in October 2, 1861; discharged for disability October 18, 1862; residence after discharge at Glencoe. William Armes, Glencoe; age 45; born in Ohio; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability October 15, 1862; died February 5, 1887 at Minneapolis, Minnesota; father of Josiah Armes. Josiah Armes, Glencoe; age 29; born in Ohio; enrolled September 26, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted to corporal; discharged with regiment July 19, 1865; residence after war at South Minneapolis. Shobal D. L. Baldwin, Greenleaf; age 23; born in Indiana; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability October 13, 1862; residence after discharge, Ontario, California. Charles P. Booth, Glencoe; age 44; born in Connecticut; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged at expiration of term, October 11, 1864. John N. Bradford, Penn; age 26; born in Illinois; enrolled September 26, 1861; promoted sergeant; discharged at expiration of term, October 11, 1864, at Allatoona, Georgia; residence after war at South Minneapolis. Alonzo L. Brown, Sumter; age 23; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; mustered in October 2, 1861; promoted corporal; wagonmaster; discharged July 24, 1863, for promotion; first lieutenant and captain of Company E, Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry; final muster-out March 20, 1866; residence after war at Brownton. Charles H. Brown, Sumter; age 18; born in Maine; enrolled September 26, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Camp Clear Creek, near Corinth, Mississippi, June 26, 1862; brother to A. L. Brown. Judson Burrows, Young America; age 27; born in New York; enrolled

September 26, 1861; discharged at expiration of term October 11, 1864, at Keokuk, Iowa; residence after war at Bath, South Dakota. Edmund P. Churchill, Glencoe; age 18; born in Massachusetts; enrolled September 26, 1861; died at Farmington, Mississippi, August 12, 1862, of disease. William T. Churchill, Glencoe; age 22; born in Massachusetts; enrolled September 26, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; discharged for disability November 9, 1864, at Fort Snelling; brother to Edmund P. Churchill; residence after discharge at Glencoe. John K. Cochran, Glencoe; age 28; born in Pennsylvania; enrolled September 24, 1861; transferred to Company C, Seventh Regiment Invalid Corps, September 15, 1863; was company clerk from February to June, 1862; residence after war at Beattie, Kansas. Leo Cook, Glencoe; age 22; born in Pennsylvania; enrolled September 30, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted corporal; sergeant; discharged July 19, 1865; residence after war at Ossee, Minnesota. Thomas Ellsworth; age 45; born in Massachusetts; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability January 28, 1863, at Saint Louis; died at Glencoe; father-in-law to William T. Churchill. Patrick Fallon, Acoma; age 30; born in Ireland; enrolled September 26, 1861; promoted sergeant; discharged for disability December 17, 1863; residence after discharge at Hutchinson. Thomas Fallon, Acoma; age 25; born in Ireland; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability April 5, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee; residence after discharge at Dassel, Minnesota; a brother to Patrick Fallon. Charles B. Fenn, Hutchinson; age 28; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged at expiration of term October 11, 1864; residence after war in California. John R. French, Acoma; age 25; born in England; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged at expiration of term October 11, 1864; residence after war at Hutchinson. Peter Geohegan, Acoma; age 26; born in Ireland; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged at expiration of term October 11, 1864; residence after war at Winsted. George W. Gilson, Rich Valley; age 25; born in Maine; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged at expiration of term. Joseph A. Goding, Hutchinson; age 25; born in Maine; enrolled September 26, 1861; promoted quartermaster sergeant; residence after war at Dassel, Minnesota. John B. Grover, Hutchinson; age 31; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged July 19, 1865; residence after war at Lincoln, Nebraska. Knudt Gunderson, Glencoe; age 25; born in Norway; enrolled Sep-

tember 26, 1861; died September 17, 1862, at Jackson, Tennessee. Francis W. Honscom, Glencoe; age 28; born in Maine; enrolled September 30, 1861; discharged February 19, 1862, for promotion as first lieutenant Mississippi Marine Brigade; was the first company clerk in Company B; was discharged in August, 1863; a brother-in-law to W. W. Getchell; residence after war at Ajata, North Dakota. David W. Hern, Glencoe; age 28; born in Maine; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability August 6, 1862; a brother-in-law to John P. Hunter; residence after discharge at Clark, South Dakota. Michael Hemerich, Winsted; age 33; born in Germany; enrolled October 2, 1861; discharged at expiration of term October 11, 1864; residence after war at Winsted. Anson Hopkins, Glencoe; age 30; born in New Jersey; enrolled September 26, 1861; deserted October 19, 1861. Charles Hopkins, New Auburn; age 30; born in New Jersey; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability June 18, 1863; a son-in-law to William Armes; residence after discharge in New Jersey. John P. Hunter, Glencoe; age 27; born in Maine; enrolled September 26, 1861; promoted to sergeant; lost his leg in assult on works at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; died May 25, 1863, on hospital boat, City of Memphis. Edwin Jewett, Glencoe; age 20; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; died October 28, 1862. John Johnson, Bergen; age 27; born in Norway; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability August 6, 1862; a brother to Albert Johnson; residence after discharge at Glencoe. Ole Johnson, Glencoe; age 22; born in Norway; enrolled September 26, 1861; died August 17, 1864, (cemetery list says in 1863) at Saint Louis. Thompson Laraway, Penn; age 34; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged at expiration of term, October 11, 1864, at Allatoona, Georgia; step-father to James McCartney and John N. Bradford; died April, 1884, and is buried at New Auburn. James Longhnane, Hutchinson; age 28; born in Ireland; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged at expiration of term October 11, 1864. Luke Marcile, (alias Marshall), Penn; age 44; born in Canada; enrolled September 27, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; died September 18, 1864 at Allatoona, Georgia. James McCartney, Penn; age 19; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; died of disease December 3, 1863; buried at New Auburn. Michael McCann, Glencoe; age 25; born in Ireland; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged at expiration of term, October 11, 1864; residence after war at Gardner, Kansas. James McLeary, (or McClairy), Glencoe; age 25; born in Canada; enrolled October 2, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps, February 15, 1864; a brother-in-law to C. G. Mickel; residence after war at Minneapolis. Dougal A. McDougal, Helen; age 30; born in Canada; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability August 28, 1862; died at Helen November 2, 1863. Frank Meyer, Glencoe; age 35; born in Austria; enrolled September 30, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged July 19, 1865; residence after war Delano, Minnesota. James Neil, Glencoe; age 66 (?); born in Ireland; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability March 11, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee; father-in-law to Sylvanus Wakefield; died January 29, 1863, at Hutchinson, Minnesota. Ole Nelson, Bergen; age 27; born in Norway; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged for disability November 17, 1863; residence since war at Bergen. Edgar Nichols, Glencoe; age 22; born in Wisconsin; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged at expiration of term October 11, 1864; cousin to Seth Nichols of Company H; residence after war at Waldo, Kansas. Townsend G. Nichols, Glencoe; age 27; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; died February 2, 1864 at Greencastle, Indiana. John P. Parsons, Bergen; age 18; born in Sweden; enrolled October 2, 1861; discharged for disability March 3, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee. Marvin Pond, Glencoe; age 38; born in Connecticut; enrolled October 2, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 22, 1864. Francis M. Reynolds, Glencoe; age 34; born in New York; enrolled September 30, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; promoted corporal; discharged July 19, 1865; died in California, 1884. Frank Rushmire, Glencoe; age 45; born in Prussia; enrolled September 26, 1861; died January 30, 1862, at Fort Ridgely. Charles H. Stinchfield, Glencoe; age 26; born in Maine; enrolled September 26, 1861; promoted sergeant; first lieutenant; captain Company E; re-enlisted January 1, 1864; residence after war Columbia, South Dakota. John Thompson, Glencoe; age 27; born in Holstein; enrolled September 26, 1861; died August 14, 1862, at Clear Creek, Mississippi. George G. Topping, Glencoe; age 27; born in New York; enrolled September 26, 1861; discharged at expiration of term, October 11, 1864; residence after war at Litchfield, Minnesota. Sylvanus Wakefield, Helen; age 37; born in Ohio; enrolled September 26, 1861; died of disease May 17, 1862. Abraham P. Williams, Glencoe; age 18; born in Illinois; enrolled September 30, 1861; discharged at expiration of term October 11, 1864; also served in

Ninth Regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteer Infantry; brother to James A. Williams; residence after war at Spokane Falls, Washington.

Volunteer Recruits to Company B. Truman Booth, Glencoe; age 21; born in Ohio; enrolled February 29, 1862; transferred to Company H, April 15, 1862, and back to Company B, July 1, 1864; discharged for disability June 28, 1865. Samuel B. Brown, Penn; age 52; born in New Hampshire; enrolled February 28, 1864; mustered out with regiment July 19, 1865; discharged August 7, 1865; father to Alonzo L. and Charles H. Brown; died at Brownton, Minnesota, December 27, 1891. Albert Johnson, Bergen; age 26; born in Norway; mustered in April 13, 1862; discharged at expiration of term, April 21, 1865; died February, 1873, at Bergen. Champion Shilling, P. O. New Auburn; age 18; born in Ohio; enrolled February 14, 1864; discharged with regiment June 12, 1865; residence after war at Brownton.

Company C. James H. Donaldson, Eureka, First Lieutenant; age 28; born in Ohio; enrolled September 25, 1861; promoted captain August 27, 1863; discharged for disability February 16, 1864; first lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, May 30, 1864; captain November 30, 1864; brevet major March 30, 1865; died May 28, 1885. Paschal M. Dyar, Lakeville, first sergeant; age 28; born in Maine; enrolled September 25, 1861; discharged for disability October 13, 1862; re-enlisted December 31, 1863; promoted first lieutenant Company F; residence after war at Ontario, California. (Name given as Duar in Adj. General's report.)

Company G. John Schoutz, Glencoe; age 38; born in Germany; enrolled September 1, 1864; discharged June 12, 1865; residence after war at Forest City, Minnesota.

Company H. Ethan Allen, Hutchinson, corporal; age 29; born in Ohio; enrolled September 26, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps September 15, 1863. James S. Badger, Glencoe, musician; age 43; born in Maryland; enrolled September 27, 1861; discharged on expiration of term December 20, 1864; father of S. M. Badger; died March 31, 1873, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Samuel M. Badger, Glencoe, musician; age 14; born in Wisconsin; enrolled September 27, 1861; discharged for disability October 13, 1862; was drum major of Thirty-Seventh Wisconsin Infantry; residence after discharge at Saint Paul, Minnesota. James Brumpton; age 30; born in England; enrolled February 21, 1862; re-enlisted March 22, 1864; discharged with regiment; residence after war at Racine, Wisconsin. Amos Loffin; age 33; born in Germany; enrolled November 11, 1861; discharged for disability November 11, 1862; died August 10, 1870 at Hutchinson. Truman Booth; Glencoe; age 21; born in Ohio; enrolled February 29, 1862; re-enlisted February 29, 1864; transferred from Company B April 15, 1862; discharged for disability June 28, 1865. Seth Nichols, Hutchinson; age 25; born in New York; enrolled April 13, 1862; re-enlisted March 22, 1864; discharged with regiment July 19, 1865; residence after war at Hutchinson.

The Fourth Minnesota Infantry, whose first colonel was John B. Sanborn, of Saint Paul, had a considerable number of McLeod county men. Company B, which was at first commanded by Captain James C. Edson, of Glencoe, was composed almost entirely of men from this county. There were also McLeod county men in Companies A, C, G, and H. A dozen or more men from this county were in Company K of the Fourth. Captain Edson became major of the regiment August 6, 1863, and was promoted lieutenant colonel September 16, 1864.

The Fourth Minnesota was organized in November 1861. It spent the ensuing winter in garrisoning the government forts in the state, five companies being stationed at Fort Snelling and the other five were distributed among Forts Ripley, Ridgely, and Abercrombie. This regiment was ordered to Benton Barracks, Missouri, April 19, 1862, and assigned to the Army of Mississippi May 4, 1862. In the early spring the regiment went South and saw its first service in Southern Tennessee during the siege of Corinth, Mississippi. It served in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. It was on the March to the Sea, in Sherman's campaign through the Carolinas, and headed his column of 65,000 veterans in the grand review at Washington City, May 24, 1865. Transferred from Seventeenth Corps to Fifteenth Corps and veteranized January, 1864. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 19, 1865, and discharged at Fort Snelling, the first week of the following August of that year.

During its service the regiment participated in the battles of Farmington, Tennessee; Iuka, Cornith, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and the siege of and assault on Vicksburg, Mississippi; Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; the gallant defense of Allatoona, Georgia; and Bentonville, North Carolina, and was engaged in numerous expeditions, long marches, etc. It had 61 men killed in battle and 178 died from disease.

Ninth Minnesota Infantry. Company B. F. M. Harrington,

Hutchinson; age 19; born in Ohio; enrolled November 5, 1862; promoted corporal; died December 24, 1864, of wound in battle of Nashville. Andrew Hopper, Hutchinson; age 18; born in New York; enrolled November 3, 1862; promoted corporal; discharged with regiment.

Eleventh Minnesota Infantry. Charles G. Bowdish, chaplain; age 30; commissioned chaplain September 10, 1864; mustered in September 11, 1864; discharged with regiment June 26, 1865.

First Regiment Mounted Rangers. Company A. Marshall Robinson, Glencoe, sergeant; age 32; born in Vermont; enrolled October 9, 1862; discharged with company. Uriah E. Foster, Glencoe; age 18; born in Maine; enrolled September 27, 1862; discharged with company October 20, 1863. Isaiah Watkins, Glencoe; age 18; born in Kentucky; enrolled September 25, 1862; discharged with company October 20, 1863. Theodore Belden, Hutchinson, recruit; age 22; enrolled May 9, 1863; discharged with company, October 20, 1863.

Brackett's Battalion of Cavalry. Company D. Henry Latham, Hutchinson; age 37; enrolled December 13, 1863; discharged with company.

Second Regiment Cavalry. Company D. Daniel Hoyt, Glencoe; age 41; born in New Hampshire; enrolled November 30, 1863; discharged with company December 2, 1865. Isaac R. Pettyjohn, Glencoe; age 24; born in Ohio; enrolled November 17, 1863; discharged with company December 2, 1865. Madison Vannest, Rich Valley; age 18; born in New York; enrolled November 11, 1863; discharged with company Dec. 2, 1865.

Hatch's Independent Battalion Cavalry. Company A. Joseph Buska, Rocky Run; age 18; born in Germany; enrolled July 14, 1863; discharged with company June 5, 1866. Michael Quady, Rocky Run; age 18; born in Germany; enrolled July 20, 1863; promoted corporal; discharged with company June 5, 1866.

Company C. Abraham Demo, Rocky Run; age 21; born in Vermont; enrolled September 11, 1863; discharged with company June 22, 1866. Ole Johnson, Glencoe; age 39; born in Norway; enrolled April 14, 1864; discharged with company June 22, 1866.

Company D. James Byrne, Glencoe; age 18; born in Illinois; enrolled February 22, 1864; discharged with company May 1, 1866. Charles W. Zenke, Glencoe; age 18; born in Germany; enrolled February 25, 1864; discharged with company May 1, 1866. Winfield S. Bane, Glencoe; age 18; born in Wisconsin;

enrolled May 31, 1864; discharged with company May 1, 1866. Joseph Clement, Plato; age 30; born in Belgium; enrolled February 11, 1864; discharged per order February 10, 1866. Hiram P. Kennliston, Plato; age 33; born in New Hampshire; enrolled February 11, 1864; discharged on expiration of term February 10, 1866. John Lewis, Plato; age 42; born in England; enrolled February 11, 1864; discharged per order February 10, 1866.

Company E. Peter Crevier, Rocky Run; age 44; born in Canada; enrolled August 29, 1864; discharged for disability March 13, 1860. Horace Jewitt, Hutchinson; age 18; born in New York; enrolled February 10, 1865; discharged on expiration of term February 17, 1866.

Company F. Felix Comayer (Cournoyer ?), Glencoe; age 25; born in Canada; enrolled February 11, 1865; discharged on expiration of term February 10, 1866. Joseph Comayer, (Cournoyer ?), Glencoe; age 29; born in Canada; enrolled February 11, 1865; discharged on expiration of term February 10, 1866. Albert Hopper, Hutchinson; age 16; born in New York; enrolled February 10, 1865; discharged on expiration of term February 9, 1866.

Hatch's Independent Battalion of Cavalry was organized July 20, 1863, for the protection of the Minnesota frontier and Dakota Territory; and also to capture Shakopee, or Little Six, Little Leaf, and Medicine Bottle, three prominent Sioux, who had been active leaders and participants in many murders of our white citizens in the great Outbreak of 1862. Major E. A. C. Hatch, of Saint Paul, was commissioned to organize this battalion, because he had been many years in what was then known as the Far West, and because he knew the Indian characteristics, customs, and usages. He resigned in June, 1864, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Powell Adams, September 5, 1864. The battalion was ordered to Pembina, Dakota Territory, October 5, 1863, finally reaching Pembina November 13, following, after a long, hard march due to the fact that oxen and mules were the chief means of transportation, very few horses being obtainable. No one can realize the hardships and fatigue these men endured with snow a foot or more deep; high winds prevailing and the weather bitter cold. The rations gave out for both man and beast and for several days there was nothing to eat except the meat of two or three elk which the soldiers had killed. These conditions resulted in the loss of nearly all the oxen and mules and what few horses they had.

About the middle of December 18 or 20 men were carefully selected and sent to the supposed rendezvous of some hostile Indians. The camp was surrounded about 3 o'clock the next morning. A short, decisive battle ensued; several Indians were killed—none escaped! Two or three of the battalian were slightly wounded. In the early part of January, 1864, Little Six and Medicine Bottle were captured and taken to Pembina, where they were closely guarded until sent to Fort Snelling the following May. They were tried and convicted by a military commission and executed November 11, 1865, at Fort Snelling. Chief Little Leaf was reported to have died from disease and starvation. May 1, 1864, orders were received to proceed to Fort Abercrombie where the battalion was stationed until mustered out of service by companies from April to June, 1866.

Second Battery Light Artillery. Robert H. Van Ness; age 18; enrolled March 6, 1862; died April 11, 1862, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Third Battery Light Artillery. Henry M. Montgomery, Glencoe; age 21; enrolled March 14, 1863; discharged with battery February 27, 1866. George W. Wilson, Glencoe; age 24; enrolled January 4, 1864; discharged with battery February 27, 1866.

Abstract of the Records of McLeod County Men in the Civil War. Second Minnesota Infantry. In Company D two men volunteered and two were drafted. All were private soldiers and served until the war was over. In Company I two men volunteered, two men were drafted, one died in service, one was discharged from the hospital, and two were discharged with the regiment. In Company K eighteen men volunteered, five were drafted, there were two officers, A. B. White and A. H. Reed; four privates promoted; fifteen in all discharged with regiment; three discharged for disability; one transferred; one killed at Missionary Ridge; one died in service.

Third Minnesota Infantry. In Company A two men volunteered; one was promoted to corporal and discharged for disability.

Fourth Minnesota Infantry. In Company A one man volunteered; one was drafted; one died in service and one was discharged as per order. In Company B seventy-three men volunteered; six officers were promoted; ten privates promoted to commissioned officers; two resigned for promotion; two discharged for promotion; five transferred; one deserted; thirty-three discharged with regiment; eight re-enlisted; seventeen

discharged for disability; one killed in battle; two died in hospital, one on a boat, and fourteen died elsewhere in service. In Company C two men volunteered, both officers and both were discharged for disability. In Company H seven men volunteered, three of whom were officers; two were transferred; three discharged with regiment, and three were discharged for disability.

Ninth Minnesota Infantry. In Company B two men volunteered, both promoted corporal; one died of wound in battle; one discharged with regiment. In the Field and Staff Charles G. Bowdish served as Chaplain during the war and was mustered out with the regiment.

First Regiment Mounted Rangers. In Company A four men volunteered and served during the war.

Brackett's Battalion Cavalry. In Company D one man volunteered and served during the war.

Second Regiment Cavalry. In Company D three men volunteered and served during the war.

Hatch's Independent Battalion Cavalry. In Company A two men volunteered, one promoted corporal; both served until the end of the war. In Company C two men volunteered and served during the war. In Company D six men volunteered and served during the war. In Company E two men volunteered; one man discharged for disability; one discharged with regiment. In Company F three men volunteered and served during the war.

Second Battery Light Artillery. One man, 18 years of age, volunteered and died one month after enlistment.

Third Battery Light Artillery. Two men volunteered and served during the war.

The youngest of the McLeod county Union soldiers at the time of enlistment was Samuel M. Badger, a drummer boy, of Company H, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, now living in Saint Paul, Minnesota. At the time of his enlistment he was 14 years of age. Rudolph Borgersrode, second lieutenant, 51 years of age at the time of enlistment; Reuben Lamphear, musician, 52 years old when he enlisted, and James Neil, 66 years of age at enlistment, were the three oldest men to enlist from Glencoe in the Fourth Minnesota and from McLeod county. James Neil died at Hutchinson January 29, 1883, and Reuben Lamphear died in 1888 at Bradford, Vermont.

McLeod county furnished 154 men in all to the Union army during the Civil and Indian Wars, 1861 to 1866. Of these 23 were originally officers, and 18 privates were promoted to

commissions. Eight men were drafted; two deserted; twenty-two died or were killed during service; forty were discharged for disability; two officers resigned for promotion; two were discharged for promotion and seven were transferred to other companies or regiments, leaving a total of 136 of the original enrollment to be mustered out at the end of the war.

Out of a total population of 1,286 in 1860, McLeod county had, in 1861, probably 300 men liable to and able for military duty, between the ages of 18 and 45 and physically sound. The estimate of the number of men available for war is one-fifth of the entire population. McLeod could not have had more than 1,500 people in 1861 and 1862, nor more than 300 physically sound men, between 18 and 45. With 300 such men the poor, pioneer, proud, and plucky county furnished 154 good faithful soldiers, or 50 per cent. of her military population. Few counties in the state could have so good a record.

And no nobler public action in behalf of patriotism was ever taken than was performed by the patriots of McLeod county during the great Civil War from 1861 to 1865 for the preservation of the American Union. At that time the county was far out on the frontier, young, poor, and undeveloped. The wealthiest man in the county could not command more than $20,000, and there were not half a dozen men possessed of approximately that sum.

A majority of the men liable to military duty were young men, and many of them had been newly married. The average man of these lived upon a newly made claim, a homestead, in a small house, with a young wife and often from two to three little children. His possessions were quite limited. A few acres only of his claim were in cultivation. Perhaps he had a horse, a cow, and a few pigs, and perhaps not. His other personal property, all told, was worth but a few hundred dollars. Yet these men were patriots. They were not ignorant nor uninformed as to the situation. They thoroughly realized that if the cause of the Southern secessionists succeeded, the American Union would be destroyed.

It required more than patriotism to be a McLeod county volunteer; courage was a requisite; sacrifice was demanded. Every man that offered to spend three years as a Union soldier away from his home, unless sooner killed or disabled, left somebody dependent upon him. Sometimes he left parents struggling under adversities to build and maintain a home. Ofttimes the gallant volunteer left a young wife and child in a little cabin, out on the prairie or in the Big Woods, with only

slender means of present support and God alone to care for them in the future. The neighbors, though some of them lived at a distance, promised that his dear ones should not starve or freeze, and when sick should be ministered to, and with these assurances the soldier had to be content. Every McLeod county soldier was needed at home. There was an Indian peril to his county and his home on the west and on the north, and danger from this menace was expected at some time in the future, and nearly everybody lived to see the forebodings justified. Then his country needed him; his neighbors needed him; his dear ones needed him. But his country, he thought, needed him first and most, and he heeded her call.

The women, too, were enthusiastically loyal and devoted to the country. They encouraged their sons, brothers, husbands and sweethearts to enlist, promising to endure all privations and discomforts, and to submit patiently, until the end, whatever that end might be. They were as patriotic as the Spartan women of ancient Greece, who, when their state was imperiled, with weak means of defense, gave their girdles for sword-belts and their hair for bow-strings, and while their hearts were bursting with love sent their loved ones from their arms to fight for the country. And the women of McLeod did endure and were faithful to the end. They had a hard time, many of them, but they bore up nobly. They encouraged the soldiers to stand to the colors until victory came and the country was safe. They cared as best they could for those dependent upon them, and when a soldier came home disabled by wounds or disease they nursed him and comforted him. When a returned soldier died, he was buried with due ceremony and all reverence. Often a soldier's wife—or "war widow" as she was sometimes called—had but a bare and meager subsistence for herself and little ones; but she made the best of the situation and bravely waited for the glorious days of victory and the good times of peace.

In the days to come when the noble men and women who have made McLeod county famous are mentioned on monument or public memorial the names of the loyal men and women of the county from 1861 to 1865 should be first in estimation and greatest among the honored. Perhaps there may be built a monument of granite or metal to them, but their noble, loyal service should live in the memories of future generations when granite is dust and iron is rust.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that McLeod's soldiers served gallantly and faithfully. Their records in military de-

portment at St. Paul do not show that a single one of them was convicted of a disgraceful offense or was dishonored in conduct or a dastard in fight. Only two men deserted, and it is claimed that there were extenuating circumstances in each case and that at least one of them subsequently re-enlisted and served faithfully and well. All fought well in battle; not a man of them acted cowardly before the enemy. Many were promoted for gallantry. Many were disabled by wounds; many others were made ineffective by privation and disease, and there was a proud complement of those whose duty and glory it was to die.

The military service covered a wide range, extending from the Red river of the North, with its icicles, to the Savannah, with its magnolias. They did their whole duty in repressing the hostile Indians of the North and more hostile and dangerous misguided Confederates of the South. They not only obeyed the call of their country, but they helped rescue it from the ravages of the Indians.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

During what is commonly termed the Spanish-American War, or the war with Spain in 1898 and during subsequent events connected therewith, Minnesota had four regiments of infantry in the service of the United States. These were designated the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Previously these organizations had constituted the First, Second and Third Regiments of the Minnesota National Guard. The First Guard Regiment became practically the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, the Second Guard Regiment became the Twelfth Volunteers, and the Third Guard Regiment was reorganized as the Fourteenth Volunteers.

Under the call of President McKinley and the direction of Governor D. M. Clough, April 28, 1898, the three guard regiments assembled the following day, (April 29,) at Fort Snelling. Here they were reorganized into volunteer regiments, and May 7 the Twelfth and Thirteenth, and May 8 the Fourteenth, were mustered into the U. S. service as regiments. In the first days of June recruits were mustered into each of the regiments. Under the second call of the President for volunteers, July 4, 1898, another regiment of infantry, the Fifteenth was organized and mustered in as a regiment July 18,

serving until March 27, 1899, when it was discharged. Three McLeod men served in this regiment. Owing to their promptness in mobilizing and organizing, Minnesota troops became the first volunteer forces to be mustered into the service of the United States in the Spanish War of 1898, as were the men of Minnesota first to offer their services to President Lincoln in 1861. A notable fact, worthy of mention is the coincidence that the First Minnesota Regiment for the Civil War was mustered in April 29, 1861, and the first three Minnesota regiments for the Spanish-American War were mobilized at St. Paul, April 29, 1898, just thirty-seven years after the first call for men to preserve the Union against the Southern secessionists.

Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry.

(Originally mustered in May 7, 1898; mustered out October 3, 1899.) Company A. Archer S. Avery, Hutchinson; age 23; born in Minnesota; mustered in May 7, 1898; mustered out at San Francisco, October 3, 1899. Samuel G. Anderson, Jr., Hutchinson; age 23; born in Minnesota; mustered in and discharged with the regiment. Jorgen H. Birkenbak, Hutchinson; age 22; born in Denmark; mustered in and discharged with the regiment. Joseph F. Miknlecky, Hutchinson; age 21; born in Minnesota; mustered in and mustered out with the regiment. Bertie Nelson, Hutchinson; age 22; born in Denmark; mustered in and discharged with regiment. John B. Streeter, Hutchinson; age 28; born in Ohio; mustered in and mustered out with the regiment.

Company F. Thomas Splace, Rich Valley, recruit; age 26; born in Michigan; mustered in in June, 1898, and discharged with regiment.

Company G. Oscar Fjellman, recruit, Hutchinson; age 26; born in Sweden; mustered in in June, 1898, and discharged with regiment October 3, 1899. Charles J. Hartman, recruit, Hutchinson; age 24; born in Minnesota; mustered in, June, 1898, and discharged with regiment. Emil E. Jorgenson, recruit, Hutchinson; age 21; born in Minnesota; mustered in, June, 1898, and discharged with regiment. Fred Newcomb, recruit, Hutchinson; age 21; born in Minnesota; mustered in, June, 1898, and discharged with regiment. Leonard S. Phelps, recruit, Hutchinson; age 33; born in New York; mustered in, June, 1898, and discharged with regiment.

Company H. Watkin W. Rosser, Hutchinson; age 21; born in Minnesota; enlisted and discharged with regiment.

Fourteenth Minnesota Infantry.

(Mustered in May 8, 1898; mustered out at Fort Snelling November 18, 1898.) Field and Staff. John H. Dorsey, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Glencoe; age 42; born in Pennsylvania; mustered in, May 8, 1898; mustered out at Fort Snelling November 18, 1898.

Company H. James F. Blake, Glencoe; age 20; born in Minnesota; mustered in and discharged with regiment. Fred M. Bannister, Stewart; age 35; born in Wisconsin; mustered in and mustered out with regiment. Fred A. Cuff, Stewart; age 21; born in Wisconsin; mustered in and discharged with regiment. Jay W. DeGree, Stewart; age 19; born in Texas; mustered in and discharged with regiment. Scott Eynon, Stewart; age 21; born in Wisconsin; mustered in and discharged with regiment. William F. Grams, Stewart; age 24; born in Germany; mustered in and mustered out with regiment. John S. Hutchinson, Hutchinson; age 22; born in Canada; mustered in, May 8, 1898; died July 20, 1898, at Camp Thomas, Georgia. Charles P. Kleimann, Hutchinson; age 21; born in Minnesota; mustered in and mustered out with regiment. Frank J. McPartlin, Glencoe; age 22; born in Minnesota; mustered in and mustered out with regiment. Gottleb Abenland, Brownton; age 24; born in Germany; mustered in and mustered out with regiment. Ira Pellet, Hutchinson; age 25; born in Minnesota; mustered in and discharged with regiment, November 18, 1898. John Prochnow, Brownton; age 23; born in Germany; mustered in and discharged with regiment. Arthur E. Richards, Stewart; age 24; born in Wisconsin; mustered in and discharged with regiment. Clare Todd, Hutchinson; age 22; born in Minnesota; mustered in and discharged with regiment. Joseph R. Wethee, Glencoe; age 18; born in Minnesota; mustered in and discharged with regiment. Joseph J. Welch, Glencoe; age 24; born in Minnesota; mustered in May 8, 1898; missing. Jay F. Welch, Glencoe; age 21; born in Illinois; mustered in and mustered out with regiment. Harlan C. Ward, Stewart; age 27; born in Minnesota; mustered in and mustered out with regiment. Theodore Emme, recruit, Silver Lake; age 21; born in Minnesota; mustered in, June 8, 1898, and discharged with regiment November 18, following. Ellis O. Greely, Stewart; age 26; born in Indiana; mustered in, June 8, 1898, mustered out with regiment. L. C. Tomlinson, Glencoe; age 25; born in Minnesota; mustered in, June 8, 1898, mustered out with regiment.

Fifteenth Minnesota Infantry.

(Mustered in July 18, 1898; mustered out March 27, 1899.) Company C. Bertel P. Christenson, Hutchinson; age 18; born in Minnesota; mustered in July 18, 1898; discharged with regiment March 27, 1899. Herman F. Miller, Hutchinson; age 21; born in Germany; mustered in and discharged with regiment.

Company I. Thorvald Thomson, Hutchinson; age 18; born in Denmark; mustered in and discharged with regiment.

During the war with Spain, McLeod county furnished 13 men for the Thirteenth, 22 men for the Fourteenth, and 3 men for the Fifteenth Regiments, making a total of 38 men. One field and staff officer, John H. Dorsey, was commissioned assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, December 29, 1898, and was promoted captain and mustered out with the regiment.

The Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry was sent to the Philippine Islands, where it participated in the battle of Manila and other events of the war, and, upon its return to San Francisco was mustered out October 3, 1899. The Fourteenth Regiment was mustered into service May 8, 1898 and mustered out November 18, following. McLeod county lost one man by death in this regiment, John S. Hutchinson, of Company H, age 22; he died at Camp Thomas, Georgia, July 20, 1898.

CHAPTER XII.

GREAT SIOUX UPRISING.

The summer of 1862 passed pleasantly enough in McLeod county. The season was very favorable. Crops were good and promising. The health of the people was excellent. There were no grasshoppers, cyclones, or other calamitous visitations. There was of course some inconvenience and a little distress on account of the war, but upon the whole the situation was satisfactory.

July 4 President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 more volunteers to serve in the army for three years unless sooner discharged. Lieut. Gov. Ignatius Donnelly, acting governor in place of Alex Ramsey, who was down South visiting the

soldiers, instantly passed the word that Minnesota must raise at least one regiment in response to the President's call; whereupon Minnesota set to work and raised not one regiment alone, but five regiments, the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments of Infantry. Later in the year three regiments of cavalry and a battery of artillery were formed out of the sparse population, and in both cases McLeod county furnished its full quota. A little later Congress enacted a conscript law to be enforced if necessary to fill the requisitions upon the several states. In Minnesota special officers were appointed in each county to carry out the provisions of the law; in McLeod these officers were John H. Stevens, commissioner; Robert Fraser, agent, and Dr. McWright, the examining surgeon. Nobody was drafted from the county this year, and the officers earned their salaries easily. It was fine that McLeod county in spite of its straitened circumstances and the adverse conditions generally, should have done its duty so loyally that her proportion of Union volunteers was full and running over, with everybody "shouting the battle-cry of Freedom!"

In the early part of 1862 Congress enacted the Homestead Bill, which was of incalculable benefit in the settlement and development of Minnesota and McLeod county. The act provided that any citizen of the United States or any applicant for citizenship, who was the head of a family, or was 21 years of age (or if younger had served not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United States during actual war) might apply for 160 acres or less of unappropriated public lands, and might acquire title to this amount of land by residing upon and cultivating it for five years immediately following, and paying such fees as were necessary to cover the cost of administration; a homestead acquired in this manner was exempted from seizure for any debt contracted prior to the date of issuing the patent. A commutation clause of the act permitted title to the homestead to be acquired after only six months' residence thereon, by paying $1.25 per acre, as provided in the Pre-emption Act of 1841, under which land claims had theretofore been made. The Homestead Act did not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1863, a year after it was passed; but when it did become effective there was a boom in Western land investment even though a great war was in progress in the country. The land offices established nearest to McLeod were Forest City, in Meeker, and Henderson, in Sibly county. It is hardly to be believed now that only 50 years ago the

best lands in McLeod county could be bought for $1.25 per acre.

Thus busy improving their claims, planning for the future, and watching with anxious hearts the progress of the great conflict in the South, the people of McLeod county had no premonition of the awful holocaust which was to break loose at their very doors.

About the latter part of June in each year it was the custom of the government agents to pay the Sioux Indians of Minnesota their annuities—amounting to about $30 each—for the lands they had sold to the United States in 1851. These annuities were paid in specie, gold and silver U. S. coin, which, in the summer of 1862, was scarce and daily becoming scarcer because of the Civil War. This year the payments (partly by a blunder of a clerk,) were delayed; the money did not reach Fort Ridgely until August 18.

In the latter part of July the Upper Sioux (the Sissetons and Wahpaytons) came down to their agency at the mouth of the Yellow Medicine river, and encamped, expecting to receive their "payment." But days passed and no payment came; the Indians ran out of provisions and were very hungry; the delay in the payment exasperated them, and at last, on the 4th of August, they broke into the agency warehouse and carried out considerable quantities of flour and pork, and were very threatening. Agent Galbraith had a company of soldiers (C, Fifth Minnesota) and two pieces of cannon; displaying these and promising to give them three days' rations at once, Agent Galbraith succeeded in quieting the Indians for a time. On the 10th he gave them some more rations and sent them home, promising to let them know when the money for the payment arrived. On the 12th they were back in the Dakotas and soon a great many of them went out in the James river country on a buffalo hunt.

The Lower Indians, as those were called whose agency was in Redwood county, opposite Morton, were quiet and well-nigh contented. The most of them were in civilization, living and dressing like white people, cultivating and raising good crops, working for wages for the government and for white men, and some of them had become converts to Christianity and were church attendants. Their cabins were neat and comfortable, they had enough to eat and made no murmurings regarding the whites, against whom they had no grievances. It was some of these Lower Indians that were wont to visit McLeod county, and slightly annoy the people by their begging and thievish propensities.

There was a small village of the Lower Indians on the railroad side of the Minnesota, at the mouth of a little rivulet called Rice creek. These Indians were of the nature of refugees and renegades, for they had left their several bands and formed a band of their own; some of them were Upper Indians and some belonged to the Lower bands. A few were mixed bloods and most of them dressed like white men and quite a few spoke broken English. None of them were Christians and all were lazy and did little else for a livelihood except to hunt and fish. All told, they numbered about fifty persons, and they had a chief with the hardly understandable name of Red Middle Voice, who was a half brother (or cousin) of Chief Shakopee. They frequently made incursions into the Big Woods country, on the north side of the Minnesota, to hunt and traffic with the white settlers.

On Sunday morning, August 17, four Rice Creek Indians, who were of a hunting party, were passing along the road from Henderson to Pembina in Acton township, Meeker county. They were near Acton Postoffice, which was in the house of Robinson Jones, who was the postmaster and who also kept for sale a little general merchandise with a barrel of whiskey. In a fence corner they found some hens' eggs which one of the Indians took intending to eat them for his breakfast. Another Indian forbade him, saying that the eggs belonged to a white man and their appropriation by an Indian might make trouble. In a quarrel which resulted the egg taker called the peace maker a coward, "afraid of a white man." A tumult resulted, during which the egg taker, whose Indian name in translation was One Who Kills Ghosts, vaunted his courage and the peace maker, Brown Wing, hotly asserted that he was ready to demonstrate that he was not a coward, and the other two, Breaks Up and Scatters, and Crawls Against an Obstacle, said they would be glad to show that they were brave too. To test one another's valor and contempt of danger it was finally agreed to go up to Jones's house and shoot him and others if necessary.

Pursuant to the agreement the Indians went to Acton postoffice, (Jones's house) and, seeking an excuse to kill him, acted so menacingly that he left and went half a mile to the house of his step-son, Howard Baker, where Mrs. Jones, his wife, then was. The Indians followed him and, after simulating friendship, suddenly and treacherously shot and killed Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Howard Baker, and Viranus Webster; the last named was a newly-arrived immigrant, who, with his wife,

was encamped in his wagon in Baker's dooryard. Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Baker and her baby were not harmed. A little time before the killing two other Indians belonging to another hunting party, of Shakopee's band, came to Baker's, got some water and went back to their party; they were not participants in or accessories to the murders. The members of the hunting party to which they belonged were all mounted and the party was headed by a prominent warrior named Island Cloud. The four murderers were on foot.

After the killing of the people at the Baker house, the Ghost Killer and his comrades returned to the Jones house, shot and killed Clara D. Wilson, a girl of 15 (a relative of Jones,) but spared her baby brother of 18 months. They did not take a pin from the house although there was a barrel of whisky and many other articles of their liking. After killing Miss Wilson they hastened eastward to the house of Peter Wicklund, near Lake Elizabeth. Here one of them held a gun toward Wicklund, his wife, his daughter, and his son-in-law, A. M. Ecklund, while the three others went to the stable and seized Ecklund's span of horses. Mounting them, two to a horse, they rode away toward their village at the mouth of Rice creek. Some miles out they secured two other horses, and then readily trotted to their home village about 8 o'clock, having ridden 40 miles in about six hours. According to the sworn statement of Jere Campbell, a mixed-blood member of the Rice Creekers, when the four rode into the village they sprang from their horses and cried out: "Get your guns! There is war with the whites and we have commenced it!" Then they related the details.

The other Lower Indians seemed to smell the blood which had been shed and by midnight, from Shakopee's village, above the Redwood, eastward to Mankato's and Wacouta's, ten miles below Redwood, all the Indians were mustering for war.

The particulars of the killing of the five persons at Acton were soon published throughout the neighborhood and the country by Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Webster and that night a party of citizens, mainly from Forest City, went to the scenes of the murders, both at Baker's house and Acton postoffice, Jones's house. At the latter they found the beautiful corpse of Clara Wilson, lying in her virgin blood, and the living body of her two-year-old baby brother who prattled that Clara was "hurt" and that he wanted his supper. These children were the daughter and son of a relative of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, who had adopted them as their own. The little boy was taken to

Forest City and finally adopted by Charles H. Ellis, of Otsego, Wright county.

On Monday, August 18, about 60 citizens assembled at Acton and an inquest was held by Probate Judge A. C. Smith, of Forest City, over the remains of Jones, Webster, Baker, and Mrs. Jones, and Clara Wilson. Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Baker both testified at this inquest and their testimony is of record. (See Judge Smith's valuable little history of Meeker county.) While this inquest was in progress the eleven mounted Indians of the party of Island Cloud came in sight. The two members of this party that called at Baker's just before the murders (and got a drink of water) returned to the party and reported that they heard gun-firing after they had gotten half a mile from the house, and believed that there had been a fight between the four Indians and the three white men. So the next morning the eleven rode down to investigate. They rode slowly, keeping their eyes and ears open and in great suspense as to what had actually happened. Nearing the Baker house they saw the crowd at the inquest and rode still more slowly and warily. Suddenly the whites discovered them and at once twenty men grabbed their guns, sprang upon their horses, and galloped out to meet the supposed enemy. The Indians turned and fled precipitately and the whites chased them well up into Kandiyohi county. Of this affair Judge Smith in his History of Meeker County says: "Subsequent development rendered it certain that those Indians had no hand in the Acton tragedy, and in fact knew nothing about it at the time." The statements made by Island Cloud and others of the party to Wm. L. Quinn, in 1867, are corroborative of Judge Smith's assertions that the murder of the five persons at Acton was not planned or concocted by any other Indians than the four that did the deed, and that they had no accessories before or after the fact. This murder was not committed because of dissatisfaction with what the white traders had done, nor on account of delay in the annual payment. The murderers were all Lower Indians and the Lower Indians were all satisfied—at least they did not complain at conditions—for they were at peace and in comfort. The Upper Indians, a few days previously, had been discontented and turbulent, but at the time of the murder they were entirely peaceful, and it was not the discontented Upper Indians but the contented Lower bands that began the great outbreak. There was but one cause for killing the first white victims—a very trivial cause, but a sufficient one for Indian warriors. One of these warriors had his

courage impeached because he found that the taking of a few eggs would bring trouble. To prove that he was brave and maintain his reputation he declared that he would kill a white man; his comrades then said they were as brave as he and if he shot a white man they would do likewise. What terrible conditions resulted from a quarrel over a few poultry eggs! Volume 3 of "Minnesota in Three Centuries," Smith's History of Meeker County, "Big Eagle's Sioux Story of the War," Lawson and Lew's History of Kandiyohi, and other recent publications establish the facts as here stated.

Behold, what a torrent of carnage and rapine and what a flood of tears and sorrow a little bloodshed may cause. The next day after the murders at Acton the Lower Indians, almost to a warrior, fell upon the whites, massacring indiscriminately men, women and children. They were crazed by the taint of blood in the air. It was the peculiarity of the old-time American Indian to become roused by the smell of a few drops of blood which had been shed in anger as if they had been so many bolts of electricity. Their long-lasting and always sincere friendship for the whites availed nothing in the resultant wild riot of blood and fire. The whites at the Indian agencies were assaulted, slain, and their bodies horribly mutilated by Indians who had long been their neighbors, their associates, and their friends.

This is not the place to write the history of the great Sioux Outbreak of 1862, only so far as it pertains to McLeod county. It must suffice to say that the next day after the murders at Acton the Indians fell upon the defenseless whites as panthers leap upon helpless sheep and lambs, and with the same bloody result. They attacked first the whites at the Lower Agency, killed many, and drove the rest away. Then they spread out over the country, on both sides of the Minnesota, murdering, lavishing, burning and depopulating every settlement by torch, tomahawk, and terror. That bloody Monday, that *dies irae*, the savages, at the Lower Agency Ferry, ambushed Capt. John S. Marsh and 40 odd soldiers of Company B, Fifth Minnesota, and in fifteen minutes the captain and 23 of his men had been swallowed up in death as suddenly as by the yawn of an earthquake. The same afternoon some irregular Indian forces attacked New Ulm, but were driven away.

Tuesday, August 19, the Sioux scouts approached Fort Ridgely, and the next day attacked it ineffectually. Friday, August 22, they made a formidable and protracted attack, but were again repulsed, this time by the heavy artillery of

the Fort. Saturday they again made a concerted attack on New Ulm which lasted from 9:30 that morning until Sunday noon. In both battles the whites had 24 killed in the town, 10 on the outskirts, and about 60 wounded, some of whom died. At Fort Ridgely there were four white fighting men killed. Both Fort Ridgely and New Ulm were crowded with refugees, men, women, and children, some wounded. The Fort was commanded during seven days of savage investment by Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, of Company C, Fifth Minnesota. Sunday morning August 17, he had marched with his company from this fort for Fort Ripley, on the Mississippi, in Morrison county. Monday night, at the close of a hot day's march, the company went into camp on Buffalo creek, a few miles southeast of Glencoe, on the New Auburn road, (sec. 15, twp. 115, range 27,) and some of the boys were bathing in the creek, when Sergeant McLean, a messenger from Fort Ridgely rode in with the frightful news of the outbreak and orders for Lieutenant Sheehan to bring his company back to Fort Ridgely. The return march was begun instantly, and the distance to Ridgely, 42 miles, was encompassed by 9 o'clock the following morning.

Hon. Chas. E. Flandrau, an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, commanded the whites at New Ulm, and right well did he serve. He disposed his forces so as to beat off the Indians, but during the fighting there were many losses. Monday, after the fighting had ended at noon the previous day, and New Ulm lay fire-blackened, blood-stained, and demoralized, Flandrau led his forces and fugitives from New Ulm to a city of refuge at Mankato, and for a few days the former town did not have a single human occupant.

After the Indians were so thoroughly driven back at New Ulm and Fort Ridgely, the greater part of them, carrying with them nearly 200 white prisoners and a lot of captured plunder, fell back up the Minnesota to the Yellow Medicine. The backward movement began August 27 and three days later they reached the country of the Upper Indians at the Yellow Medicine and found their brethren not in favor of war and forbidding them to trespass on the Upper Indian lands. A few scouts were left back to watch Fort Ridgely and report the movement of the white forces generally. In a few days they reported that New Ulm had been abandoned, and on the 28th announced that Ex-Governor Sibley had arrived at Fort Ridgely "with a large re-enforcement of men and wagons, and also about a thousand men on horseback."

Col. Sibley (afterward brigadier-general) arrived at Fort

Ridgely, Aug. 28. A company of his cavalry had arrived at the fort the day previous, to the great joy of the garrison and the refugee settlers. The force at the fort under Col. Sibley now consisted of perhaps 2,000 men, newly recruited United States volunteers, thirty day and ten day militia, and a few private citizens.

August 31 General Sibley, then encamped at Fort Ridgely with his entire command, dispatched a force of some 150 men, under the command of Maj. Joseph R. Brown, to the Lower Agency, with instructions to bury the dead of Captain Marsh's command and the remains of all settlers found. No signs of Indians were seen at the agency, which they visited on September 1. That evening they encamped near Birch Coulie, about 200 yards from the timber. This was a fatal mistake, as subsequent events proved. At early dawn the Sioux, who had surrounded the camp, were discovered by a sentinel, who fired. Instantly there came a deadly roar from hundreds of Indian guns all around the camp. The soldiers sprang to their feet, and in a few minutes thirty were shot down. Thereafter all hugged the ground. The horses to the number of 87 were soon killed, and furnished a slight protection to the men, who dug pits with spades and bayonets. General Sibley sent a force of 240 men to their relief, and on the same day followed with his entire command. On the forenoon of September 3 they reached the Coulie and the Indians retreated. Twenty-eight whites were killed and sixty wounded. The condition of the wounded and indeed the entire force was terrible. They had been some forty hours without water, under a hot sun, surrounded by bloodthirsty, howling savages. The dead were buried and the wounded taken to Fort Ridgely.

After the battle of Birch Coulie many small war parties of Indians started for the settlements to the Northwest, burning houses, killing settlers and spreading terror throughout that region. There were minor battles at Forest City, Acton, Hutchinson and other places. Stockades were built at various points. The wife and two children of a settler, a mile from Richmond, were killed on September 22. Paynesville was abandoned and all but two houses burned. The most severe fighting with the Indians in the northwestern settlements was at Forest City, Acton and Hutchinson, on September 3 and 4. Prior to the battle at Birch Coulie, Little Crow, with 110 warriors, started on a raid to the Big Woods country. They encountered a company of some sixty whites under Captain Strout, between Glencoe and Acton, and a furious fight ensued,

Strout's forces finally reaching Hutchinson, with a loss of five killed and seventeen wounded. Next day Hutchinson and Forest City, where stockades had been erected, were attacked, but the Indians finally retired without much loss on either side, the Indians, however, burning many houses, driving off horses and cattle, and carrying away a great deal of personal property.

Twenty-two whites were killed in Kandiyohi and Swift counties by war parties of Sioux. Unimportant attacks were made upon Fort Abercrombie on September 3, 6, 26 and 29, in which a few whites were killed.

There was great anxiety as to the Chippewas. Rumors were rife that Hole-in-the-Day, the head chief, had smoked the pipe of peace with his hereditary enemies, the Sioux, and would join them in a war against the whites. There was good ground for these apprehensions, but by wise counsel and advice, Hole-in-the-Day and his Chippewas remained passive.

General Sibley was greatly delayed in his movements against the Indians by insufficiency of supplies, want of cavalry and proper supply trains. Early in September he moved forward and on September 23, at Wood Lake, engaged in a spirited battle with 500 Indians, defeating them with considerable loss. On the twenty-sixth, General Sibley moved forward to the Indian camps. Little Crow and his followers had hastily retreated after the battle at Wood Lake and left the state. Several bands of friendly Indians remained, and through their action in guarding the captives they were saved and released, in all ninety-one whites and 150 half-breeds. The women of the latter had been subjected to the same indignities as the white women.

General Sibley proceeded to arrest all Indians suspected of murder, abuse of women and other outrages. Eventually 425 were tried by a military commission, 303 being sentenced to death and eighteen to imprisonment. President Lincoln commuted the sentence of all but forty. He was greatly censured for doing this, and much resentment was felt against him by those whose relatives had suffered. Of the forty, one died before the day fixed for execution, and one, Henry Milord, a half-breed, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary; so that thirty-eight only were hung. The execution took place at Mankato, December 26, 1862.

The Battle of Wood Lake ended the campaign against the Sioux for that year. Small war parties occasionally raided the settlements, creating "scares" and excitement, but the main

body of Indians left the state for Dakota. Little Crow and a son returned in 1863, and on July 3 was killed near Hutchinson by a farmer named Nathan Lamson. In 1863 and 1864 expeditions against the Indians drove them across the Missouri river, defeating them in several battles. Thus Minnesota was forever freed from danger from the Sioux.

In November, 1862, three months after the outbreak, Indian Agent Thomas J. Galbraith prepared a statement giving the number of whites killed as 738. Historians Heard and Flandrau placed the killed at over 1,000.

On February 16, 1863, the treaties before that time existing between the United States and the Sioux Indians were abrogated and annulled, and all lands and rights of occupancy within the State of Minnesota, and all annuities and claims then existing in favor of said Indians were declared forfeited to the United States.

These Indians, in the language of the act, had, in the year 1862, "made unprovoked aggression and most savage war upon the United States, and massacred a large number of men, women and children within the State of Minnesota"; and as in this war the massacre they had "destroyed and damaged a large amount of property, and thereby forfeited all just claims" to their "monies and annuities to the United States," the act provides that "two-thirds of the balance remaining unexpended" of their annuities for the fiscal year, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, and the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars, being two-thirds of the annuities becoming due, and payable during the next fiscal year, should be appropriated and paid over to three commissioners appointed by the President, to be by them apportioned among the heads of families, or their survivors, who suffered damage by the depredations of said Indians, or the troops of the United States in the war against them, not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars to any one family, nor more than actual damage sustained. All claims for damages were required, by the act, to be presented at certain times, and according to the rules prescribed by the commissioners, who should hold their first session at St. Peter, in the State of Minnesota, on or before the first Monday of April, and make and return their finding, and all the papers relating thereto, on or before the first Monday in December, 1863.

The President appointed for this duty, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Albert S. White, of Indiana; Eli R. Chase, of Wisconsin, and Cyrus Aldrich, of Minnesota.

The duties of this board were so vigorously prosecuted, that, by November 1 following their appointment, some twenty thousand sheets of legal cap paper had been consumed in reducing to writing the testimony under the law requiring the commissioners to report the testimony in writing, and proper decisions made requisite to the payment of the two hundred dollars to that class of sufferers designated by the act of Congress.

On February 21 following the annulling of the treaty with the Sioux above named, Congress passed an act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit. "The money arising from the sale of their lands, after paying their indebtedness, is to be paid into the treasury of the United States, and expended, as the same is received, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in necessary improvements upon their new reservation. The lands in the new reservation are to be allotted in severalty, not exceeding eighty acres to each head of a family, except to the chiefs, to whom larger allotments may be made, to be vested by patent in the Indian and his heirs, without the right of alienation."

The several acts of the general government moderated to some extent the demand of the people for the execution of the condemned Sioux yet in the military prison at Mankato awaiting the final decision of the President. The removal of the Indians from the borders of Minnesota, and the opening up for settlement of over a million of acres of superior land, was a prospective benefit to the State of immense value, both in its domestic quiet and its rapid advancement in material wealth.

In pursuance of the acts of Congress, on April 22, and for the purpose of carrying them into execution, the condemned Indians were first taken from the State, on board the steamboat Favorite, carried down the Mississippi, and confined at Davenport, in the State of Iowa, where they remained, with only such privileges as are allowed to convicts in the penitentiary. Many of them died as the result of the confinement.

On May 4, 1863, at six o'clock in the afternoon, certain others of the Sioux Indians, squaws and papooses, in all about seventeen hundred, left Fort Snelling, on board the steamboat Davenport, for their new reservation on the Upper Missouri, above Fort Randall, accompanied by a strong guard of soldiers, and attended by certain of the missionaries and employes, the whole being under the general direction of Superintendent Clark W. Thompson.

CHAPTER XIII.

MASSACRE IN McLEOD COUNTY.

The path of the Massacre in McLeod county was marked by an heroic defense, and by several murders. Although menaced by the Indians to the south and westward, and with an open road of escape to the eastward, many of the plucky settlers of Meeker and McLeod counties determined to stand their ground, and defend their homes and families.

The news of the murders at Acton reached Hutchinson the next day, but few people realized that there was an immediate danger. But rumors of further trouble being heard, scouts were sent west and northwest on the prairies, on the afternoon of the nineteenth. Nearly everyone in Hutchinson spent the night of the nineteenth at the Chesley place, on the hill east of town. John Other Day, on the twentieth, brought in a party of more than twenty men; women and children from the Upper Agency at Yellow Medicine, whom he had conducted through the Indian lines with great difficulty.

Wakefield's Account. Dr. Kee Wakefield, at the Anniversary Celebration held at Hutchinson, Oct. 4, 1905, gave the following intresting account of the Indian Massacre in McLeod county:

"Every day Hutchinson sent out scouts, watching the Redwood trail. On the 23rd, after some of the more timid had left for Minneapolis, there was a gathering of all the people of Hutchinson in front of the hotel, discussing the situation. A paper was circulated among the little band of pioneers, but with the exception of those who had drafted it, none could be prevailed upon to sign. In this emergency three ladies volunteered to circulate the paper, with the understanding that if a company was formed they would become members of it and perform all the military duties involved by their action, except firing the musket. These ladies were Mrs. Sarah Harrington, Mrs. David Ells and Mrs. Ellen M. Harrington. Thus through the influence of strong men and the help of a few brave women, it was decided to remain, organize, build a stockade, and defend the place if the Indians came. A company was

organized then and there. Many old men and some young boys were its chief makeup. Lewis Harrington was elected captain, Oliver Pierce first lieutenant and Andrew Hopper second lieutenant. So complete was the organization that no one could leave town without a pass, and then only on positive assurance that they would return. Work was commenced on the fort. It was built in the public square. A trench was dug, 100 feet square, and timbers set on end, standing about eight feet above ground. Bastions were at each corner, and port-holes every four feet. Three hewed-log houses were utilized as far as they would reach, then plank and timber from other sources. All who were not out scouting worked on the fort, and by the night of the 27th a good stockade was completed such as only a siege could take from its defenders. A messenger had been sent to Governor Ramsey, and guns and ammunition arrived that day. Farm produce was being cared for by squads of armed men, and the stockade strengthened and made bullet-proof by eager workers, the women always doing their full share. On the west, in the interior of the fort, the roofs of houses were raised to afford shelter, and tents made from sheets, quilts and carpets were set up nearby. A small board structure south of the center of the stockade was used as an arsenal and commissary.

September 3, Captain Strout's company of about sixty men were attacked and defeated by a force of three hundred Indians at Acton. Jesse Branham, of Forest City, and two companions, knowing of the presence of Indians in that vicinity, had come through the Indian lines at night and warned Capt. Strout. Had it not been for this warning, Strout's little force would undoubtedly have been slaughtered, as their guns were almost worthless and ammunition in bad condition. After the excitement of the first attack had worn off, Strout's men made a good defensive retreat toward Hutchinson, leaving three dead and bringing along eighteen wounded. Lieut. Hopper, who was with them as a guide, broke through the line of Indians and rode with all speed to Hutchinson, warning the few settlers on the road. He reported the defeat of Capt. Strout, and Capt. Harrington, with thirty men, started out to relieve him. They met the force a few miles out. The Indians had given up the pursuit and disappeared. Arriving in Hutchinson, the wounded were placed in the hotel. Every person who could be reached was warned of the situation, and the stockade's garrison prepared for trouble. Cattle and horses

were corralled east of the fort and all made ready for a fight.

The next morning September 4, the Indians appeared on the hills across the river, north of town. Then Al DeLong and William Ensign were dispatched to Glencoe for reinforcements from the soldiers who had been stationed there. The wounded men were hastily carried inside the fort and cared for by Dr. Benjamin and some of the pluckiest women that ever graced a home or a fort.

Soon the fine school building, the home of W. W. Pendergast, all the homes north and east of the river, were in flames. Later in the day buildings to the west were fired. The Indians remained here all day. Those in sight were usually out of reach of bullets from the fort, but sneaking in the grass and bushes west of town, continued firing at the stockade. The town's defenders were busy all this time. Leaving the fort and securing a shelter, several watched and shot—when their shots might tell. There were evidences that more than one of these shots took effect. Many individual instances of heroism were witnessed on this eventful day, but as every member of the party in defense was a hero, I will call none by name. The women took no second place. All were brave, all of strong nerve. Efforts were made by the Indians to draw our men out from the fort, small parties of Sioux showing themselves along the north side of the river, but the fort's defenders were of too good judgment to be caught by such a ruse. Attempts were made to stampede the livestock east of the fort, and many animals were killed or wounded. Our fatalities were all outside the fort. Mr. Spowde was killed in the river west of town. His wife and two children, escaping into the grove west of town, came out south of town and were killed on the edge of the townsite. Jack Adams' child was killed on the prairie southwest of town. His wife was carried away a prisoner, while he escaped. Old Mr. Heller was wounded in the shoulder. These comprised the casualties of the day.

Reinforcements came on the Glencoe road about sundown, and the Indians departed for the west. Nor did they return. But on August 23, Lieut. Oliver Pierce, in company with Daniel Cross and a small party out in search of Caleb Sanborn, who had gone out to his farm east of Cedar Mills, came upon a party of Indians who attempted to ambush them. Cross was killed, but the others escaped. Sanborn's body was found the next day by a party of soldiers, who brought in both bodies to the fort. This was the only other encounter of the year.

Especial credit is due the people of Hutchinson in that year

of massacre, for this was the only town on the frontier that did not stampede. Every town and farm either way, to the west and even between here and Minneapolis, was deserted. The people were kept together, the crop mostly saved, and the stockade's defenders proved themselves worthy of a record in history. A party under Capt. Harrington went to Redwood in November and brought back stock identified as property of the settlers recaptured from the Indians. For the next few months Hutchinson was a military post. But few of the citizens remained that winter, for there were few houses left for shelter. Homes had been broken up, and many who left never returned. Capt. Strout's company left Hutchinson in April, and Lieut. Keyser, with thirty men, were here during the summer of 1863.

Pendergast's Account. The story told by W. W. Pendergast from a somewhat different viewpoint is also interesting.

On Saturday, the 16th of August, 1862, nine men, including myself, set out for Fort Snelling to enlist. Their names were G. T. Belden, William Gosnell, W. H. Harrington, John Hartwig, J. T. Higgins, Andrew A. Hopper, Charles M. Horton, Charles Stahl and W. W. Pendergast. The next Monday Capt. George C. Whitcomb, of Forest City, told us the startling news that the Indians were "on the rampage," that Robinson Jones and Howard Baker and their families had been killed at Acton the day before, and that all the settlers west of us were likely to be massacred. Tuesday morning the captain was in conference with Governor Ramsey and Adjutant General Malmros, both of whom went at once to Fort Snelling. The governor inquired of me about the danger of an Indian outbreak, but I could not confirm the report from Acton, and in fact did not believe it. Soon, however, a courier from the upper Minnesota river came in with the news that Capt. John S. Marsh and more than half his company had been killed while crossing the river. There was no longer room for doubt.

Our Hutchinson boys had not enlisted, so we all determined to go back and defend our own hearthstones. Captain Whitcomb came with us, having succeeded in getting seventy-five Springfield muskets and three boxes of catridges, amounting to 3,000 rounds of ammunition. We reached Glencoe the second night, having impressed three teams and two men at Shakopee to haul us and the ammunition. It was seventeen miles from Glencoe to Hutchinson. I determined to walk home that night and Mr. Gosnell offered to come with me. The offer was gladly accepted.

Arriving at home at two o'clock in the morning, we found at our house twenty-six refugees who had escaped from the Upper Sioux agency under the guidance of John Other Day, a Sioux married to a white woman and who remained loyal to the whites throughout the uprising; and we learned that other refugees were at Harrington's, Belden's, Putnam's, and one or two other places, the whole number being about fifty. All of them left that morning, on Friday, August 22, for the more eastern settlements.

Captain Whitcomb, with the teams and military supplies, arrived the same day. A company of Home Guards was soon organized, Lewis Harrington being the captain, Oliver Pierce and Andrew Hopper, lieutenants, and W. W. Pendergast, orderly sergeant. A stockade 100 feet square was constructed in twelve days. Then came the battle on the road from Acton to Hutchinson, where Captain Richard Strout's company was beset by 300 Sioux who had been lying in ambush for them. Captain Strout managed to get away and come to Hutchinson, with twenty-three men wounded, and leaving three dead on the field.

That night these Indians attempted to surprise us; but they were halted at the bridge by our sentinels. Instantly all was bustle and activity at the garrison. Officers and men were on the alert. In every direction shadowy forms might be seen moving about in the darkness, peering to catch, if possible, a glimpse of the approaching foe. After half an hour's bootless search, no further cause of alarm being discovered, the camp once more relapsed to silence, which was not disturbed.

The fourth of September opened bright and beautiful. No sign of Indians was anywhere visible, yet most of the men determined not to leave the fort. A few Germans, however, thinking the enemy had gone off in some other direction, concluded to go out to their farms and try to save some of their wheat, which during these troublesome times had been sadly neglected. Six or seven of them started about seven o'clock for their homes in Acoma and had just reached the point where the road turns to the right to ascend the bluff near Peter Geoghegan's field. Old Mr. Heller was walking a few rods in advance of the team, when a volley was fired from the brow of the hill and Heller was severely wounded in the hip. The horses were quickly wheeled about, the wounded man was helped into the wagon, and the half mile that lay between them and the fort was made in less time than ever before or since.

When the Germans were leaving for their farms, Howard McEwen volunteered to go to the house of W. W. Pendergast, on the bluff at the edge of the woods, east of Albert Langbecker's residence, to get some delicacies for the wounded soldiers of Strout's company. He had found the articles and started back, but in passing through one of the rooms he noticed a book on the mantel-piece and stopped to look it through. While thus engaged he was startled by the firing at Mr. Heller and, in looking out of the window, saw the hill to the west covered with Indians. Though he knew that his safety depended upon reaching the bridge in advance of the Indians, who were following the Germans up as fast as they could, still he did not forget his errand. Gathering up his jellies and preserves, he hastened down the hill and got into the town safely.

Soon the Indians were seen circling around the town in all directions except to the south. From the point where they were first seen to Chesley's, at the southeast corner of the town, there was a continuous line of them, while through the woods at the west their dark forms were occasionally seen gliding from one tree or thicket to another.

At the commencement of the attack, about eight o'clock, William H. Ensign mounted "Old Selim" and, with hat in hand and hair streaming in the wind dashed away toward Glencoe for reinforcements. Levi Chesley and a boy by the name of William Wright (son of E. G. Wright who married Eliza Chesley) were at the farm (now marked by a grove on the hill southwest of Great Northern railway bridge) taking care of the stock, having left us an hour before for that purpose. Warned of approaching danger by the sound of the guns, they looked out of the barn and saw retreat to the town was already cut off, and that Indians were close upon them. To bridle the best two horses and jump upon their backs was the work of a moment. In another moment they were scouring across the prairie at breakneck speed, with half a dozen Indians at their heels. Soon all but two who had the swiftest ponies were distanced. These two followed nearly half way to Glencoe, when, finding themselves gradually losing ground, they suddenly faced about and returned to Hutchinson to join their companions. Seeing the preparations that had been made for their reception in the center of the town, the Indians amused themselves for a while by setting fire to the buildings on the outskirts. The torch was first applied to the house of Dr. Benjamin, as that stood farthest out of town to the northwest. The next one fired was that of W. W. Pendergast. Next was the academy, and while the flames were slowly creeping up the southwest corner of this building its bell was vigorously rung as an alarm. Then followed other houses on the bluff, Kittredge's, Welton's, Pierce's and Chesley's. On the south side Solomon Pendergast's, J. H. Chubb's and several smaller ones, shared the same fate.

During this time the twenty-three wounded men of Captain Strout's company were carried from the hotel to a place of greater safety, but less comfort, within the fort. It was interesting to note the altered behavior of the Indians when they come in sight of the stockade. As soon as the first volley was fired upon the German farmers, they set up a fearful war cry and came over the bluff whooping and yelling as only wild Indians can; but when their eyes caught sight of the fort, the trench around it, and armed men prepared to defend it, they stood for a moment dumbfounded. But relying upon their superior numbers, and remembering how the whites had so far fled from them, they commenced to put their preconcerted plan into execution. This was to make a vigorous attack from the north, at which all the inhabitants were expected to retreat toward St. Paul. To make their victory more complete, about a third of their number were placed in ambush along the border of the grove that skirts the road to Glencoe all the way from town to the Hutchinson hill. It was thought that while the victorious Indians were pressing the fugitives from behind and driving them like a flock of frightened sheep, those in ambuscade would pour in a deadly fire upon them, soon make clean work of it, and carry off, with little trouble or danger to themselves an abundant harvest of scalps.

But the people here, as the Indians soon found, had no notion of retreating and were determined to give them ball for ball. The Hutchinson Guards, without consulting Captain Strout, took the places previously assigned to them, Captain Harrington and his 15 men on the west of the fort, Lieutenant Hopper and his men on the east, Pierce at the south, and Pendergast at the north. We were thus advancing upon the Indians in four different directions, for the purpose of protecting the buildings and saving the cattle and horses, which were being stolen by dozens before our eyes, when Captain Strout, seeing what was going on and fearing for the safety of the fort, assumed command of the Hutchinson company and the entire fort, and issued a pre-emptory order that all should return to the stockade, which most of the men obeyed. A few refused

to recognize Strout's authority, notably Captain Harrington, Lieutenants Pierce and Hopper, Orderly Pendergast, Andrew Hopper, H. McEwen, W. Putnam, G. T. Belden, D. Sivright, William Cook, S. Dearborn, D. Cross, Amos James, H. Harrington, and perhaps one or two others, and these fought through the day each on his own hook, as indeed all did after a short time. Lieutenant Hopper got near enough to an Indian near the saw mill to make him "bite the dust;" and Cross was equally fortunate east of the fort. He and one lone Indian had a regular duel, firing three shots apiece, until the last shot killed his antagonist. In each case the other Indians near at hand caught up the body and carried it off the field. Andrew A. Hopper, H. Harrington, G. T. Belden, and H. McEwen, firing from the chamber of Sumner's hotel (the Hartmann house) repelled the enemy from that direction.

Earlier in the day S. Dearborn, Andrew Hopper and W. W. Pendergast went down nearly to the river, because many of the redskins were on the other bank, dividing their time between stealing horses and firing at the men on the south side. Taking their stations behind some logs that were scattered along the riverside, and behind ginseng frames that Sumner had piled up there, they popped away for half an hour. The effect was not known as the grass was tall there, and as it was a custom of the Indians to fall whenever a shot was fired in their direction, whether it hit or not. At any rate they retired to a respectful distance, and the three sought other fields of usefulness. Howard McEwen distinguished himself by going from the fort over to Sumner's barn when the balls were flying thickest, and bringing back Sivright's double harness. When asked what he did that for he said the barn was likely to be burned, that they wanted Sivright's mules to take the women out with after the fight, and that this was the only harness he knew of that could be saved.

About noon when the fort was surrounded by a circle of fire from the smouldering buildings, the Sioux made a desperate effort to advance from the grove on the west to set fire to the buildings that remained between them and the stockade. Sumner then offered a pair of boots to every man who would go to his store, on the west side of Main street, and bring over a back load of goods. Several of the younger men volunteered, and a dozen loads were safely stored in the fort within as many minutes. No one was hurt but a bullet hit the pack which C. M. Horton was carrying and was picked out of one of the boots that composed his load. There were several "close calls" dur-

ing the day's fight, but no one in or about the fort actually received any injury. The shooting was mostly at long range. Amos James was wounded by a spent ball splintering the stock of the gun which he held in his hand. Bullets perforated the buildings inside the stockade, as well as those that were occupied and defended; but on the part of the garrison it was a bloodless fight.

Some of the Indians who fought here were afterwards taken prisoners by General Sibley, and they acknowledged a loss of four killed and fifteen wounded at Hutchinson on that 4th of September.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the firing began to grow weaker, and it was soon noticed that the enemy were disappearing from the north, east and south, and were retreating toward the west. Soon after a company of about forty soldiers were seen approaching from the direction of Glencoe. These were reinforcements that Ensign had succeeded in obtaining. He went first to Glencoe, but found so few men left there that none could be spared. He heard, however, that a small company of infantry and cavalry was stationed at Lake Addie, twelve miles distance to the west. Proceeding at once to that place, he found the soldiers and prevailed on them to march to the relief of Hutchinson, and they were the men who arrived just after the close of the battle. It is very possible that the Indians observed them long before they were seen from the garrison, and that they withdrew for that reason. They had already sent back a dozen teams, more or less, loaded with household goods and other valuables plundered from the houses which they burned in the morning.

Many persons who had come into the fort had left their wagons and harnesses at home, and their horses and cattle on the prairie. The Indians gathered all the horses and oxen they could lay their hands to, and hitched them to the wagons which they found, so that there was no lack of teams to transport their plunder. They shot other horses and cattle that came within range, to the number of about a hundred. On reaching Otter Lake they stopped and held a council of war. Some were in favor of resting there a few hours, and then, under cover of the night, to come back and take the people by surprise. They argued that our men, thinking they had fled and that our victory was complete, would set no pickets, that the fort might be fired in a dozen places before the alarm could be sounded, and that amid the darkness and confusion they could make short work of massacring the entire garrison.

But wiser councils prevailed. The older men said that, as they failed to surprise us on the night before, so they would fail again; that the preparations we had made to receive them, the painstaking and skill manifested in the fortifications and the good judgment shown in their location, where they could not come up from any direction without exposing themselves to almost certain death, all went to prove that the Hutchinson men were wary and cautious, and not to be easily caught napping. They thought the best way for them was to leave with the plunder they had obtained, and to try their luck somewhere else at surprises. So the proposed night attack was given up. This matter of the consultation at Otter Lake was learned from the Indian prisoners at Beaver Falls. In point of fact there would have been no chance for a successful night attack. A double guard was kept up around the fort all night long; and with the additional forty men and the extra ammunition they brought with them, the fort could have been held, and would have been held, against a thousand such assailants.

Brown's Account. The account of Capt. A. L. Brown, in "Brownton Illustrated," published in 1893, differs somewhat from that of Mr. Pendergast as to the arrival of reinforcements. He wrote:

There were in the fort 447 people, of whom about 300 were women and children. Before the Indians surrounded Hutchinson William Ensign made his escape on horseback, and went to Glencoe for help. Capt. David L. Davis was stationed there with a company of mounted men, of The Goodhue County Rangers. About twenty of them started at once for Lake Addie, and on arriving there found that First Lieutenant Joseph Weinmann had already marched for Hutchinson with his sixty men of Captain William R. Baxter's Co. H, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Weinmann had discovered smoke from the burning buildings, and being satisfied that a battle was in progress, marched at once to aid the garrison. Davis' mounted men soon overtook them. To avoid being ambushed, they left the main road, crossed Crow river, and entered the town on open ground. After the relieving troops entered, the Indians withdrew from the attack at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to the vicinity of Otter Lake, and the next morning left the vicinity.

Capt. Strout's company remained at Hutchinson until the spring of 1863. After the battle Capt. Baxter's company proceeded to Glencoe, where it wintered. Three companies of the

Sixth Regiment under command of Lieut. Col. John T. Averill, also remaincd at Glencoe that winter.

In 1863, a stockade was erected on the farm of John Dresser, near New Auburn, and defended by Co. I, of the Tenth Regiment.

During the spring of 1863, a small log fort, loopholed for musketry, was built on a high point of land on the southwest quarter of section 18 (then occupied by Miles Moyer as a homestead claim,) between Lakes Marion and Addie. The oak logs for its construction were cut from the land of James B. Newcomb. John Ford subsequently converted the logs into a barn on his farm.

Stockade Defenders. The Hutchinson Leader of Sept. 27, 1912, says: The Leader is indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Pierce for the most complete list yet published of men, women and children who found shelter in the 100x100 foot stockade which stood on the ground now occupied by Hutchinson's beautiful public square and library building.

The list below repeats in a few instances the names of some enlisted in the Home Guards, this being necessary owing to the fact that they were the heads of families. Probably the exact number in the stockade will never be known but those whose memory of events of those days is still good agree on the figures 300 to 350. The list is as follows:

H. H. Ranney, wife and one child; Geo. Wills and wife; Lucy Fenn; Winslow Putnam; Amos James, wife and one child; August Pagels and wife; Wm. Tews, wife and two children; —— Lasher, wife and four children; Geo. Nichols, wife and three children; Mr. Amy and wife; Mary Lewis; "Doc" Hugse; Rhoda Harrington; Charlotte Jones; Harriet Jones, (Mrs. O. Pierce); Grandma Tucker and daughter, Luda; Henry Tucker, wife and three children; Wm. Cooke and wife; D. A. Adams; Chas. McEwen, wife and three children; Sam'l Ross, wife and three children; Wm. Ensign, wife and two children; G. R. Jewett, wife and four children; D. A. Cross, wife and four children; Hugh McAlmond, wife and one child; D. S. Sivright, wife and one child; Thaddeus Webb; Caleb Sanborn, wife and one child; Patrick Fallon, wife and three children; John Lester, wife and four children; Henry Putnam and wife; William Jones; David Jones, wife and two children; Eli Stocking, wife and three children; James Giddings, wife and one child; Geo. Folsom; Ellen Folsom; C. A. Andrews; David Ells, wife and two children; Lewis Harrington, wife and two children; Mrs. Sarah Harrington and three children; Thos. French; Mrs.

Patrick O'Fallon and two children; W. W. Pendergast, wife and two children; Enoch Wright, wife and two children. To the above should be added the names of several Home Guards members.

Service of the Hutchinson Guards. On the 22nd of September the Hutchinson Guards, having been already reorganized by the state as a regular military organization, were sworn into the service, their time commencing August 23, 1862. They were on duty 70 days, to the 1st of November. Lieut. Oliver Pierce, Frank G. Jewett and David Cross, left Hutchinson on September 23d to look up a man named Sanborn, who had not been seen for several days. They first visited Mr. Webb's house, eight miles distant to the northwest, which they found to have been ransacked. The next stop was at Dr. Kennedy's, where all was topsy-turvy. Surgical instruments, bottles of medicine, pills, plasters and portions, lay scattered in inextricable confusion. Tincture bottles were found empty. Jars of specimens preserved in alcohol had been drained to the last drop, and all the Doctor's collections of rare and interesting entomological, vermiculous and batrachoid curiosities were in the last stages of decay. The Indians have a warm and abiding faith in fire-water, and look upon the wasting of the smallest quantity as a calamity. They doubtless got some doses this time that were long remembered.

From Kennedy's the men were walking along slowly and carefully examining the ground, when suddenly three guns were fired, almost at the same instant, and Cross fell to the ground, pierced by a bullet through the heart. He died immediately. The others thought to bring the body back with them, but the Indians were upon them and they had to fight their way to the team, which they made good use of. It did not take their foes more than a minute or two to mount and give chase, and never had that region witnessed such a race. The driver, Pierce, urged the horses to the top of their speed, and 19 Sioux on their ponies, were crowding them closely with Cross's scalp hoisted on a pole for a battle flag. Jewett sat in the rear of the wagon, with his legs dangling down, loading and firing as fast as the jolting permitted; and the leaders of the chase gave back shot for shot. Three or four at last gave up and turned back. One got to the front and a well-directed shot unhorsed him. This ended the pursuit. The next day another party went out and brought in the bodies of both Gates and Sanborn, the latter having been brained with a grub hoe and left where he fell. No other stirring event occurred till the

following July, when Little Crow was killed about six miles north of Hutchinson.

Following is the roster of the guards:

Lewis Harrington, Captain; Oliver Pierce, 1st Lieutenant; Andrew Hopper, 2nd Lieutenant; Wm. W. Pendergast, 1st Sergeant; Benj. G. Lee, 2nd Sergeant; Silas J. Green, 3rd Sergeant; Prentiss Chubb, 4th Sergeant; Chas. H. Mohr, 5th Sergeant; James E. Chesley, 1st Corporal; Barnabas Welton, 2nd Corporal; Chas. McAlmond, 3rd Corporal; Wm. H. Harrington, 4th Corporal; Enoch E. Wright, 5th Corporal; Chas. Retzlaff, 6th Corporal; Chas Stahl, 7th Corporal; John Hartwig, 8th Corporal; Geo. Belden, Drummer. Privates: William Albrecht, Geo. T. Belden, John Benjamin, William Bilke, Norman Campbell, Vincent Coombs, Albert H. Delong, Charles A. Dewing, Thomas A. Dennis, C. William Dewing, Fergus Dewing, Samuel Dewing, David H. Ells, Frederic Ehler, John G. Estes, John Fallon, William Fallon, James Fallon Michael Fallon, William Froemming, Charles Granger, William Gosnell, Allen Green, William G. Green, John Hahn, Andrew A. Hopper, Henry Harmoning, Frank Harrington, William R. Harrington, Frederic Hartwig, William Heller, Holmes B. Higgins, E. J. Higgins, Charles M. Horton, Actor Hunter, Frank G. Jewett, David Jones, John Kuester, Joseph LeMaitre, Birney Lamson, Chauncey Lamson, Nathan Lamson, Charles Lestico, Frank Lestico, William Lestico, William McKenzie, William Naas, Charles Nisse, Joshua M. Pitman, John Retz, Edward Rusch, James Sharp, John Schultz, Frederic Smeltzer, Ferdinand Spaude, Louis Southworth, Jacob Stahl, Eli W. Stocking, Wm. Tillman, Chas. Tews.

Children in the Stockade. A feature of the experience of the Hutchinson stockade that has received, for some reason, scant attention at the hands of those who have told the story of those grim days is the awful scourge of disease visited upon the children cooped up within the walls of the stockade during and for weeks after the attack by the Sioux, says the Hutchinson Leader of Sept. 27, 1912.

The situation as described by Mrs. Ellen M. Hutchinson, then a young wife with two little children, Wm. E. and Martha Harrington, the last named now Mrs. H. L. Merrill, at her knee, was one involving peril, suffering, anxiety and bereavement such as would have strained to the breaking point women of less heroic mould than those who shared with husband and brothers the hardships and dangers incident to that historic defense of the hamlet of Hutchinson.

Mrs. Harrington declares that fully forty children of varying ages from the infant of a few days up to those in their 'teens fell victims to disease that fall and winter, several dying in the crowded stockade at the time of or shortly after the attack. Diphtheria was the common foe of the little sufferers, and not one in ten stricken down by the disease ever recovered. There was no anti-toxin in those days; there was no known treatment for diphtheria of the slightest value in a theapeutic sense and when a child was attacked there was nothing for the shuddering parents to do but to look on and see their loved one strangle and gasp until the deadly toxin of the malady mercifully ended the sufferings of the victim.

Huddled together as were the stockaders in the small enclosure without comfortable beds or even secure shelter for the sick, with, in fact, no comforts, medicine or physician for the sick—the scenes as the stricken children breathed their last may well be imagined. From some families two or three were taken and nearly all were buried on the highest point of land in the plat that is now Hutchinson's beautiful cemetery. Often the graves were unmarked, the relatives left the country and as time went by all trace of them became lost until in later years grave diggers have many times struck with their spades fragments of the durable oak boards of the rude coffins, or a portion of a skeleton was laid bare, showing that there rested, unknown and forgotten, the pathetic last remains of some child too frail to withstand the shock of disease and exposure that was their portion in those dark days of hardship and suffering.

Nearly all, as written above, but not all of the children dying in Hutchinson were buried in the partially cleared spot in the southern part of the town. For there was one exception and the grave of that child may still be seen in a tiny enclosure on the "Uncle Charley" McEwen place some two miles south of the city. The first rendezvous, before the stockade was built, of the citizens in and around Hutchinson as the news reached them that the Reservation Sioux to the west were devastating the country with fire and rifle and tomahawk and scalping knife, was the Thos. E. Chesley home. The grove still remains, just across the river and south of the Great Northern railway track. It commanded a view of the country in all directions and an approaching enemy would be at once discovered.

Among the families gathered there was that of Charles E. McEwen and the pet of the family was the only daughter, little Charlene, on whose fair head but nine summers had fallen. She was one of the first victims of the scourge of diphtheria and eye witnesses still living recall that of all the sad scenes of those sad days there was no more complete and pathetic picture of suffering on the frontier than that of the little procession that hastened across the prairie with the little body in a rude coffin to lay it in a hurriedly made grave near the home of the heart-broken parents. There was danger in the trip for the Indians were known to be within striking distance. But the father and mother chose to face the danger rather than the thought of their little darling sleeping in any other spot than at the home in which for nine short years she had shed the radiance of her sweet face and loving little heart.

Strout and His Men. On the first of September, 1862, Captain Richard Strout of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers was marching with his company of 35 men from Glencoe, McLeod county, by way of Hutchinson and Cedar Mills, to Acton in Meeker county. Captain George O. Whitcomb was encamped with another company of volunteers at Forest City. On that day his company was attacked by about 100 Indians and they were forced to take refuge in the village.

With the aid of a field glass Capt. Whitcomb saw the Indians hurrying toward Acton and he surmised that an attack would be made on Captain Strout's men that night. Calling his men together he told them of the danger to Captain Strout's company and asked for volunteers. Three men stepped forward. "I asked them," said Captain Whitcomb, "if they knew the danger attending the midnight ride. They said they did.

"J. V. Branham was the first. He was a man about 25 years old and with a family. Thomas H. Holmes and Albert H. Sperry were the other two. They were young men and not married. Branham knew every foot of the ground to be traveled. I gave the package to him and placed the party in his charge, feeling as I took their hands for a heart-felt good-bye that there were forty-nine chances of their being killed to one of their getting through." Branham takes up the story there. "Just as the sun was setting on Sept. 2, 1862, my companions and I who were serving as scouts, left Forest City and galloped south and westward. We went south to avoid the timber for the first eight miles.

"Gradually it darkened. The sky was clear but there was no moon. We followed the prairie road and were guided by the groves and lakes. We passed Round Lake to the right, Minne-

belle on the left and Evans to the right. Then the timber standing outlined against the sky and the outlet of the lake told us we were near the Green road which would take us northwest and directly into Acton. It was cloudy now but we dismounted to examine the road tracks and saw where Strout and his men had passed. I whispered to Holmes, 'Can you see your hand before your face?' Holmes whispered back, 'Not a bit of it.' While on the prairie our horses hoofs had made no sound but now there was no grass and the beat of feet was painful to hear for we knew that we were followed by a merciless foe who never sleeps when on the warpath. On we went, trusting to the instinct of the horses to keep the road. We passed landmark after landmark, faintly discernible against the horizon.

"At last we reached Old Kelly's bluff and had covered 20 miles. Now there were no signs of Strout. We wondered, each man to himself, for no word was spoken, if we would be able to find the camp, and if not where could we go for cover when day broke. As we passed the Howard Baker house, where the August massere had occurred, the baying of dogs was heard and we knew the Indians were encamped there. We kept on and reached the Robert Jones hamlet and then white tents were visible through the darkness.

"'Strout is here,' we exclaimed as one man. In a whisper I told the men to halt. We were close enough to hit the tents with a stone but we had not been halted. We hailed the guard and received the answer and then went forward. Unmindful of their danger the camp was sleeping. We delivered our message to Captain Strout, and then a council was held. It was decided to await day break and then fight our way back to Forest City. A guard was set and the men slept once more. At dawn we fell in and began the march. The Indians soon made their appearance, coming from every direction. The all-day's fight began. We would march for a ways and then fire a volley at the Indians and then march again. Men began to fall everywhere."

In the fight Branham was shot through the left lung and Sperry accompanied him and the other wounded men to Hutchinson where they could obtain medical treatment. The survivors of the fight finally reached Forest City where they joined Captain Whitcomb's troops.

Years later Captain Whitcomb met Mac-an-pan-e-ta, a brother of Little Sioux, in Canada. The Indian chief told of the battle from the red men's side. He said that it had been planned

to attack Strout's camp about three in the morning. The Indians had surrounded the spot and at the signal were to swoop down from every side. Red Dog was to lead the attack on the north, Mac-an-pan-e-ta on the east, Little Sioux on the south and Bald Eagle, a renegade chief from Standing Buffalo's band, on the west, while Little Crow was commander in chief.

When Branham, Holmes and Sperry rode up to the camp 21 or 22 Indians were standing in the road not 20 yards away. When they heard the horses they fell back into the undergrowth and watched the riders pass. Little Crow then abandoned the attack that night.

Cross and Sanborn Murdered. Sam Dewing, who was one of the defenders of Hutchinson from the Indians, and scouted the country looking out for Indians, with Al Delong, Vincent Coombs, and Winslow Putnam, during the fall of 1862, related to the Hutchinson Leader the story of the killing of Daniel Cross and Hiram Sanborn by the Indians, in September of that year.

It was after the battle at the stockade, in the latter part of the month of September, I think. It could not have been later for the leaves were yet on the trees. I was engaged with a detail, ordered by Capt. Harrington to guard the mill at Cedar, which was the only place this side of Minneapolis where the refugees in the fort could get any flour. Daniel Cross, Oliver Pierce, Frank Jewett, William Green, T. R. Webb and Charles Stinchkeld, and I believe Al Delong and Daniel Nichols were running the mill. Sanborn's family was at the fort, in Hutchinson, but he insisted on going out to his claim north of Cedar lake, alone, and working, insisting that the Indians would not hurt him, and that he was able to defend himself anyway. Nothing had been heard from him for several days, and it was thought best to go and look for him. Accordingly the men on guard at the Cedar mill went over to the north of Cedar lake one day to find him. They had a wagon which they left on a hill on Webb's farm, in charge of part of the party, while others went on afoot toward Sanborn's house. Frank Jewett, Oliver Pierce and Daniel Cross were walking ahead, the three single file, Cross ahead, fully expecting to be ambushed, and just as they turned around a corner of the brush they were met by a volley of shots from the woods ahead of them. Cross fell, probably instantly killed, for when his body was found the next day it contained nine bullet holes and a ghastly wound from a charge of buckshot.

After Cross fell, the others turned and fled to their wagon,

into which all got except Webb, who ran to the lake and took his boat and spent the night on the open lake. The others had a running fight with three Indians, who followed them on ponies to the Cedar bridge, when one of the ponies of the Indians was shot under him, and the rest fell back. The party went on to Cedar and then to Hutchinson.

Early next morning about twenty men went out to look for the bodies of Cross and Sanborn, for we now felt sure that Sanborn must be dead, too. I was with this party. We found Cross shot as I described, and scalped. Going on further, to Sanborn's house, and then to some low ground nearby, we found Sanborn also, shot through the hips and frightfully mutilated with a grub-hoe. There were evidences that he had put up a terrible fight for his life. He was not scalped, however, probably because his hair was red.

W. C. Whiteman, writing from Ortonville, Minn., Sept. 25, 1905, says of this event: The Sioux Indian Outbreak and Massacre of 1862 developed many startling and dangerous situations from which even a child of seven years would naturally receive some impressions that remain clear after the lapse of forty-three years. These impressions and recollections are no doubt refreshed and clarified by hearing those stirring times discussed and recalled by my father and possibly the older members of our family, and it is probable that in anything I might write descriptive of those days my own memory would be considerably and materially reinforced by what others have told me.

Our family doctor, Russell Whitman, lived on the shores of Cedar lake, some three miles from Greenleaf postoffice and about twenty miles from Kingstone. Across the lake was Cedar mills, where resided the Jewett family. Our first neighbor on the west was a man by the name of Dunn, and on the east the Webb family. Further east lived Mr. Sanborn, a rugged, fearless man, who, after sending his family to some place of safety, persisted in remaining on his farm. It is of his death and the death of Daniel Cross, that the editor of the Leader kindly requested me to write. Of the latter I have no distinct recollection as to details, but do remember very well how Mr. Sanborn met his death, as I accompanied my father to the Sanborn home, and was with him when the horribly mutilated remains of that gentleman were found. Mr. Sanborn had evidently been at work grubbing out the hazel brush in front of his house when the Indians crept upon him while at work. He fell, evidently badly wounded, or possibly killed outright, when the Indians took the heavy grub-hoe, with which he was at work, and horribly hacked and mutilated his body, including his face and head, which were so badly disfigured that father was only able to identify the body by means of Mr. Sanborn's clothes and heavy black beard.

My father, with his family, was at that time secreted on a small island in Cedar lake, where we lay hidden during the day and whence we made visits to the main land at night in search of food. I distinctly remember one such visit when we visited the farm of Charles McEwen and secured a cheese, of his own make, and which had been overlooked when the family left. After six weeks on this island, living under a partial shelter formed by an up-turned boat and a piece of carpet, we ventured to return to our home one night late in September, only to be warned by a scout, Capt. Waymouth, to leave for the fort at Hutchinson at once, which we did, arriving in a day or two after the engagement with the Indians in front of the village. I remember seeing dead horses and cattle on the open ground just across Crow river, with the fort in plain sight. Arriving at the fort we found many wounded soldiers still suffering for want of surgical and medical attention and my father gave freely of his professional services.

Sometime later when Chauncey Lampson and his father killed Little Crow my father was present when the scalp was brought in and was able to definitely identify it by reason of a scar inflicted by a wounded deer some years previous and which he had dressed and cared for.

Little Crow and his son were frequent visitors at her house, the son often remaining several days at a time as the guest of my older brother, George. This boy and an Indian named "Charley," who lived with us about six months, frequently warned us that the Sioux were going on the warpath to kill all the white men and take the white women for their squaws. This "Charley" left us a few days before the outbreak and was the first Indian to fire a shot at a white man in the neighborhood. He was afterwards, I believe, one of the thirty-eight Indians to be hung at Mankato.

Murder of the White Family. On the afternoon of Sept. 22, 1862, according to the late Capt. A. L. Brown, as published in the notable anniversary number of the Hutchinson Leader, Oct. 6, 1905, thirteen Indians came to Lake Addie, and seven of them went to the west side of it, to Samuel White's farm, the others to the fording place on Buffalo creek, on the farm of W. J. White, east of the lake, and started up the road toward the

Grimshaw house, occupied by a Scotchman named Davis. In passing down the road from his hay field Davis saw the six Indians. They saw him and leisurely followed him. As soon as he was out of their sight he ran to a slough and buried himself in the water and mud, remaining until the Indians passed on to the White place. He reached Glencoe the next day, having remained out all night, lost on the prairie.

Samuel Harris, who was a widower, and boarded at White's, heard shots while working on his homestead claim nearby. When he went to his supper he found the body of Mrs. White lying near their house and, after covering it with a blanket, started for New Auburn, nine miles away. The Indians chased him, but he escaped, after spending the night on the prairie.

Soon after daylight W. J. White saw Harris making his way toward New Auburn and heard of what he had seen. This was at Savage's, east of Brownton, where White had stayed with Jeremiah and Daniel Nobles, John Walker and several others, the house in which they spent the night being a part of the present house of R. C. Dwinnell's farm.

On the morning of the 23d, as soon as they heard Davis' story, W. J. White and the two Nobles brothers started for Samuel White's. They rode carefully on the high ground, and, arriving at the place discovered the body of Mrs. White, and then immediately started back to Glencoe.

A party from New Auburn came soon afterwards. The body of Mrs. White was found lying just outside the door, terribly mutiliated, and covered with a blanket. The body of Otis could not at first be found, but was afterwards found in a well. He had been shot while on the path from the house to the lake. Several balls had passed through his body, which had been dragged to the well and thrown in. The daughter, Susan, could not be found. At the haystacks, a few rods back of the house, was discovered the headless body of Mr. White, and nearby was the head scalped. From appearances it was thought that Mrs. White had been shot through the window, and the body afterwards dragged out of doors.

A few sheaves of grain had been placed against the side of the house and set on fire. The siding had been scorched, but for some reason, the fire had been put out. It was thought that the fire was started to frighten the people out of the house, so that they could be shot down more easily.

The bodies were buried in the garden, near the house, by the New Auburn men, but were exhumed a few days later and

taken to Glencoe, where they were buried. The remains of the daughter, Susan, were found about a year afterward on the prairie, a mile southwest of her father's farm, and were identified by some family pictures, trinkets and the clothing.

A company from Glencoe followed the Indians for twelve or fifteen miles to the west, after discovering them, but gave up the chase, fearing ambush. The Indians endeavored to take away with them a lot of horses, wagons, cattle and other property, but left it all strewn along the way, as they were chased by the men from Glencoe, under command of Baxter. A son of White, Samuel W. White, was away from home at the time of the massacre of his relatives, and escaped their fate.

Shooting of Wiedewitsch and Emme. The shooting of Charley Wiedewitsch and Julius Emme was an event with which I was somewhat familiar, writes C. A. Bennett, of Granite Falls, under date of Oct. 1, 1905, as I happened to be on the ground a short time after it happened.

All the summer of 1863 Sioux Indians in twos and threes were frequently seen along the frontier. The killing of Little Crow and the wounding of his son near Hutchinson in July of that year is one instance.

There was what was known as a patrol line running clear across the state from the Iowa line to Sauk Center, I think it was. This ground was covered every day. Two men would start from the end of the line at daylight and ride to the next post usually fifteen miles, at the rate of ten miles per hour, and when they reached their destination two other men would be all ready to take the dispatches and mail and make the next post in the same time. The longest distance that any of these couriers had to ride was between Fort Ridgely and the lower or south end of Lake Allie. The post stood under some large oak trees on the knoll between Preston and Allie, and the distance to Ridgely was some thirty-five miles, and in the winter time was a pretty cold ride, though the writer has made it and didn't freeze to death. In the summer time this line served to daily discover the presence of any Indians that might come prowling around. The line was kept up until 1865, when it was abandoned.

During the summer of 1863 about a dozen members of Company I, Minnesota Mounted Rangers, were stationed at Glencoe doing frontier guard duty. One Sunday about noon word was brought to town that three Indians had attacked a family by the name of Wiedewitsch, Germans, living some four miles northeast of town. Lieut. Farmer, (of Spring Val-

ley), soon had a half dozen men in the saddle and we were away to the scene of the attack.

Charley Wiedewitsch lived in a small one-story log house in the edge of the Big Woods. There was a door on the east that led into the house from a lean-to, and on the south a half sash of 8x10 glass furnished all the light the one room had. Julius Emme was a brother of Mrs. Wiedewitsch and was there that day. The two men were on the north side of the house grinding an ax and Mrs. Wiedewitsch was with them, when suddenly two shots rang out and the whizz of an arrow was heard. A ball from one of the rifles passed through the right arm of Mr. Wiedewitsch while another struck Mrs. Wiedewitsch in the chin; the arrow went half way through the fleshy part of the left arm of Julius and stuck there. All three immediately ran for their lives, for they knew that it was Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Wiedewitsch and their little daughter ran around the house and continued on down the road toward home a half mile distant. Just before reaching the house he had to get through a pair of bars, and the arrow sticking through his arm, which had entered from the outside of his arm, was a hindrance to him in getting through quickly, so he grabbed the arrow by the hoop-iron head and pulled it through his arm, the last to pass through being the feathers on the other end, put there to make it shoot straight, and these feathers will have more to do with my story. Emme reached the house and told his story and the family were soon loaded into a wagon behind a yoke of oxen and were on their way to Glencoe which they reached in safety and gave the alarm.

Wiedewitsch and his wife got into the house and fastened the door, and the Indians soon after left the place and went over to the house where Emme had gone. Here they proceeded to make a general wreck of everything, and they did not forget to do what they always did at every house, rip open the feather beds and scatter the feathers and take the works out of the clock. The wheels from the clock served for ear rings. The three red fiends then entirely disappeared from the country. No more depredations were committed and they undoubtedly returned to their home in Dakota.

When the soldiers reached the Wiedewitsch home we witnessed the worst sight I ever saw either in the army or out of it. Much noise could be heard on the inside but we could not get the door open. Getting the half sash out we looked through the opening into the room at a sight I shall never forget. Wiedewitsch had fainted and lay against the door; he was

covered with blood, as was the entire room and everything in it. The blood had run from the wound in Mrs. Wiedewitsch's chin until she was saturated. Overhead some loose slabs had been laid and the little girl had been thrust up there by the frantic mother, and the child had its head down through a crack and was crying the best it knew how and it, too, was all blood, having been covered with it before it's mother placed it overhead. It was a sight to make a stout heart quail.

The Wiedewitsch family were loaded into a wagon and taken to Glencoe, and the arm of Wiedewitsch was soon after amputated. Julius Emme's arm healed up from the arrow wound and got well apparently, but when he pulled the arrow through his arm a small piece of the feather caught in the wound and when the doctor probed it he failed to get out that piece of feather. A few months afterward the arm got sore again, a running sore started and the loss of the arm was the result.

Bilke and Spaude Killed. Two Germans, by the name of Bilke and Spaude, were at this time living on a farm a few miles up the river, in the town of Lynn. They refused to come into the fort because, they said, they had always treated the Indians well, and Indians were never forgetful of kindness shown them. They did not anticipate any injuries and could not be made to see their danger. But when on the morning of the fight at Hutchinson, a few Indians came to their house while the family were at breakfast and in a threatening manner demanded a meal, they began to think they would be safer in the fort. While their guests were causing their bread and meat and potatoes to disappear with marvelous rapidity, they hastened to yoke the oxen and hitch them to the wagon. This done both families got aboard and started across the river on the way to the town. They had gone but a few rods, however, when the Indians came out of the house and fired, wounding Spaude in the leg. He whipped up his team and set them to running at the top of their speed, the Indians yelling and pursuing. In this way they dashed down the bank into the river, and there Spaude was shot again, and fell into the middle of the stream, where the body was found the next day.

Bilke and the women and children now leaped from the wagon and took refuge in the tall grass on the north side of the river, at this place six or seven feet high. While the Indians who were following them stopped to scalp Spaude, the others managed to conceal themselves from view and were not discovered. It has always been a matter of wonder that

they succeeded in escaping as they did; but doubtless the Indians thought that they had guns with them, and that if any one should happen to stumble upon their hiding-place it would be at the expense of his life. They could see the grass quiver where the Indians went along, but so far they were safe. Mrs. Spaude prevented her two-year old baby from betraying with its cries their place of concealment by pressing her hand upon its mouth.

As soon as they found the coast in a measure clear, the two families separated. Mrs. Spaude re-crossed the river with the baby and a five-year old child, and, crouching and picking their way along in the tallest grass, they made their toilsome way around the south end of Otter lake, and along the edge of the woods, till they reached the corner of Hutchinson's field, in sight of the fort, a little after noon, when they were seen and killed by the attacking Indians. When picked up at evening their faces were entirely shot away, the muzzles of the guns having been held but a few inches away when they were fired.

Mrs. Bilke, with three children, remained longer concealed in the grass, and at last made her way to a vacant log house near the river of the north side, where they stayed over night, and where they were found the next day and brought to the town. Mr. Bilke, clad only in a checked hickory shirt, after meeting innumerable troubles and dangers, finally divested himself of one piece of clothing after another, so as to run faster; had been all day surrounded by his enemies; had dodged this way and that to avoid them; and, unscratched, had got where he could take a long breath and feel safe.

Killing of Little Crow. Various stories have been told of the killing of Little Crow, various versions have been given of the disposition of the remains, and heated arguments have been carried on in the newspapers over the authenticity of the scalp and bones in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society.

W. W. Pendergast wrote of the killing of Little Crow as follows:

On the morning of July 3, 1863, Nathan Lamson and his son Chauncey left Hutchinson for their home in the north part of the town about five miles away, to look after their stock. All being found as they left it a few weeks before, they started out near evening to hunt for a deer. While they were stealing carefully along a dim path or trail, leading northwestward, the old man's quick eye caught sight of something moving in

the bushes a few rods beyond them. Peering through the thicket he saw two Indians, a middle-aged man (afterward ascertained to be Little Crow) and a boy (his son Wowinapa) of about 16 years, picking raspberries, which were abundant and ripe.

Mr. Lamson thought this too good a chance to lose. Creeping to a poplar tree which stood near, he rested his gun against the trunk and fired, wounding Little Crow in the side. He did not fall, but, looking around, saw his assailant, and in an instant sent a bullet through the fleshy part of Mr. Lamson's left shoulder. Chauncey then advanced toward Little Crow, following the rather blind trail around the raspberry patch toward the northwest, while his father dropped to the ground to reload. Little Crow, evidently thinking him killed, seized his son's rifle and moved along the bush-skirted path toward Chauncey.

They saw each other and fired at the same moment. Only one report was heard by either Chauncey or his father. Little Crow fell mortally wounded by a bullet through his breast, and Chauncey felt the wind on his cheek as the other ball passed harmlessly by.

Supposing his father to have been killed, and fearing lest other Indians might be near, Chauncey hurried to give the alarm in Hutchinson, and reached there about ten o'clock that evening. His mother, nearly distracted, begged the men at the fort to go in search of her husband. William Gosnell was the first to volunteer. Birney Lamson, the old man's youngest son, a Frenchman by the name of LeMaitre, and two or three other citizens followed. They, with six mounted men of the Goodhue County Tigers, who were stationed at Hutchinson, set out immediately, and reached Lamson's house a little past midnight, where they rested about three hours. At the beginning of dawn they resumed their march. They went north one mile to the woods path before mentioned, and turning to the west followed it about half a mile, when they came to the body of Little Crow stretched out on the ground about six rods from the spot where young Lamson delivered the fatal shot.

Nathan Lamson's white shirt and his gun were found in a plum grove near by, but the owner was not to be seen. On the return of the party to Hutchinson, however, he was among the first to welcome them. He had thrown away his shirt, thinking its color might attract the notice of the foe, and his gun was left because he was not able, in reloading, to get the ball down

more than nine inches from the muzzle, so that he feared it would burst if he attempted to fire it. In his trepidation he had filled the barrel nearly full in loading it direct from the powder-flask. He had lain concealed in the thicket until nightfall, and then, leaving his shirt and gun, had made his way to Hutchinson, arriving about two o'clock in the morning.

Wowinapa, escaping and returning to rejoin the Sioux in Dakota, was captured 26 days later by a party of our soldiers near Devil's lake. His statement, as published by Heard and by Bryant and Murch in their books on the Sioux outbreak and war, proved that the Indian thus shot near Hutchinson was Little Crow, who had been the chief orator and plotter for the massacre of the frontier settlers less than a year before.

Dr. John Benjamin wrote of the disposition of the body in this manner:

"When the body of Little Crow was brought in to town, it being the Fourth of July, the boys took advantage of the event by 'celebrating' upon the remains, filling the ears and nostrils with firecrackers, which I considered very inhuman, and I got Mr. Sharp to assist me to draw the wagon containing the body to an open grave, a little east or southeast of Charles Andrew's present home, and covered the body over with gravel. But it was not allowed to rest in peace. An officer of a company of cavalry dropped into our town soon after and took it upon himself to use his sabre to dig into the grave and separated the head entirely from the body.

"My children came into the house and informed me of the deed. I hastened out and met the interloper. I asked him his authority for doing what he did. He replied by saying that it was none of my 'G—d d—n business.'

"On reaching the grave I found the Indian's head lying on the ground. I took it home and put it in a solution of lime with the intention of presenting it to the State Historical Society, or leaving it in Hutchinson for all future time, according to the wishes of Mr. Lamson and son, this being the understanding between all parties interested.

"The body, minus the head, was left just one day too long, for on my being superseded in the hospital here by Dr. Twitchell, he coaxed or hired Mr. Dewing and Andrew Hopper to put the body in a box and sink it in the river, but during the night someone took it out and from that time on its whereabouts was a mystery.

"In the latter part of 1863, an officer named Farmer, in command of the commissary at Glencoe, came to me and asked

the loan of the skull for a few days, to be used by Prof. Pond in a course of lectures. He pledged me his word and honor that it would be returned to me, but that was the last I ever saw of the highly prized skull of the leader of one of the most terrible massacres the annals of history record."

The following story is told by Dr. Powell, of La Crosse, Wis., who had it from his friend, Lieut. J. M. Farmer, one of the soldiers stationed at Hutchinson, or Glencoe:

"After the shooting of Little Crow, ignorant that their victim was the famous chief, the soldiers hitched a lariat to his legs and dragged him back to camp, seven miles off, to Hutchinson, where they cut off his head, and jamming a fence rail into the skull carried it about camp triumphantly at the head of a mock procession. The body was thrown into a refuse pit, where it was soon followed by the head, but in a few days a visitor to the camp who knew Little Crow, saw the head and recognized it as that of the Sioux chief by the peculiar formation of the teeth, etc. Identification was still further strengthened when the stranger found that both wrists had been broken, which was known to be true of Little Crow.

"Dr. Twichell, of Chatfield, took the trunk, dismembered it, and lowered it into a stream to allow the flesh to disintegrate. In the meantime Lieut. Farmer secured the head. When the soldiers stopped at Glencoe he borrowed a wash boiler and boiled the flesh off the skull and placed it in a gunny sack, where he kept it until he arrived home, when he put it behind the plastering in his house and plastered over it. This was in 1862, and the skull remained there until 1875, when he gave it to Dr. Powell.

"Mrs. Farmer, widow of Lieut. Farmer, has verified the story in its main points. The skull is now in the possession of the Minnesota State Historical Society."

The Hutchinson Leader says this of the scalp which has been preserved:

The Minnesota State Historical Society is in possession of the scalp and some of the bones of Little Crow, the leader in the Sioux uprising. The circumstances in connection with the preserving of the scalp are related as follows:

Chauncey Lamson, who killed the Sioux chieftain in the brush north of Hutchinson, either took or sent the scalp to the adjutant general of the state, to claim the state bounty of $75 which was offered at that time for every dead male Indian. Entry of payment of the bounty to Lamson is on the books of

the adjutant general, Oscar Malmros being adjutant at that time. The adjutant general had the scalp tanned for preservation, on account of its being that of the famous chief, and it found its way into the hands of the State Historical Society."

Another interesting account is that prepared by Marion P. Satterlee for the Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society: After the crushing defeat at Wood Lake, by Gen. H. H. Sibley, Little Crow fled into Dakota, from whence he returned the following summer (1863) for the purpose of stealing horses and provisions from the Minnesota settlers.

His companions were his son, Wo-wi-napa (One who appeareth), Hi-u-ka, a son-in-law, and a number of others. They committed a number of depredations, among others killing James McGannon in Wright county. The story of the shooting here given is related by J. B. Lamson (called Birney), of Annandale, Minn., the brother of Chauncey, and son of Nathan, who jointly killed Little Crow on July 3, 1863.

In the early summer of 1863 (following the Massacre, which commenced Aug. 17, 1862), most of the neighboring settlers at Hutchinson were gathered at the village so as to be near the stockade, which was guarded by soldiers and civilians, in expectation of attack by the Indians who had been on the warpath since the outbreak, and who had previously attacked the town in September, 1862. Some of the settlers were trying to raise a little crop for food, on their farms, and the work was done by a part of the family while others were scouting for Indians. I had spent most of the spring on our homestead about six miles directly north of the village, caring for the stock and crops, which though small, were valuable to the settlers who were defying the savages and holding to their homesteads.

On July 3, I had gone to the village to spend the Fourth, and father and my brother Chauncey were taking my place on the farm. That evening they were out hunting for deer. About an hour before sundown they were a strong two miles northwest from the farm, on a road running by a marsh lake (there were a number of such marshes or lakes called by the Indians "Scattered Lake"); and at the point described there was a low place where the water crossed the road in the spring, and just beyond, the ground rose again. Farther on was a bend where the road bore away to the right to pass around the lake, and at the opposite side from the marsh there was a blackberry patch of considerable size. Where the road ran out into the clearing, it was some distance of

open brush to the dry run. Father and Chauncey walked into this open space for several rods in plain sight of the patch, when suddenly they observed an Indian jump on his pony, and then off, on the other side from them. Providentially the Indian had not observed them, and they immediately sought cover in the brush and laid their plans; for to see an Indian meant death to him or to his white enemy in those days.

Father was past sixty-three years old, but he was a true frontiersman, and brother Chauncey was not behind in frontier training. They had hurriedly noticed that there were two Indians. Kneeling on one knee, with his rifle cocked, he held his position while father crept forward and to the left till he got a poplar tree in the blackberry patch in the direct line between him and Indians. He went forward to the poplar, which was covered with vines, and from this vantage point, at a distance of about thirty-five feet, he shot the larger one of the two Indians (Little Crow), the ball entering the left groin. Both Indians and father went to the ground at the shot, and all was quiet as death, while each was trying to locate the other. Father was armed with a Colt revolver, and thought he would try another shot at them with this, but he was not expert in its use, and concluded to keep it for close quarters, if necessary.

The Indians seemed unable to locate the spot from which the shot had come, but father knew that the smoke from the black powder would rise from the tree, and he realized that he must get away from there. He had crawled back in his own path for about two rods when they riddled the tree with shot. It was afterwards found that one slug and thirteen buckshot had struck it. One buckshot struck father on the left shoulder, as he was crawling away on hands and knees, which made a slight flesh wound about four inches in length; this caused him to change his course and get out of the line of fire. He turned squarely to the right and went a few feet, and then he tried to load his rifle, but got a bullet several bores too large for the gun; it stuck about five inches from the muzzle, and he could not force it home. Being afraid that his white shirt would be seen by the Indians, he took it off and tucked it inside his trousers from whence he subsequently lost it. Crawling to the road, he crossed it, and concealed himself in a clump of hazel brush about sixteen feet across. He determined to stay there and to use his revolver if discovered.

Little Crow skulked around the raspberry bush, following the road, and as he came in range Chauncey saw him and

rose to his feet to shoot. Both fired, and so close were the reports together that the roar of Little Crow's shotgun drowned the crack of Chauncey's rifle to father. Little Crow was skulking in the Indian style, leaning far forward, his gun extended, with the butt almost at his shoulder, so as to get instant aim. He shot from the left shoulder, but evidently he did not get his gun to the shoulder before firing, as Chauncey's bullet struck the stock of his gun, and then entered the left breast. Passing well through his stooping body, it stopped, just inside the skin of his back, only a few inches from where father's bullet had come out. Both went to the ground, and Chauncey commenced to reload his rifle, when he discovered that he had no bullets, and then he remembered that on leaving the house, father had taken all the bullets from the table and slipped them into his locket. This also accounts for father getting a bullet too large for his gun, as the rifles were of different caliber or bore.

Being thus unarmed, and not daring to approach the brush where he had seen father go, Chauncey determined on a ruse to draw the Indians away from him if possible. He crept away a few rods, then rose boldly up in plain sight and started on a run for Hutchinson. Father could not see this from his place of concealment, nor did he know the effect of Little Crow's shot. He did know that the Indian had fallen not ten feet from where he lay, and he could hear his groans of anguish, so he laid perfectly still awaiting events. After a time, the son, Wo-wi-napa, came up to his father, and they talked for nearly an hour before the chief died. Father, not understanding the Sioux language, could not know what was said, but he heard the son mount the pony and ride away. He had placed a new pair of moccasins on his father's feet, and on leaving, threw away his own single-barreled shot gun and took the double-barreled gun of his father. The single barreled gun was afterward found by the scouts.

After all sounds had died out, father crept away, and he finally reached Hutchinson at 4 o'clock the next morning. In the meantime, Chauncey had reached town about 10 o'clock at night, and on hearing his news, a party of thirteen soldiers and five civilians was organized to go over to the scene of the trouble. I accompanied them out to our homestead, where we waited until nearly daybreak, and then went on to the place of the shooting. As I was familiar with every foot of the ground, from having hunted over it time and time again, I was slightly in advance, leading the party.

On arriving at the turn in the road, I saw a body lying at my feet in the dull light of the morning, and I was terror stricken with the thought that it was father, but it flashed through my mind that the bare breast was copper-colored, and not that of a white man, so without a second glance I shouted, "Here he is, boys." We soon found the shirt which father had lost, and some thought that he had been killed, but from the bullet holes in the shirt, I knew that the wound had been a slight one, though I could not know but that he had been killed later. We could not find him, nor any more Indians, so we took up the trail of the pony. Before we had gone a great way, we were overtaken by a troop of soldiers scouting for Indians, and they kept on the trail while we returned to town. While we were gone, father had returned from town to the place of shooting, with a neighbor and his team to take the body into town. When he arrived at the body he found that the soldiers in passing had taken the pains to scalp the Indian, probably to get the reward offered by the state at that time for Indian scalps. They placed the body in a wagon and drove to Hutchinson, all unaware that the corpse had been that of the hated Little Crow.

The fact that there was one more "good Indian" was enough to add to the joy of the celebration of the Fourth. Among those in attendance was Hiram Cummins, a private of Co. E, Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, who at once declared that the body was that of Little Crow. Many treated his statement as a joke but he said, "There is no doubt about it. Here are marks that no man could mistake. He has a row of double teeth all around, and both his wrists are broken and ill set." On pulling up the skunk skins from the wrists, the truth was apparent, though hard to believe.

Little Crow's son, after leaving his father, went northwestward to Devil's lake, in Dakota, where he was captured later in a starving condition by General Sibley's troops. When killed, Little Crow had on a coat that the son said was given him by Hi-u-ka, the son-in-law. This coat was taken from James McGannon whom they murdered on the Kingston road in Wright county. The bones of one arm and the skull and scalp of Little Crow are in the Museum of the Minnesota Historical Society.

CHAPTER XIV.

PIONEER EVENTS.

First Election at Glencoe. The first election in what is now McLeod county was held October 9, 1855, when that district comprised the western portion of Carver county. The only polling place in this district was at Glencoe. Only a very imperfect account of the incident can be given here. The sole record of the election available is the Journal of the Territorial Council for 1856 (pp. 30, 37), and is regrettably incomplete. It appears, however, that, so far as Glencoe precinct was concerned, the election proceedings were grossly illegal and fairly farcical.

At this election candidates for county officers and for members of the Territorial Legislature were voted for. D. M. Hanson, democrat, and Joel B. Bassett, republican, both of Minneapolis, were candidates for councilmen from the district composed of Carver and the southern part of Hennepin county. On the face of the returns Bassett had a majority of 45 (527 to 482), but the returning board, charging illegalities, threw out the returns from Wayzata and Crow River precincts, in Hennepin, and from Carver, San Francisco, and Glencoe, in Carver, and declared Hanson elected by a majority of 75, and he was duly seated.

When the Legislature met Bassett contested Hanson's seat. But the council investigating committee having the case in charge reported unanimously against him, and his contest was dismissed. In their report to the council (Journal 1856, p. 30) the committee, among other things, said:

"It appears in evidence that an election was held, or pretended to be held, at three places within the County of Carver, to-wit: Carver, San Francisco and Glencoe; but the testimony brought before your committee shows such utter disregard for even the forms of law and such contempt for the sanctity of the ballot box that your committee cannot give the slightest credit to the returns eminating from the self-styled Register of Deeds (J. M. Davis), of Carver county. Thus:

"In Glencoe the polls were opened an hour after sunset; the judges and clerks of election were not sworn; no notices of election were given until within three days of the election. At San Francisco the ballots did not correspond with the count and a Bassett man supplied the missing ones from his pocket, etc. At Carver two of the election judges were not legal voters, and one took the open ballot box with him when he went to dinner, etc."

The vote at these three precincts showed a large majority for Bassett. The following affidavit accompanied the report of the committee:

"Territory of Minnesota, County of Hennepin, ss. George Daly, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I resided at Glencoe precinct, Carver county, M. T., at the last general election. I was one of the judges of the election in that precinct on the 9th day of October last. The polls were opened in said precinct just at dusk, in the evening, about an hour after sunset, and said polls were closed in about an hour thereafter. There was no notice of such election posted at any time prior to holding the same. A hat was used for a ballot box. I think the judges were not sworn in at said election. (Signed) George Daly.

"Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of January, 1856. Geo. W. Chowen, Justice of the Peace."

The record of the vote at Glencoe has not been preserved, so that we do not know how many ballots were cast; it is probable, however, that a majority were for Bassett, since all but a few of the first settlers were from Northern states and were Free Soilers and soon became Republicans. Senator Hanson was a leading lawyer of Minneapolis. He was a native of Maine, of old New England and very remote Scandinavian ancestry. He died, at the age of 30 years, in 1856, the year following his election to the Territorial Council. Many believed that had he lived he would have become the leader of the Minnesota Democrats and had a distinguished political and professional career.

Sioux and Chippewa Tragic Meetings in 1856. In the first week of July, 1856, nine Sioux Indians left the Lower Sioux Agency (opposite the present town of Morton) to hunt in the Big Woods of the McLeod county region. North and east of Hutchinson, July 2, they encountered nine Chippewas and killed two of them, scalping one, and leaving two Sioux wounded and a horse killed. The Chippewas had evidently been on a stealing raid on the settlers and had secured a number of articles which the Sioux took from them. On their return to

the agency the Sioux victors showed a certificate from Lewis Harrington which read:

"Hutchinson, July 3, 1856. To Whom it May Concern:—This is to certify that the bearers, nine Sioux Indians, have had an engagement with nine Chippewas near this place and have taken one scalp and also one rifle, two pistols, two blankets, an overcoat, six shirts, two hunting bags, some money, a gold pen and case, six door knobs and locks. Lewis Harrington."

A letter from Philander Prescott (farmer for the Indians at the agency), giving the foregoing details, was printed in the Henderson Democrat of July 17, 1856.

In the latter part of November (1856) there was another encounter between the Sioux and Chippewas in this county, and this time the affair had a most revolting ending. The incident occurred on Buffalo creek, near Glencoe, Sunday, November 23, when the Sioux burned a Chippewa Indian prisoner to death. A few days previously a large hunting party of Sioux came up into the country, and in the Buffalo creek timber met a smaller party of Chippewas, one of whom was taken prisoner. After retaining him for a few days the Sioux decided to burn him at the stake, and the sentence was carried out the next Sunday in the presence of 200 Sioux and a few white persons.

Accounts of the affair printed in the St. Paul Times and the Henderson Democrat of December 11 state that it occurred on the Glencoe and Carver road, a few miles east of Glencoe, and near the creek. A teamster with a load of dry goods from St. Paul was passing at the time and saw the tragedy. All efforts on the part of the white man to save the wretched prisoner were in vain. He was burned in a slow fire and lingered two hours or more. He was scalped and otherwise mutilated while burning, and when the teamster left the feet were consumed and the legs burned off nearly to the knees.

Victims of a Blizzard. In the early part of the year 1856, two men, one of whom was a citizen of McLeod county, were caught in a blizzard near Cedar lake, and as a result of the fury and severity of the storm one of them perished and the other became a cripple for life. The particulars of this incident are given by Mr. McClelland, a brother of the cripple, in his semi-centennial address. Describing events which occurred in the earliest days of the county's history, he says:

"The story of suffering from cold and hunger of Dr. Ripley and John McClelland in the spring of 1856, resulting in the death of the former and the loss of his legs by the latter, comprises a pathetic chapter in the history of the time. John McClelland had reached Glencoe prior to the month of March, 1856, but at what particular time, whether in the latter part of 1855 or the early spring of 1856, cannot now be recalled. In the month of March, 1856, Dr. Frederic N. Ripley, of Shakopee, and John McClelland, then of Glencoe, were employed by Bell & Chapman to go to Cedar City, now Cedar Mills, a point now known on the Hutchinson and Litchfield road, about nine miles from Hutchinson and 13 miles from Litchfield, for the purpose of constructing a log house to be occupied as a temporary country hotel or stopping place for newcomers, and also for the accommodation of others who might conclude to settle or engage in business at the new townsite, which had already been, or which was about to be, laid out at that point. The snow was rapidly disappearing at the time of starting, the weather was comparatively mild, and the indications were that spring was near at hand. In view of the mild weather, moccasins, which had been worn during the winter, were exchanged for boots, and the two men left Glencoe with supplies of food sufficient to last but ten days, at the end of which time their employers promised to send or come with additional supplies.

"Upon the arrival at the new townsite, they threw together a few logs for a shelter in which to live while engaged in the construction of the main or hotel building, supplying a cover for that portion of the shanty only under which stood their improvised bed. After their arrival, and within a few days, a fierce snow storm prevailed and the weather changed to bitter cold. They remained 15 days and until all their food (except about a pound of dried apples and a quart of rice) was exhausted and no one appeared with additional supplies. At the expiration of that time they started for Forest City. The snow was deep and drifted and progress slow. They had matches with them and when night came they took shelter in a grove and started a fire. The next day they traveled until nearly noon, when they discovered that they were lost, and their matches, having become damp in the meantime, would not burn. They undertook to return to the shanty which they had left and to retrace their footsteps to the place they stopped the first night, in the hope that the fire of the previous night had not died out; but in this hope they were disappointed, as the fire was dead, and they spent the second night tramping in and about the ashes in order to keep from freezing. When morn-

ing came they resumed their tramp, and when within about seven miles of the shanty the doctor lay down, exhausted from exposure, cold, and hunger, and said he could go no farther. McClelland urged him to make another effort, but the doctor gave up entirely. As McClelland left him, Dr. Ripley requested that, if he succeeded in reaching the shanty and in returning, he must bring some matches.

"Soon after leaving the doctor, and while crossing the north fork of the Crow river, McClelland broke through thin ice near an airhole and extricated himself with difficulty. His wet feet soon swelled so that he had to cut off his boots and he walked the rest of the way to the shanty, through the snow, in his stockings. Upon reaching the shanty he tried to produce some water from a near-by lake in which to soak his feet and draw out the frost; but the shallow lake was frozen to the bottom and he could get no water. He then succeeded in building a good fire, but when his feet had been placed before it for a few minutes they became in such a condition that he was wholly unable to walk.

"McClelland was forced to remain in the uncompleted shanty, in his distressed condition, for eighteen days, when relief came. He was able during the whole time to build a fire but four times. His entire food supply during these eighteen days, after three days on the road without a morsel of any kind of food, consisted of the remnants of dried apples and rice, before referred to. He was brought to Glencoe and from thence to Shakopee, where both of his legs were amputated, one five and the other eight inches below the knee.

"Dr. Ripley's remains were found two months after the last separation from my brother, about half a mile from the place where he was last seen alive, his hat hanging on a bush near by and a bottle partly filled with chloroform by his side. Lake Ripley, located near Litchfield, gets its name from the circumstances I have narrated, as well as the hotel in Litchfield by the same name.

"My brother's misfortune was the cause of my father's removal from Indiana to McLeod county which occurred shortly thereafter. After a stay enroute of about six weeks in Shakopee, where the family was detained in caring for brother John while recovering from his injuries, Glencoe was reached on the 11th day of June, 1856. At the solicitation, and with the assistance of friends, my brother, shortly after the occurrence narrated, published a small book or pamphlet entitled 'Sketches of Minnesota,' in which was incorporated

the story of his own and the doctor's sufferings and the circumstances surrounding the latter's death.

"Miss Katie Gibson, who has before been referred to as the first teacher in the log school house at Glencoe, was understood to have been the doctor's affianced at the time of his death, and she visited my brother after we had removed to the farm to make inquiry as to whether the doctor had spoken of her before his and the doctor's last parting."

An account of this tragic incident, evidently written by John H. Stevens, appears in the Glencoe Register of May 15, 1858. This version gives the date of the tragic incident as in February, 1856, while McClelland says it was in March. The Register also gives the name of Dr. Ripley's fiancee, the first school teacher in Glencoe, as Kate Gibbins, while McClelland says her name was "Miss Katie Gibson," and that she visited his brother, etc.; yet in another part of his address he says: "Miss Kate Gibbs, whose home was in Shakopee, taught the first term of school in the log school house in Glencoe."

The structure built by Dr. Ripley and McClelland and in which the latter lay, a wretched sufferer, for 18 days, was the site of the long extinct Cedar City, the little hamlet or village which stood on the southeast quarter of section 6, Acoma township, near the southwest bay of Cedar lake, which was afterward owned by F. C. Avery, Henry Mills, and others. The locality is about nine miles northwest of Hutchinson.

In the spring of 1856, after the snow went off, the skull and other portions of the skeleton of Dr. Ripley, which had evidently been dragged by wolves, were found on the prairie, as described by McClelland, and the few remains were buried at Glencoe.

According to the Register, the people of Glencoe, and of the entire county as well, were saddened and distressed at the fate of Dr. Ripley and Mr. McClelland. Such a misfortune was of more concern to the people then than it would now be, and the incident was long remembered by the pioneers. The Register further tells us that the doctor's fiancee visited Glencoe not long after his remains were found, and much sympathy was felt for her. The public sentiment led to her being employed as the teacher of the first school in the primitive little log hut first built for school purposes. She commenced the school on the first Monday in June, 1856. The Register says that Mrs. W. Armstrong taught the summer school of 1857.

Much sympathy was felt for Mr. McClelland. It was a time when everybody was poor and the people helped one another.

He had some literary ability and prepared and published a little pamphlet of biography and reminiscence, detailing the incident of his misfortune and giving many notes of pioneer days, and this little work he offered to the public. Col. Stevens, as editor, wrote in the Register of May 15, 1858:

"John McClelland.—Our neighbor, Mr. McClelland, has just published his work, and we are gratified to learn that it sells rapidly. We trust that he will be successful in obtaining sufficient money to enable him to purchase cork legs. He is worthy the patronage of all."

McLeod County in 1857. The Glencoe Register was the first newspaper printed in McLeod county. The first number was issued Saturday, August 8, 1857. It was of four pages with six columns to the page. "H. G. Baxter & Company" were announced as the publishers and the senior member was the editor. Mr. Baxter was a good newspaper man and made the little frontier journal a model of its kind. He was a native of Vermont and a brother of the Baxter Brothers, who were then lawyers in Glencoe. One of these brothers, Hon. Luther L. Baxter, became a noted Minnesota soldier, lawyer, and jurist and died in 1915. The other, Capt. Wm. R. Baxter, died a glorious death, at the head of his company of the Ninth Minnesota, in the battle of Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864. The two brothers constituted the "company" that published the Register, and Judge Luther L. Baxter frequently wrote its editorials. The Register was at first Republican in politics, and a large majority of the voters of the county were also of that particular faith. In 1857 the Republican party was practically little more than a year old. The printing office was on Liberty street, "over the post office," wherever that was.

From the file of the Register, now in the State Historical Society's library, many items of early county history on the following pages have been obtained.

Sioux Annoy Settlers. The Sioux Indians of Shakopee's band did not remove with the other bands of the Lower Sioux to the reservation on the upper Minnesota when the emigration of 1853 was made pursuant to the Mendota treaty of 1851. They remained in the old village near the town which was named for their chief. They became at times a nuisance to many of the settlers of the surrounding country. They often came out on begging excursions, and though the white people were kindly disposed towards them, they too were poor and could spare but little of their slender stores to their indigent red-skinned neighbors, who were generally indigent and destitute because they were lazy and disliked to work.

On Saturday, August 15, 1857, ten Indians from Shakopee's village (according to the Glencoe Register) visited the Dr. E. Smith settlement, eight miles from Glencoe. They were very hungry, very dirty, and very insolent in their demands. They entered the house of Wm. Getchell, and after being expostulated with at their violent demands they began helping themselves to whatever pleased them. Mr. Getchell strenuously resisted them, took from them some articles they had seized, and pushed them from the house and ordered them to leave and stay away. Thereupon they decamped, but seemed greatly dissatisfied. They continued to go from house to house, until a number of the settlers, armed with their hunting pieces, gathered and went hurriedly to where the Indians were arrayed. As the whites came forward the Indians showed fight. One of them advanced towards a young man named Nash and raised his gun as if to strike him with the breech end. Nash stood his ground, prepared to resist, and then the Indian cocked his gun and leveled it at him. A Mr. Marshall ran up, caught the gun and turned it aside, and then, denouncing the savage in proper terms, drove him and his companions away.

Earlier in the week three other Indians came through Glencoe, going westward. A few hours after they left, a Frenchman living on Martin McLeod's claim, four miles east of the village, came in and reported that some Indians had stolen his double-barreled shotgun, $20.00 in money, and some other articles. A number of Glencoe citizens, armed and mounted, gave chase after the Indians and overtook them twelve miles away, where they were busy plundering a settler's cabin of clothing and provisions. The Indians were made prisoners, put into the wagon, and taken back to Glencoe. A number of articles stolen and seized from settlers were taken from them. One article was identified by the Frenchman, but neither his money nor his gun was found, and the Indians stoutly denied that they had taken them. They claimed that they had taken nothing but things they were greatly in need of and which the white men could well spare! Many of the citizens recognized the Indians as members of Shakopee's band, who had hunted about Glencoe the previous fall, when they had made no trouble, and at last it was concluded to release them. The Indians would not leave, however, without a pass and certificate that they were "good" Indians, for they feared that

they might again be arrested and troubled by white men. So the whites gave them a written pass, which read: "Let these Indians pass, but look out that they do not steal from you!"

Commenting on these incidents, Editor Baxter (in the Register of August 22) wrote: "Our oldest citizens apprehend and see no signs of serious trouble with the Indians. All remember that Fort Ridgely, with its garrison of four companies, is only 35 miles to the southwest, and the Indians will not be in a hurry to commit depredations in this vicinity. All the same we hope an Indian agent (Joseph R. Brown) will speedily attend to these red rascals who are making trouble."

Bad Roads in 1857. Reference has been made to the unfavorable condition of the pioneer roadways of this region. The roads in this county were especially bad in the spring and summer of 1857. The first road between Carver and Glencoe was an informal affair, and in the spring and summer of the year mentioned was hardly traversable for a loaded wagon. An imperfection in the preliminary proceedings for opening the road according to law prevented its building until late in the year. About September 1, Wm. Buck, the road supervisor, had a hundred men and teams on the ground ready to begin the improvement of the road, when it was learned that the survey and plat had not been recorded. As the existing road did not follow, in all respects, the newly surveyed one, it was not wise to do a lot of work that might be rejected and never used. So the would-be roadmakers had to go to their homes dissatisfied, disappointed, and desperate toward certain officials.

First Masonic Lodge. In August, 1857, Grand Master A. S. Pearson granted a dispensation for the first Masonic lodge in McLeod county, to be located at Glencoe and styled Glencoe Lodge U. D., (under dispensation). The first officers were John Harrington, of Hutchinson, Master; John H. Stevens and Clayborne Chandler, of Glencoe, Wardens. The other charter members were Dr. Chas. L. Davenport, James Egbert, Luther L. Baxter, Wm. R. Baxter, Wm. S. Chapman, Robt. E. Grimshaw, Henry Jacobs, and Joseph W. Bates. The lodge was in full working order September 15.

Census Returns. In October (1857) the first census of the county was taken; John McLeod was the enumerator. In November the Register reported the entire county's population at "about 900, and, what is worse, a good part of this number are bachelors over 21." Glencoe had about one-half of the population. It was claimed that many legal residents

were absent when the census was taken. "Many went East during the summer," said the Register, "and, in consequence of the hard times, cannot get back before next spring. Mr. McLeod informs us that over one-half of the claims he visited were unoccupied, the houses were locked up, the owners had left, and they would not be back until next spring."

The First Public Surveyed Road. The first regularly surveyed and constructed road in the county was completed about August 15, 1857. This was a road between Hutchinson and Glencoe. The survey was completed August 8, and the settlers along the line immediately went to work upon it. In a communication to the Register of August 15, County Surveyor D. Harrington reported upon this road, saying:

"Few roads in the Territory pass through a region containing as many natural advantages as this particular one. It is located on practically a direct line between the two places, and is less than 14 miles in length. Two miles from Glencoe it reaches the timber, which extends three miles, then on to the prairie near Hassan, or the south fork of the Crow river. From this point to Hutchinson, the road runs along the river across as fine a plain as can be found in the Northwest."

Politics in 1857. A Republican Territorial convention met at St. Paul September 9 of this year and nominated a full Territorial ticket headed by Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul, for governor and John C. Ide, of Waseca, for lieutenant-governor. The Democratic gubernatorial candidates were Henry H. Sibley, of Dakota county, for governor, and William Holcombe, of Stillwater, for lieutenant-governor. The Sixth Judicial District Republicans met at St. Paul, September 10, and nominated Luther L. Baxter, of Glencoe, for judge and C. Burt, of Blue Earth, for district attorney; both the latter candidates were defeated at the polls at the election, October 13.

Under the legislative apportionment of 1855 Carver county, which then included what is now McLeod, was a part of the Eleventh Territorial Council District which was composed of West Hennepin, Carver, and Davis counties. The last named county was, at the instigation and through the influence of Henry M. Rice, named for his friend and intimate, Jeff Davis, of Mississippi. It comprised a large extent of country west and northwest of the present area of McLeod, but had very few inhabitants, if any. The legislature delegation of 1855 included nobody from this county. The legislature chosen this

year met January 2, 1856, and in March created McLeod and other counties.

The Territorial Legislature of 1857 met January 7 and adjourned March 7. No McLeod men were members. The first State Legislature was constituted and met before Minnesota was really admitted and acknowledged as a state. The members were chosen in May and the legislature met December 2, 1857, took a recess March 25, 1858, till June 2, and finally adjourned August 12. John H. Stevens was the representative from McLeod county, and Elijah T. Mixer, of Henderson, represented the senatorial district composed of Sibley, McLeod, and Renville counties.

Public Expenditures in 1856-57. In May, 1858, Wm. S. Chapman, clerk of the board of county commissioners, reported that in 1856, the first year of its official existence, the public expenditures of McLeod county, as shown by the county orders issued, amounted to $210.93. The total tax list for that year was $627.28, but the delinquency was $130.28, and thus the total amount of taxes paid in 1856 was $497.00.

The amount of county expenditures in 1857 was $1,606.67, and therefore, May 1, 1858, the county was in debt $1,189.32. Of the expenditures the largest item in the aggregate was for roads, surveying, constructing, etc. Lewis Harrington received $247 for surveying the new highways. Sheriff C. L. Snyder was paid at the rate of $1.50 a day for his attendance on the court and when he served by the day generally; for serving papers he received special fees—generally 25 cents per paper. The county's printing bill in 1857 was $55.14 and in addition Goodrich & Co., of St. Paul, were paid $80 for blank books.

The Old Pre-emption Law. In the early settlement of this county and of the unoccupied country comprising the west and the Great Northwest locations and settlements on the United States public lands were made by a process called pre-empting, and the claim to the land made under such a process was called a pre-emption. Under certain regulations and requirements, title passed in time, to the pre-emptor for the ownership of the land upon the payment of $1.25 per acre. The homestead law was not passed until in the early part of 1862, and this law superseded the pre-emption plan.

There were a dozen requirements to pre-emption. The settler must have never been a pre-emptor before; he must not be the owner of more than 359 acres of land; he must settle on the land in good faith for his own use and benefit, and not

for that of another or for speculation; he must be at least 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States, or if a foreigner he must have declared his intentions—subsequently he had to be a full citizen; he must build a house on his claim and make it his exclusive home, but he might board and lodge in another household; a married minor, and even a widow, might become a pre-emptor, by meeting the other requirements. In time, however, a foreigner could not be given a warranted title to his land unless he had taken out his "second papers" and become fully naturalized.

In the earliest settlement days McLeod county was within the Red Wing district—that is to say the land office for the district was located at the village of Red Wing, the county seat of Goodhue county. Hon. W. W. Phelps, subsequently congressman, was the receiver of the office. In 1857 a land office was established at Henderson, Sibley county, with Christopher Graham as receiver and J. C. Dow as register. The fees for pre-empting were most reasonable. For filing a declaratory statement preliminary to a pre-emption the charge was $1; for a certificate of pre-emption, 50 cents.

Pioneer Towns and Villages. In 1856 a town was laid out on the south fork of Crow river, six miles north of Glencoe, and at first called McLeod; subsequently the name was changed to Koniska, by which it was ever after known. (The first spelling was Konisca.) There was a good water power at the village site, and in the spring of 1858 a Mr. Spencer built a dam across the river and erected a saw mill and grist mill, which enterprises were of great convenience and value to the pioneers, who had been accustomed to go to Carver, Chaska, and even to Minneapolis, for lumber and breadstuffs.

About the first of January, 1859, the new mills of Judge L. L. Baxter, then of Carver, and A. B. White, then of Glencoe, were in operation. In noting the incident the Register said: "Messrs. Baxter and White deserve credit for the enterprising manner in which they have pushed this job along, in the face of the hard times. The water power at Koniska is destined to cause that place to grow up without the aid of friends."

Ellendale post office, in Hassan township, (116-29) was established in July, 1858, with Amos James as postmaster.

Pioneer Roads in 1858. The Legislature of 1858 provided for several new state roads in McLeod county. Commissioners to lay out and establish them were appointed by a special act, and under its provisions John McLaurin McLeod, Michael Cummings, and E. Pregue were to locate, survey, and estab-

lish a state road from Glencoe, via New Auburn and Eagle City, to New Ulm. R. H. Rose, J. F. Baldwin, F. J. Whitlock, and John H. Stevens were to lay out another road from Belle Plaine to Glencoe. John McL. McLeod, John Copeland, Dennis Doyle, and John Johnston were to establish another from Glencoe, via Henderson, St. Bridget, and Shieldsville, to Faribault. J. S. Perry, John McL. McLeod, and Wm. Mills were to establish another from St. Paul, via Arlington and Glencoe, to St. Cloud. Lewis Harrington, J. E. Hinkley, and W. W. Pendergast another from Dayton, (Otter Tail county), via Greenwood, to Hutchinson. J. E. Hinkley, J. F. Powell, and James Phillips, another from Glencoe to Dayton, and James Phillips, Lewis Harrington and E. E. Paine another from Glencoe, via Hutchinson and Paynesville, to St. Cloud. In time all these roads were built, the expense of construction being borne by the counties through which they passed.

The Hard Times of 1857-58-59. The spring and summer of 1857 constituted a period of "flush times" in Minnesota Territory. Settlers came in rapidly and in great numbers. Many pre-emptions of government land were made and many farms and lands held in fee and under perfect title were sold to investors. Money was reasonably plentiful, prices of labor and materials were high, and everybody was prospering. The trouble was that the prevalent prosperity was abnormal, without proper justification and foundation.

In the midst of the "flush times," or in August of the year, came, as surprisingly as a blasting thunder-bolt from a cloudless sky, the news of a great financial disaster, unexpected as the fall of a mountain and destructive as a cataclysm. The Ohio Life and Trust Company, of Cincinnati and New York, had failed. This was a large financial institution, having business connections with nearly every Western business house, and especially with a large number of Minnesota houses. The result was most disastrous to the young frontier territory. Nearly all of the banks in St. Paul and Minneapolis failed or suspended, and their correspondents in the country were badly hurt.

These financial disasters had a serious effect upon McLeod county. The people were poor and struggling to relieve their condition. What little money they had was mostly in bills of the "free banks" of the country. These bills, although some of them were finely lithographed and of important appearance, were practically only demand promissory notes of banks throughout the West and the Northwest. The banks were

nearly always weak, and their issues commonly at a discount; when, therefore, the great crash of 1857 came these same issues became mere scraps of paper. At that day $50 meant more to the average McLeod county farmer than $500 does now, and when, by the shrinkage in value, his money became worth but 50 per cent. of its face, it was virtually a disaster to him.

These bad financial conditions lasted through 1858-59, and up to 1860. Many settlers had borrowed money at two and three per cent. a month and given mortgages on their farms for security. Often the money borrowed had been "wild cat" or depreciated currency which he had agreed to repay in specie or its equivalent. When the hard financial times came and his note fell due, the debtor found it impossible to raise the money to discharge it. Gold coin or its equivalent was so very scarce, and financial matters so disturbed, that he often was required to pay five per cent. a month for enough to discharge his debt and save his homestead.

In 1858 and 1859 notices of mortgage foreclosures and sales in McLeod county often covered an entire page of the Glencoe Register. The delinquent tax lists were also disproportionately large. The money sharks of Minneapolis reaped a rich harvest in the McLeod county field in 1858 and 1859.

In February, 1859, Luman G. Simons, the pioneer civil engineer, of Glencoe, said in his professional card in the Register:

"In consequence of the hard times the undersigned will hereafter charge only half price for surveying—say, $2.50 a day—and he will take for his pay produce of any kind or lumber, but will not object to cash. Those who wish to build line fences the coming spring will do well to have the work done now. February 26, 1859. L. G. Simons."

Buffaloes in the County in 1858. About September 1, 1858, two big buffaloes, from the southwest, came upon the farm of Amos James, of Glencoe, nine miles northwest of Glencoe. The Register said that Mr. James was engaged in his fall plowing and the bison walked calmly up within a hundred yards and gazed contemplatively upon the scene, with the plow, the harnessed horses, Mr. James and his son, and the upturned sod. Mrs. James saw the big shaggy-headed animals, and speedily carried her husband's gun to him. Her appearance, and the sudden approach of two horses which came cantering up, frightened the buffaloes and they loped lumberingly away toward the Crow river and the Big Woods.

Mr. James and his son mounted their horses as soon as possible and pursued the bison across the south fork of the Crow and into the woods, but finally had to abandon the chase because their horses could not pass through the thick underbrush. Their only weapon was Mr. James's hunting rifle, which was of small caliber and not at all formidable or adequate for a buffalo unless by a fortunate shot in the eye or the heart, so that the animals would have escaped serious harm in any event.

Some Events of 1859. At the beginning of the year 1859 Henry H. Sibley, of Mendota, Dakota county, was the Governor and William Holcombe, of Stillwater, the Lieutenant Governor of Minnesota. In McLeod county the county officers were: Lewis Branson, of Mankato, district judge; Andrew J. Snyder, of Glencoe, clerk of the district court; Thomas B. Chesley, of Hutchinson, county treasurer, with A. J. Snyder as deputy; A. B. White, of Rich Valley, county auditor; George Harris, of Glencoe, register of deeds; W. W. Rossman, of Rich Valley, sheriff, with Robert P. Clyde, of Glencoe, as deputy; Lewis Harrington, of Hutchinson, surveyor; and B. G. Lee, of Lee, judge of probate. The board of supervisors was composed of Lawrence Gillick, of Helen; George W. Taylor, of Glencoe; Jeremiah Nobles, of Penn; Lewis Harrington, of Hutchinson; B. G. Lee, of Lee; H. H. Hand, of Rich Valley, and John Lester, of Bergen. The board of supervisors had charge of certain county affairs, and was similar in some respects to the present board of county commissioners. Under the supervisors system every township had a member.

Later in 1859 the board consisted of Clayborne Chandler, of Helen; F. B. Dean, of Glencoe; Nobles, of Penn; Harrington, of Hutchinson; Lee, of Lee; A. S. Nobles, of Rich Valley; and Lester, of Bergen. The board of supervisors proved so large as to be unwieldly and difficult of management, and hence it was inefficient as a county government. In time it was changed to the county commissioner system which has served very well.

First Democratic County Convention. In McLeod county the first Democratic convention of which there is any printed record was held at Glencoe August 13, 1859. It was a "mass" convention without formally appointed delegates, and was called to choose one delegate to the state convention of the party which was to nominate candidates for the second set of state officers, including a governor. At that time Lawrence Gillick was chairman of the Democratic county committee, and

the other members were R. P. Clyde, Claybourne Chandler, I. M. Larrabee, W. W. Rossman, and John H. Stevens. Mr. Stevens was then the editor of the Glencoe Register, of which his brother-in-law, Marshall Robinson, was the publisher, and the paper had decided Democratic leaning. The county meeting was duly held and Mr. Stevens chosen delegate to the state convention. That convention nominated a full state ticket, headed by George L. Becker, of St. Paul, for governor. It was defeated at the election in November by the Republican ticket headed by Alexander Ramsey, whose majority over Becker was 3,753.

The county convention referred to, unimportant as it certainly was in its character and influence, was made a pretentious affair. Clayborne Chandler was chairman and W. W. Rossman secretary. A committee composed of R. P. Clyde, P. W. Savage, and I. M. Larrabee reported resolutions reaffirming adhesion to "all the great principles of the National Democratic party"; favoring "a free grant of land to every actual settler, as advocated by our Democratic delegation in Congress; endorsing Governor Sibley's administration and the Congressional delegation; favoring Christopher Graham for Congress, and resolving:

"That the action of some of the principal Black Republican states, which sets the white foreign-born citizen below the negro, is only a part of the programme of the Republicans of this state, when, through their members of the first state legislature, they opposed the appointment of an immigration agent because they said they did not want this state to be settled up with foreigners."

At this meeting the party in the county was thoroughly organized. Local committees were appointed in every township. The list contains the best party workers, who were also among the best citizens:

Glencoe—W. W. Rossman, J. H. Smith, I. M. Larrabee, and Samuel McClelland.

Penn—A. H. Jennison and David Craig.

Helen—Lawrence Gillick, Joseph Cornier, Isaac Hankinson, and Clayborne Chandler.

Lee—Amos James and John M. Adams.

Winsted—Eli F. Lewis and Lorenzo Coleman.

Bergen—B. F. Harvey, John Lester, Christian Johnson, and Lewis Gillette.

Rich Valley—Joseph S. Neill, A. B. White, Samuel Hollenburg, and James Brompton.

Hutchinson—J. H. McKenzie.
Hale—John Kasper.

J. W. Bates was chosen the chairman of the county committee with an executive committee composed of R. P. Clyde, Amos James, I. M. Larrabee, and A. H. Jennison. Delegates to the Legislative District Convention at Henderson were P. W. Savage, Amos James, R. P. Clyde, and W. W. Rossman.

The county canvass which ensued was the first in the county when party lines were drawn. September 17 there was a joint discussion in Graham's hall, at Glencoe, between Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Republican, and Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, Democrat. Mr. Grow was a prominent member of Congress and had charge of the homestead bill in the House. He argued before the meeting that the Republicans were the especial friends of that bill, and that the original measure of the kind was introduced by Horace Greely, in 1847, when he was a member of Congress. In reply Mr. Wilson claimed that the Grow bill was not wanted in Minnesota, for it applied only to surveyed and graduated lands, such as those of Missouri and the swamp lands of Arkansas. Minnesota wanted a homestead law that would allow settlers to go upon unsurveyed lands such as composed the greater part of the state—a law like that introduced by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, a Democrat, July 10, 1846, for which Alexander Ramsey, then in Congress, had voted. Other measures were discussed, but the homestead law received the greatest attention.

Stevens Reminiscences of Early Days in McLeod County. Col. Jno. H. Stevens, the delegate from McLeod county to the Democratic State convention of 1859, set out for St. Paul, August 15. At Carver, the next day, he took passage on the little steamer Antelope, and on board of that pretty and popular craft wrote a letter for the Glencoe Register, of which he was then the editor. The communication was printed in the issue of August 20, and was very reminiscent in its character, and compared conditions of 1855 with those of 1859. In part Col. Stevens wrote:

"* * * We came down yesterday from Glencoe to Carver more comfortably than we expected, for there was no mud. Yet the roads were bumpy, and had there been any other driver than Capt. Louden we should have pronounced them fatiguing. * * *

"Being of the first party that in May, 1855, went over the route from Carver to Glencoe, we could not but think how easily we made the first transit. There were in the party Martin McLeod, whose name our county afterwards took; Senator Vinton, of Maine; Isaac B. Edwards, of Minneapolis; Andrew Jackson Bell, who had just left his Virginia home; James H. Mayall, of St. Paul, and the present editor of this paper. We cut the road through and did not find a slough from where Carver now (1859) stands all the way to the Minnesota river at Traverse des Sioux.

"How beautiful the country looked before it had been profaned by the improvements of the white man! Instead of fields of golden wheat, there was an unbroken, beautiful wilderness, as pleasant as a May morning. What changes four short years make! Now there is hardly a vacant quarter section on the whole route that has not been appropriated to the benefit of the emigrant. Thus we go in the great Northwest.

"At the crossing of Buffalo river on yesterday we found Wiley's bridge. It was a most welcome edifice, homely as it is. We found on examination that it was not built for beauty, but for durability. It is very strong and well put together and one of the best structures of the kind we have seen in the state. The roads in Helen are not good at all; we found them worse in that town than on the whole distance to Carver. At Young America we saw ginseng sell for 20 cents a pound; we also saw the steam sawmills pouring forth any quantity of good hard wood lumber. Peace and plenty seemed to reign supreme in the Big Woods. The patient, honest, and enterprising German settlers sit in their cabins enjoying their pipes and looking over their rich crops with much satisfaction."

The First Bohemians. In October, 1859, the advance guard of Bohemian pioneers of Hale township came to the county. Col. Stevens made a jubilant announcement of the advent of these colonists in the Register of October 29. He wrote:

"Some 50 men, women, and children passed through Glencoe, in one gang, last Monday, bound for Hale, in this county. They came from Wisconsin here, but formerly from Bohemia. They brought ox and horse teams and had quite a drove of cattle. They are most welcome immigrants into our county."

Indians Became Nuisances. In the fall of 1859 the Sioux Indians from the Redwood or Lower Agency visited the county in numerous small parties and considerable numbers. They camped along the streams or lakes and made sundry calls upon the settlers uniformly asking for articles of food, clothing, and any pretty trinket they saw. They committed no

great depredations upon the persons or property of the citizens, but they were troublesome and caused annoyance and uneasiness among timid women. Col. Stevens said in the Register of them: "There is no reason why they should be here at all and we hope that some authority will contrive to keep them within the limits of their reservation."

Children Perish in a Fire. About November 1, 1859, a fire destroyed the house of a pioneer named Allen, who lived near McLeod county but immediately across the Carver line, five miles west of Watertown. Three of the children, the eldest a boy of 10, were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. Allen were not at the house when the fire broke out, but returned in time to hear the dying screams of their children. The incident caused a great but painful interest throughout the adjoining settlements and a woman died of heart disease while discussing the distressing details.

A Prisoner Embarrasses Authorities. About Christmas time, 1859, a man named Milton Coombs was convicted before a justice of the peace of breaking into W. L. Sumner's store, at Hutchinson and held to the grand jury, to be kept in jail until that body met. Sheriff Rossman did not know what to do with him. No district court or grand jury had ever met, or was likely to, and there was no jail in the county!

The sheriff found a room in the rear of Dean's store and improvised a jail room therein. Coombs said his cell was quite comfortable and he did not care how long they kept him there, as he understood that the citizens were caring for his family, and that it was to provide certain necessities for them which made him undertake the burglary. It was reported that the sheriff said to him on one occasion: "Coombs, you make me a lot of trouble; why don't you break out of this store as easily as you broke into Sumner's, and then leave the country?" But the prisoner said he could not leave his family in a destitute or dependent condition, and so long as he and they were well provided for he had no desire to be free. The law allowed that the sheriff of a county in which there was no jail might incarcerate a prisoner in the jail of another county; but the sheriffs of counties adjoining McLeod had agreed not to receive any prisoners unless his bond and lodging were paid in advance. Sheriff Rossman had no money of the county to pay Combs's board and the other counties would not take him on credit. So the sheriff made a piteous, but unavailing, appeal for help to let the prisoner go.

First Marriage in the County. According to the Glencoe Register of January 12, 1861, the first marriage in the county was that of John H. Chubb and Evaline Bartley, of Hutchinson. The ceremony was performed by E. E. Messer, justice of the peace. The bride had long been an inmate of the household of Rev. C. G. Ames, of Minneapolis. She was a poetess of good ability, and was the author of "Thank God for Little Children," and other noted pieces. She died in Dresden, N. Y., November 30, 1860, at the age of 27.

County Finances for 1859. At the beginning of the year 1860 the official financial standing of McLeod county was not of the highest. Auditor A. B. White reported that the treasury showed an excess of liabilities over assets to the amount of $839.72. But of the assets there were the delinquent taxes of 1857 and 1858, which amounted to $2,978.35, and their real value was not easy of estimation, notwithstanding it was given as par. The amount of actual cash in the county treasury was $58.74. The total amount of liabilities was $3,873.76, and the so-called assets, including the delinquent taxes, and the $58.74 in cash, amounted to $3,037.09. The amount expended for schools in 1859 was less than $1,000.

An Early Spring. The sap began to run in the sugar maples in the first week of March and the Minnesota river was clear of ice on the 10th. There was a great deal of sugar making in the Big Woods this month. Carver county people made several tons of sugar and hundreds of barrels of molasses. The sugar sold for 7 cents a pound.

McLeod Military Matters. In 1858-59-60 this county, under the militia law of the state, was in the Nineteenth Regimental District, (composed of the counties of McLeod, Meeker, and Wright), with James C. Dow, of Hutchinson, and Ulysses S. Willey as colonels, Stewart B. Garvie, of Lac qui Parle, as lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Henry Poehler, of Hutchinson, for chief quartermaster. It was in the Third Division which was composed of ten counties and of which Major Gen. Joseph R. Brown was commander. It was in the Sixth Brigade, with John H. Stevens, of McLeod, as brigadier general; his aides de camp were his brother-in-law, Marshall Robinson, and Captain J. R. Louden.

In 1861, there was a sort of reorganization of the militia of the state, consequent upon the outbreak of the war of the secessionists of the South against the Federal Union. In August, 1861, Company D, of the Nineteenth Regiment, a McLeod organization, was organized for actual service, and September 1 the officers were mustered into service at Glencoe.

A. H. Rouse was captain, Wm. K. Vickroy first lieutenant, Wm. H. Rossman, second lieutenant, and F. W. Getchell, third lieutenant. In all there were 76 officers and men in this company; later a majority of these entered Minnesota volunteer regiments and served during the Civil War.

Politics in 1860. The year 1860 was one of greatest moment in the affairs of the United States. It was a presidential year and the division in the Democratic party made the election of a Republican president a strong probability. Such an event, the Southerners said, would bring about the secession of their states from the Federal Union and their organization into another republic. These advocates of secession and disunion claimed that their "rights" in the matter of slavery had been already invaded by the anti-slavery forces of the country and would be further menaced by the election of a Republican president that did not believe in further extension of slavery.

The presidential campaign of the year cannot be discussed at length here. It must suffice to say that in McLeod county the Republicans were largely in the majority and carried every township for Lincoln and Hamlin over Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, the candidates of the Northern or Union Democrats. The vote stood: Lincoln, 240; Douglas, 81, with not a single vote for John Bell, the Constitutional Union, and John C. Breckinidge, the Southern Rights Democrat candidate. In the state the vote was: For the highest Lincoln elector (Stephen Miller), 22,069; for the highest Douglas elector (C. C. Andrews), 11,920; for the leading Breckinidge elector (Pat Nash), 765; for the leading Bell elector (D. B. Loomis), 51. Lincoln's majority over Douglas, 11,149; over all 9,333 Total vote in the state, 34,805. At that time Minnesota was entitled to but two members of the lower house of Congress. Cyrus Aldrich and Wm. Windom, Republicans, were elected over John M. Gilman, of St. Paul, and James George, of Rochester, Democrats, by good majorities. George was a captain in the Mexican War and became colonel of the Second Minnesota in the Civil War.

The Republicans elected all the county officers, including W. R. Baxter, representative. B. G. Lee, L. Coleman, and F. W. Getchell were chosen county commissioners, succeeding A. J. Snyder, A. Langley, and B. G. Lee. As sheriff, J. R. Armstrong succeeded W. W. Rossman, and Eli W. Stocking was register of deeds in place of George Harris. P. W. Savage was county treasurer.

In October there were political joint discussions at Glencoe and Hutchinson between Stephen Miller, Republican, and C. C. Andrews, Democrat, each a candidate for presidential elector.

Remarkable Mirage Display. In the latter part of December, 1860, and January 9, 1861, there were extraordinary mirage displays in McLeod county. They were plainly and even brightly visible at several places, and especially at Glencoe. The Register said that the January display was vividly shown about sunrise. Reflected against the clear, calm sky, so plainly and distinctly that they could have been readily photographed, scenes in the Minnesota valley, 35 miles away, in the Kandiyohi lake region, at the same distance, and in the Big Woods to the north and east were depicted absolutely natural and life-like. The many that saw these remarkable reflections never ceased to remember them with admiring wonder. The houses in Carver and Chaska and on scores of farms could be plainly made out, and altogether the spectacles were fairly astounding.

County Finances in 1860. County Auditor A. B. White reported that the amount of county orders issued for county purposes, appropriations, etc., during 1860, or up to January 1, 1861, was $1,444.16. The excess of liabilities over assets was $839.72. The "assets" were the delinquent taxes of 1860, amounting to $2,745.52. Without good warrant and reason, this amount was rated as cash; perhaps one-fourth of it was never collected. The amount due the school fund from the county on delinquent tax sales of 1857 and 1858, on orders issued to school districts, was $954.91. Truly the financial affairs of the county were, like those of its citizens, in a bad way. The amount paid on account of schools during 1860—buildings, improvements, teacher's wages, etc.—was about $1,000.

Profitable Hunting and Trapping. The pioneers of McLeod county embraced every opportunity to earn honest pennies, and then did not succeed in securing a very large number. In the fall of 1860, three young bachelors, Axel H. Reed, S. D. Dammon, and Harrison Wilson, who owned and conducted farms near Glencoe, determined to go farther westward on the frontier and engage in hunting and trapping the ensuing season. They went out four days' travel west of Glencoe and located their camp on the Chippewa. They did not begin operations until winter set in, but by the close of the trapping season, the next spring, they had secured 320 mink, 37 otter,

80 fox, 12 raccoon, 700 muskrat, 2 wolf, and 6 badger skins. Other trappers were in the vicinity and altogether the catch of furs on the Chippewa that winter was 4,456 pelts, all taken within a strip 15 miles in length and three miles in width along the stream. Furs brought cash and a fair price, and the gains made by the McLeod trappers were quite substantial, and withal very helpful.

First Danes in 1867. The first party of settlers from the Danish kingdom arrived at Hutchinson early in July, 1867. They emigrated from the old country May 29 of that year in company with a larger party conducted by M. C. Pederson, now of West Denmark, Polk county, Wis. Mr. Pederson assisted this little party in the beginning at Hutchinson in their most important affairs, such as the buying of land and of building materials and of flour brought from Carver and costing $12 a barrel. Hard and risky were the beginnings of the colony, but he gave them the good advice, "Honor God and follow the highway and the Lord's blessing will follow your act and deed." The names of these first settlers were as follows: Hans Christian Gravenslund, age 52, his wife, Marie, age 46 and their children, Jens Christian, 18, Christian Christian, 12, and Johannes, 7 years of age. Soren Nielsen, age 59, and wife, Anna Marie, age 49, and children, Mette Chatrine, 22, Jens Jacob, 12, Marquis Jacob, 10, and Hans Peter, age 7. Jens Christiansen Hansen Moller, age 24. Soren Christian Christiansen, age 39, and wife, Marie, age 32, and children, Anna Christine, 10, Christian Christian, 7, Soren Peter, 4, and younger children. Casper Hendrik Christian, age 39. The leader of this party, Mr. Pederson, now a hale and well preserved man of 95 years, visited Hutchinson in August, 1916, to consult with Attorney Sam J. Anderson, Jr., on legal business, and at Mr. Anderson's request wrote out the brief account of this early settlement given above.

Reminiscences by C. F. Hall. Perhaps no better description of pioneer days in McLeod county could be found than was contained in a letter written by C. F. Hall, a former Glencoe boy, now deceased, which was published in the Glencoe Enterprise April 14, 1904, (re-printed from the Kansas City Implement Trade Journal), and which is here reproduced:

In the fall of 1866, then a boy of 13, I removed with my parents from an eastern city to Glencoe, the county seat of McLeod, located 51 miles west of Minneapolis as the stage went from the terminus of the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad opposite Carver in the Minnesota valley. Glencoe was

the first settlement west of the Big Woods in that part of the state. It comprised about 30 buildings (exclusive of log stables), including two small general supply stores, a tin shop, a shoe shop, a joiner's shop, a whiskey shop and two churches. The tin shop was kept by Nicholas Hinman, who afterwards removed to Kansas and became the proud father-in-law of W. L. Day, the present assistant manager of the Parlin & Orendorff Co.'s Kansas City branch house. The Sioux Indian massacre had occurred only three years before, and McLeod county was the scene of depredations by Chief Little Crow's band. The huge oak gate-posts were still standing on a knoll in the outskirts of the settlement as a reminder that a stockade had once occupied the site. "Fort Skedaddle" it had been named, as, doubtless, every man, woman and child who had ventured into that part of the wilderness "skedaddled" to it on the outbreak of hostilities. United States troops were quartered in Glencoe for some time before the Indians were driven out of the country, and a huge but flimsily constructed building, which had been known as Bates's tavern, remained as one of the reminders of their brief sojourn. During the winter of 1866-67, Chief Hole-in-the-Day and his band of "good" Indians were encamped in the timber about four miles south of the settlement. To a boy fresh from an eastern city the sight of even those tame and harmless redskins, after the blood-curdling stories he had heard about the massacre, was terrifying, and it was a long time after the band had left the country before I dared venture far into the woods.

Hutchinson was located in the northwestern part of the county, about 16 miles from Glencoe. It used to seem the longest 16 miles outside of Ireland, for it often took nearly an entire day to make the journey.

At the time of which I write Hutchinson was even a smaller settlement than Glencoe, but it could boast a water power and a grist and saw mill, and was inclined to look with disdain on its succesful rival for the county seat. I well remember the first time I compassed those sixteen "Irish" miles between Glencoe and Hutchinson.

The early extension of the Hastings and Dakota branch of the C. M. & St. P. railroad through the Big Woods and McLeod county, brought with it a rush of settlers; the rich lands around Hutchinson were rapidly taken up and turned into farms, and soon the family had many neighbors. Then dawned an era of developments, which continued for many years, making McLeod one of the most prosperous counties in the state.

In 1866 the few families who had attempted farming (trapping and hunting had previously been the chief occupations) were using the cradle to harvest their grain and the flail to thresh out beans. There was one old-style and weather-worn threshing machine in Glencoe brought there when and by whom I know not, but I fancy it made its appearance during the stay of the soldiers. For awhile there was not much work for it to do, but when the Scandinavians, Germans and Bohemians, those hardy conquerors of the wilderness, began to pour into the country and rip up the soil and sow fife wheat, the threshing and threshing machine business became lively; so did also the implement and reaper business. The first reaper I learned much about was a Clough. I "kept up my station" behind it through a number of harvests on my father's farm. The McCormick and Deering were, of course, early in evidence, but we came to their advantages later. We did not think much of the Clough. A Champion mower was one of the prize acquisitions. With it I cut many an acre of prairie grass, not always heeding the injunctions of our neighbors to "keep away from the wire grass when cutting around sloughs, as it was bad stuff for the cattle to get in their throats." I used to wonder what object nature had in producing so much of that beautiful wire grass, and it was not until I saw the twine, matting, rugs and chairs manufactured by the American Grass Twine Company, of St. Paul, a few years ago that my curiosity on that point was satisfied.

The implement and machinery trade began to assume proportions in McLeod county in the early centuries and a good deal of money was made by those first in the field. The goods commanded much higher prices in those days than now, and netted larger profits to agents. Along about 1878 or 1879, I think it was Will Sivright, wh. had reached sturdy manhood's estate, was attracted by the opportunities which the business presented and he engaged in the sale of implements in Hutchinson, continuing until the present day. The field was much larger when he began than it is now, for the new towns that sprang up along the railroad in the course of time acquired implement agencies, and competition became rife. The firm of E. A. Child & Co., one of the oldest in the business in Glencoe, closed out about three years ago and removed to Spokane, Washington, (where now, by the way, the members are flourishing under the style of Child Bros. & Day, the largest implement house in eastern Washington). I presume there is now a sufficient number of implement firms in McLeod county

to make a very respectable local association for the prevention of price cutting. It would be a remarkable exception if the need of getting together for mutual protection were not as great there as in any other part of the country; it certainly used to be.

How vividly those flitting early scenes come flashing upon the memory still! The broad expanse of prairie stretching away toward sunset from the Big Woods, dotted with cottonwood groves and swales wherein the muskrats raise their mossy houses; lakes swarming with wild geese, ducks and brant, with the gaunt blue herons posing majestically in the rushes, and the thunder-pumping "skypokes" sneaking along the grassy shores; streams alive with big-scaled buffalo, redhorse, pickerel and pike; myriads of prairie chickens on the undulating plain, and the woods full of deer, partridges and rabbits, with an occasional bear and lynx to stir the ambition of hunters; great clouds of wild pigeons (where have they all disappeared to?), sandhill cranes dancing cotillions and holding high carnival safe beyond the range of the farthest reaching gun charges; no let or hindrance to the rover; chocolate-hued roads as hard and smooth as asphalt in dry weather, but slippery as grease in wet; big herds of cattle grazing in the prairie "draws"; driving home the village cows at nightfall in single file along their own hoof-cut paths, the procession often being interrupted at the slaughter ground by their stopping to sniff the blood of their departed relatives and bellow and paw dirt; arrival of the tri-weekly in the evening and populace flocking to the postoffice for their mail; solons of the village grouped in the little stores, airing their views on politics or religion, or reeling yarns about frontier life and the hard times before the war; good old fashioned church services by good old fashioned preachers; quarterly meetings of the Methodists, mourning bench full, perennial back-sliders on hand for the periodical "wash," and presiding elder begging the Lord to be easy on 'em; great Fourth of July celebrations, anvils thundering, drums beating and fifes shrieking till the "speakin" commences in spacious bowers constructed of popple boughs by many eager hands; awe-inspiring court scenes, "hoss thieves" on trial before juries with minds made up to convict ere cases are begun, lawyers slandering and throwing books at each other, judge looking as wise as a rabbit and squirting great gobs of tobacco juice at the sand box under the stove; sad scenes, coffins on draped spring or farm wagons, followed by a few other similar vehicles for the mourners and

the women folks, and a train of solemn citizens afoot, moving slowly toward the treeless little burying ground that is guarded only by the angels; winter scenes, six months of "tightness" with the mercury ranging between 30 and 40 degrees below zero, smoke going straight up from the chimneys and mirages frescoeing the horizon; only wood to burn in thin sheet-iron stoves that have to be fed constantly to keep the babies from freezing; snow three feet deep on the level and packed so hard in the sled tracks that the ridges still linger to mark the roadway long after the prairie is bare in the spring; close times and little to eat save coarse bread, canned goods and deer meat, varied occasionally with fish speared through the ice in the Buffalo and Crow rivers, all the same everybody cheerful and looking for better days; little clapboard log schoolhouses on the hill, with great cumbersome desks painted red, and scholars dividing time between their books and speculation as to which of her several beaux the buxom school mistress will marry; old settlers' meetings, with the Hutchinson family present and inspiring everybody with their sweet melodies and enthusiasm—"We've Come Down from the Mountains of the Old Granite State!"; singing school 50 cents a week, conducted by a fellow citizen badly in need of money; "grand" Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year balls at the schoolhouse or hotel, and dancing till "sunup" to the music of a pair of fiddles in the tireless hands of musicians who need no notes—(Ah, Andy Applin, I see you now, with your head thrown back, your eyes closed and your long arm sawing out the enchanting strains of such parts as you know of the Blue Danube waltzes while your big right foot thumps out the time); meetings of lyceum, where such momentous questions as "Resolved that there is more pleasure in pursuit than in realization" are gravely discussed; church socials where palates are tickled with cove oysters and ice-cream and cake that only our mothers know how to make, while the soul-tried shepherd in clothes of antebellum vintage moves hospitably about with face beaming in anticipation of the good things the meager proceeds may purchase for his numerous and needy family; glorious moonlight and sleighing parties on the occasion of house warmings miles away on the prairie or in the woods, "fellers" and their sweethearts snugly tucked together under warm buffalo robes in sled-boxes bedded with straw (where are the loves of yesterday?). How sweet memories crowd upon each other.

Then the transformation. Railroad pierces the wilds, sound

of hammer and saw becomes perpetual music; new people come flocking in and new houses and stores rise and form streets, giving the scattered settlement the appearance of a town; the spirit of progress pervades the air, and civilization advances to claim its own. Boyhood blends into youth and then meets the stern realities of life in a maturity that must perforce dispel romance. But "age remembers," and—say, William, wouldn't you give up all your political honors and a whole lot more for the privilege of living over again those glorious old days?

McKinzie's Experiences. John H. McKinzie was born at Hoag's Hollow, near Montreal, Canada, June 12, 1831, descended from sturdy Scotch ancestry. His father, having taken part in the Canadian rebellion, was compelled to flee to the United States in 1841, followed by his family. For awhile they farmed in Du Page county, Illinois, and then moved to Ogle county in the same state. At the age of fifteen, young John ran away from home, and secured work in Du Page county. After a while, however, he returned home. In 1850 he came to Minnesota with John Stevens, a pioneer party, making the trip overland through Wisconsin. After the party was located he went to the Itasca region, and hired out to Thomas Holmes, an Indian trader. Later he secured a license as an Indian trader on his own responsibility and built a house on what is now Eden Prairie, in Hennepin county, this state, not far from Shakopee. In 1855 he went back to Illinois, and married Mary Jane Trumble. About this time he lost all his possessions, including some 1214 town lots in Minnesota. That fall he returned to Minnesota. Regarding his experiences here, Mr. McKinzie writes: "About the middle of June, 1856, I took two yoke of oxen and a wagon, and my two brothers, William and Robert, and drove from Lake Minnetonka to Hutchinson, over the same roundabout road I had passed earlier in the spring. We drove into Hutchinson and camped. Several log cabins then constituted the village. We went out east of town, took a claim, made hay and prepared for the winter. This done, I went back to Illinois and brought my family to Hutchinson. I moved into a house in Hutchinson, which stood on the north side of the river; it was built of popple logs, contained two rooms, and was shingled with clap-boards. The house had been built by Uncle Hook, a daring old pioneer, for whom Lake Hook, four miles north of Hutchinson, was afterwards named. The following winter my family occupied one end of this house, while the other end was occupied by

Timothy Harrison Pendergast and his cousin Solomon Pendergast. That winter was a bitter cold winter, and many interesting incidents broke the monotony of our lives. Solomon Pendergast trapped and caught wolves in sight of the house that winter. Solomon Pendergast followed trapping animals of all kinds. That winter he taught James A. McKinzie, my younger brother, how to trap otter, and the next spring my brother trapped one, in Crow river, about three hundred feet down the river from where the grist mill now stands. It would be useless for me to try to tell how many muskrats and minks, wolves and other game Solomon Pendergast caught in Hutchinson and in Crow river, both above and below the villages, and in Lake Hook and in Lake Todd and Otter lake, north of Hutchinson, about two miles. Here Pitt Shattuck, my brother-in-law, and I killed a fine black bear, that had denned up for the winter, within eighty rods of my house.

"At that time the country was celebrated for its great quantities of wild game. The fur bearing game consisted of otter, mink, muskrat, sable, fox, wolf and fisher, and many other kind which I will not stop to recall at this time. Around all the lakes were well-beaten paths, made by the deer, moose, and other game, and around these same lakes, ducks, geese, brants, and swans and other water fowls built their nests and reared their young. All of these lakes and streams abounded with large fresh water fish, among which were the buffalo, sheephead, bass and perch, sometimes called lake trout. In the spring of 1857, the boys in Hutchinson built a fish dam across Crow river and caught great quantities of large fish—some of the buffalo fish weighing over 100 pounds. During the winter of 1856 and 1857, the few settlers of Hutchinson spent their time hauling butternut, basswood, oak and elm, to the Hutchinson saw mill. Among the people employed in the lumber business was Jack Deeder, the sawyer, who never failed to call the attention of people to his fine straight work and advised them to build frame houses instead of log. Levi Chesley was among our celebrated log haulers that winter, and his brothers, Tom and Jim Chesley, managed the business about home. I do not recall the name of all of our Hutchinson people at that time, but I do remember that Uncle Putnam, from Ohio, was our blacksmith, and John Chub occupied a claim just south of town. Newcomers kept dropping in from time to time and it would be very difficult for me to tell just who came first.

"Most of our new settlers in McLeod county were of limited

means, and many were the hardships that we were called upon to endure, but as there is more to be enjoyed in pursuing an object than there is in possessing, everybody winked at the hardships and looked forward to the glorious future and saw through their pathetic eye what the people of McLeod county are now enjoying. The next spring after I came to Hutchinson the Germans commenced a settlement. A Mr. Paegle, a German, took a claim and settled about two miles northwest of Hutchinson. This was the commencement of the German settlement and the Fallons commenced an Irish settlement about two miles north of Hutchinson. A Bohemian settlement was started east of Hutchinson. Claims were taken around Hutchinson very rapidly. McLeod had already another fine settlement about 16 miles south of Hutchinson. This settlement was commenced by Martin McLeod, a Scotchman, and this settlement was called Glencoe. For years after this time these two settlements struggled and strove in an endeavor to be the center of attraction. The Germans proved to be an industrious and thrifty farming people and it was not long until they owned large farms and fine herds of cattle. The Irish settlement also proved to be very industrious, but they did not grow as fast as the Germans. The Bohemian settlement was also an honor to the country. The many incidents that occurred in this part of the country for the next few years would be very interesting to put into history for the benefit of those who now occupy the country. The Fallons had two Patricks in their family; this caused confusion in getting their mail. One of them made complaint to Lewis Harrington, the postmaster, who at once suggested that he take another letter into his name; Mr. Fallon replied, 'Don't you think "O" would be a D——d good letter?' As he walked away from the postoffice he turned around and said to the postmaster, 'Mr. Harrington, you will always remember the "O," and from that time on this Fallon was known as Patrick O'Fallon, and all of his children went by the name of O'Fallon instead of Fallon. Patrick O'Fallon's son, Jimmy, went by the name of O'Fallon; and there has come to be a large family of O'Fallons.

"Among the many newcomers who took claims northwest of Hutchinson, I recall the name of Billy Gosnald, Ben Fenn, Sam Fernal, Johnny Boyle, W. P. Shaddock, William Ross, Edwin Ross, Ben Ross, Chas. Ross and William H. Ensign. Jno. Benjamin took a claim just east of my claim and proved to be a good neighbor. There was an old Irishman by the name of

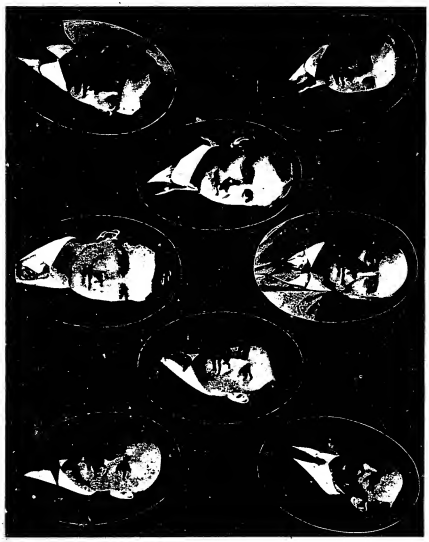
CHAPTER XV.

CREATION, ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

The political character of McLeod county, as to the county's organizations and official existence, may be briefly noted. Upon the organization of Minnesota Territory what is now McLeod was a small portion of Dahkotah county, which was a vast tract about fifty miles wide from north to south and extending westward from the Mississippi to the Missouri river. But, as has been stated, this section was at that time Indian country and no government of the white man could be set up therein; and therefore, the organization of Dahkotah county was practically meaningless. But in 1852, nearly a year before the final ratification of the treaties of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota, the county of Hennepin was organized, upon a bill introduced into the Territorial Council by Martin McLeod, then the councilman from Dahkotah county. No objection was ever raised to the "previousness" of the action.

In February, 1855, Carver county was established, including all of the present limits of that county and all of what is now McLeod county except the two southwest townships, Round Grove and Penn; these two were left in what is now Sibley county. While McLeod was a portion of Carver there was not much of historic importance in the affairs of the people of the former county. Only one election was held in the county, in November, 1855, and at that there was but one polling place, which was in what is now Chanhassen township, in the northeastern portion of Carver; of course, no McLeod men voted.

But in the fall of 1855 the population of the western portion of Carver had increased to such an extent, and the designs of certain public men had taken on such a character, that the people of that portion demanded that their territory be formed into a new and independent county. This sentiment grew during the following winter, and not long after the legislature of 1856 met a bill was introduced in the House for that purpose. The journals show that the bill passed the Territorial House of Representatives February 19, the Council February



McLEOD COUNTY OFFICIALS

Top row, left to right: Thomas Hughes, Justice, 1911-1913; Fred Hoffman, Justice, 1913-1915; Peter Bergh, Justice, 1915-1917; Peter Bergh, Justice, 1917-1919; Peter Bergh, Justice, 1919-1921; Peter Bergh, Justice, 1921-1923; Peter Bergh, Justice, 1923-1925; Peter Bergh, Justice, 1925-1927; Peter Bergh, Justice, 1927-1929; Peter Bergh, Justice, 1929-1931; Peter Bergh, Justice, 1931-1933; Peter Bergh, Justice,

27, and was approved by Gov. Willis A. Gorman March 1, 1856. The bill (H. of R. No. 99) was introduced by Hon. Thomas B. Hunt, of Chaska, Carver county, of which county McLeod was then a portion (House Jour. Leg. of 1856, p. 96).

According to this act the boundaries of the new county of McLeod were established as they are at present. Somehow, and for some reason, the two southwestern townships of Round Grove and Penn were plucked from Sibley and attached to the new county; it is practically impossible at this time to detail the reasons for this disposition of a portion of the neighboring county. The bill passed both houses without opposition, and so some amicable arrangement must have been made with the representatives of the district of which Sibley was a part. Mr. Hunt, who introduced it, had charge of it in its progress through the House, and Hon. D. M. Hanson, of Minneapolis, promoted its passage in the Council. The real author of the bill was John H. Stevens, but Martin McLeod and others were consulted as to its terms and phraseology. The act establishing the county is Chapter 26 of the Session Laws of 1856 and is entitled, "An Act to Establish the County of McLeod and for Other Purposes." It reads:

"Be it enacted by the Legislature Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota: Section 1. That so much of said Territory as is contained within the following boundaries, to-wit:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of township 115, range 27 west of the 5th meridian; thence north to the northeast corner of township 117, range 27; thence west to the northwest corner of township 117, range 30; thence south to the southwest corner of township 114, range 30; thence east to the southeast corner of township 114, range 29; thence north to the northeast corner of township 114, range 29; and thence due east to the place of beginning,

"Be, and the same is, erected into a separate county and established as the county of McLeod. Section 2. The said county is hereby declared to be organized, and the Governor is hereby empowered to appoint all the county officers required to perform the duties of an organized county, which officers shall duly qualify and enter upon the performance of their duties, as provided by law, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. Section 3. The county seat of said county shall be and is hereby established at the town of Glencoe, and the name of the place now so known and designated is hereby confirmed and established as 'Glencoe,' and the county commissioners first elected

in said county of McLeod may locate a block in said town of Glencoe whereon to erect the county buildings, with the consent of the owner or owners thereof."

For election purposes the county was attached to the Eleventh Territorial Council District, which had theretofore been composed of Carver county and the Southern Representative District of Hennepin, and which was entitled to vote for two representatives and one councilor. For judicial purposes it was attached to the Third Judicial District (then comprising about 15 counties), and the first courts were to be held in August and February of each year.

The first board of county commissioners was appointed by Governor Willis A. Gorman and consisted of John McLeod, James Phillips, and W. B. Wilson. The same day (March 1, 1856) that Gov. Gorman signed the act creating the county its organization was effected. Two of the county commissioners, McLeod and Phillips, officiated; Wilson had removed from the county. The meeting of the commissioners was held in the office of Bell & Chapman, in Glencoe, and the first business was the appointment of B. E. Messer as commissioner in the place of Wilson. A. J. Bell acted as temporary clerk, but at the next meeting A. J. Snyder was made the regular clerk until his successor should be elected by the people.

Other temporary officers appointed were Lumah G. Simons, judge of probate; A. J. Bell, district attorney; and J. V. McKean, coroner. At that meeting the board could not find persons willing to fill the other offices; but at the next, or a subsequent meeting, C. L. Snyder was appointed sheriff, A. J. Snyder, clerk, and W. S. Chapman, register of deeds. The Andreas historical sketch claims that R. J. Clyde was the first sheriff.

At the first board meeting the county was divided into three election precincts, Glencoe, Hutchinson, and Lake Addie. Officers for the respective precincts were duly appointed. For Glencoe precinct the judges of election were F. W. Hanscom, John H. Smith, and John Hubbard; road overseer, B. F. Buck; assessor, Henry Elliott; constable, John H. Smith. For Hutchinson the election judges were John Hutchinson, Judson Hutchinson and —— Morrison; justice of the peace, J. Nuttle; assessor E. E. Johnson; constables, John Henry and Charles Chesley. For Lake Addie, A. S. Nobles, R. E. Grimshaw, and John McLeod were the judges, Joseph Lewis the assessor and C. D. Craig was the constable.

Also at this meeting the first school district was laid out and designated Glencoe No. 1. The first road was established to run from the northwest corner of Franklin townsite a distance of five miles "in the direction of Hutchinson"; the exact terminus of this road was not fixed.

It was also decided at this meeting that the clerk of the board of county commissioners be authorized to furnish the assessors with maps of their several precincts and charge the same to the county of McLeod.

A list of grand jurors for the August term was selected as follows: Judson Hutchinson, R. E. Grimshaw, J. Nobles, C. Chesley, John Henry, A. H. Rouse, John Hutchinson, William I. White, S. Jacks, B. E. Messer, I. W. Cummings, Willet Lepley and F. B. Lane.

The list of petit jurors for the August term contains the following names: Asa Hutchinson, A. S. Smith, C. D. Craig, R. Pendergast, William Mitchell, John Hubbard, James Mills, John McLeod, J. Durfee, John McCurdy, B. F. Buck, L. G. Simons, I. V. McKean, F. W. Hanscom, E. I. Clark, Lawrence Gillick, John Gaston, A. J. Bell, Joseph Lewis, E. E. Johnson, Lorenzo Tabor, A. S. Nobles, James Chandler, L. C. Snyder, William Buck, George Doty, D. W. Fields, J. A. McClary, James Phillips, W. S. Chapman and John Folsom.

From this point there has been selected from the five large volumes of the commissioners' records such extracts as may appear to be of special interest to the general reader. This interest naturally pertains in a larger degree to the earlier years of the county's history, and hence quotations, or summarized extracts, will be made more copiously from the first volume, which deals with that period, than from the others. Even with respect to this first volume, the copyist soon abandoned the attempt to record the laying out of all the school districts and roads, as these records are almost innumerable, and the school districts, in particular, were so frequently readjusted, on account of conflicting boundaries, or for other causes, that scarcely a reader of this volume would care to follow their kaleidoscopic changes. Many roads also were petitioned for, and the proposed routes ordered to be examined and reported on, that were rejected, so that an attempt to report all such proceedings would be equally futile. To follow and copy from the records the history of each road that was actually constructed in the county would alone require weeks of labor, out of all proportion to the interest likely to be taken in the subject, and would, moreover, take up a large amount

of space that can be better devoted to topics of more general interest. Hence, it has not been attempted, such improvements having been mentioned in a general way only. Where full quotations have seemed desirable, they have been given. To the inhabitant of the county who desires detailed information upon some particular subject, the actual books are readily accessible. It remains to add that some difficulty was experienced by the transcriber with respect to personal names containing the initial letters "I" and "J," as in the first volume of records these are frequently written so much alike as to be indistinguishable. Such names have been verified as far as possible.

At a meeting of the commissioners Monday, July 7, 1856, James Phillips and John McLeod, present, and B. E. Messer, absent, the assessment roll was received of H. Elliott and certain bills presented and allowed. A group of eight items, the sum of which amounted to $49.50, was designated as "Cost of locating the Hutchinson road." John McLeod was appointed road supervisor in place of B. F. Buck, removed. Several roads were ordered to be located and a tax of ¾ per cent. was ordered to be levied on the sum of $31,449, "being the amount of taxable property in McLeod county."

John McLeod, James Phillips and A. J. Bell received 75 cents each for services, one-half day, the "expenses of court" thus amounting to $2.25.

At the extra session held July 12, 1856, J. V. McKean, W. S. Chapman and C. Chandler were appointed as examiners for locating certain roads; a tax of one-third per cent. was levied on all the real estate in road district No. 1 in Glencoe. Mr. Hart was appointed constable in Lake Addie precinct, and William J. White, John Pollock, and David Craig as judges of election in the same precinct.

October 27, 1856. C. L. Snyder, sheriff, in attendance; commissioners present, James Phillips and John McLeod. Fees allowed as follows: To commissioners, per day, $2.00; surveyor, $2.50; chain and ax men, $1.50. It was ordered by the board that C. L. Snyder take the tax list and collect same. Allen B. White was appointed constable.

December 9, 1856. C. L. Snyder, sheriff, and James Phillips and John McLeod, commissioners, present. There being no petitions or reports before the board, certain bills were examined after which the board adjourned.

January 5, 1857. C. L. Snyder, high sheriff, in attendance; commissioners present, James Phillips, chairman, R. E. Grimshaw, B. E. Messer; W. S. Chapman, clerk. Various bills were examined and allowed, and oaths of office administered to officials. The board then examined an account of expenses of the commissioners on the territorial road from Minneapolis to Fort Ridgely, via north shore of Lake Minnetonka, the total of "expenses due for locating said road in McLeod county" being $560.43. The report was signed by John H. Stevens and Lewis Harrington. The list of grand and petit jurors was then presented and record made after which the court adjourned.

February 2, 1857. O. L. Snyder, sheriff, in attendance; commissioners present, James Phillips and B. E. Messer; absent, R. E. Grimshaw. Bills were presented and allowed; R. E. Grimshaw was appointed justice of the peace and William J. White supervisor on roads in Lake Addie precinct, and David Pollack constable in said precinct. William R. Pendergast was appointed judge of probate in the Hutchinson precinct, and George Chesley assessor in the same precinct.

The expenses of this court were: James Phillips, $2.00, B. E. Messer, $2.00, W. S. Chapman, clerk, $3.00; total $7.00. The court then adjourned.

At the meeting of the commissioners held July 25, 1857, at which were present Sheriff Snyder and Commissioners Phillips, Grimshaw and Messer, several petitions were presented and considered. One signed by V. P. Kennedy, Joshua C. Isaacs and 14 others, was for the location of a county road "on the nearest and best ground from Cedar City to Hutchinson, and also from Cedar City in the direction of Rapid Water to the county line." Another, which had 14 signers, asked for the establishment of a separate precinct and election district to be bounded on the north, east and west by the county line and on the south by the center of township 117, across the county. Signed by Samuel Parkes, J. C. Isaacs, M. Rudisail, T. Kennedy, A. E. Beneker, John Grover, V. P. Kennedy and seven others. A third petition asked for the establishment of an election precinct at Koniska and "that the election at the approaching autumn may be held at the house of Chas. A. Jenkinson in the town of Koniska." This was signed by M. H. Wood, H. Bond, W. B. Scott, Jeremiah Cox, Richard Calm, J. S. Neal, S. Dearborn, Jackson Whitney, John Huse, Geo. S. Nealy, F. E. Ford, Reuben Lamphear, and several others.

The other petitions were: One for the laying out of a county road from Glencoe to the county line at or near the Wil-

kinson bridge, signed by John H. Stevens, W. S. Chapman, D. S. Wilkinson, John H. Wilkinson, S. P. Litchfield, James H. Magall, John Pefler, William Hall, C. L. Snyder, Henry Elliott, John Hubbard, William Armes and P. C. Cummings; one for the establishment of a school district, signed by eighteen citizens of Hutchinson, including W. W. Pendergast, Lewis Harrington, Solomon Pendergast and others. The district was to be bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of section 16, township 116, north, range 29 W; thence running north on the section line six miles; thence west six miles; thence south six miles; thence east six miles to the point of beginning. For the Cedar City precinct J. (or I.) R. Bradwell was appointed justice of the peace; V. P. Kennedy, M. B. Rudisall and T. Kennedy, judges of election; and W. J. Merriam, constable. Two examiners, S. B. Litchfield and C. L. Snyder, were appointed on the road to the county line between McLeod and Sibley counties; two others, Lewis Harrington and N. E. Banker, on the Hutchinson and Cedar City road. An assessment of 1¼ per cent. was ordered by the board on the whole amount of property assessed. A school district at Lake Addie was established, and bounded "on the south and west by the county line; on the north by a line between townships 115 and 116, and on the east by the center of township 114 and 115, range 29." Some bills were examined and allowed. We also find the following entry: "Glencoe, July 6, 1857. C. L. Snyder to McLeod Co., Dr. To taxes due as per last year, $130.28. Henry Elliott, Treasurer."

In the Koniska precinct M. H. Wood and H. H. Hand were appointed justices of the peace; P. Bond and Jeremiah Cox, constables; Charles E. Jenkinson, Daniel J. Pettijohn, James B. Hunt, Hiram Pettijohn, John Hughes and Charles B. Nealy, judges of election; and —— Bond, road supervisor. Assessors' reports were accepted and J. R. Armstrong was appointed viewer on the Glencoe and Hutchinson road. The school district at Hutchinson was approved of, a special session was arranged to be held the last Saturday in July for the purpose of fixing the rate per cent. of tax on the amount of property assessed. Officers were then appointed in Cedar City precinct and the meeting adjourned.

September 14, 1857. C. L. Snyder, sheriff, in attendance; commissioners present, James Phillips and R. E. Grimshaw; absent, B. E. Messer, resigned. F. E. Ford's petition for a road to Crow river, which had eleven signers, was presented

and allowed, the road to be "laid out from Glencoe to intersect the road from Koniska to Camden at or near the claim of Fayette E. Ford in section 18, township 116, range 27."

A petition signed by sixty citizens, including some of the most prominent, asked for the opening of a road "commencing at or near the new Bates house, thence near the northeast corner of Glencoe, thence to the northeast corner of C. Chandler's claim, thence on the section line to the northeast corner of the school section, thence a straight course east 20 degrees north to the bridge on Buffalo creek, from thence to the Carver county line." These petitions were granted and another road petition considered. John Barker was appointed road supervisor in the Hutchinson precinct. The survey of the Glencoe and Wilkinson road was ordered. Lewis Harrington's bill for surveying the Glencoe and Hutchinson road was allowed. This bill was as follows:

"To five days surveying on Glencoe and Hutchinson road, $20.00; to map and return of same, $4.00; S. Pendergast, chainman, 5 days at $1.50, $7.50; W. H. Harrington, 5 days at $1.50, $7.50; Warren Gilchell, axman, 3 days, $4.50; George Folsom, axman, 1 day, $1.50.

"I hereby certify that the above is a correct account of expense due for labor in surveying the county road from Glencoe to Hutchinson. Lewis Harrington, County Surveyor."

Among expense accounts under this date we find $25.00 due Richmond Armstrong for "5 days' work with team at $5.00"; to James Phillips, "to 5 days' work at $2.50, $12.50"; and to Harrington, "to 4 meals and lodging, $1.40."

Block 34 in Glencoe was selected as the site of the public buildings of McLeod county.

September 21, 1857. Present, Sheriff Snyder and Commissioners James Phillips and R. E. Grimshaw. Judges of election were appointed for the different precincts, and county orders issued, John McLeod being the chief beneficiary.

October 5, 1857, with the sheriff and the same commissioners present. Reports of road commissioners were accepted and surveys ordered for the roads to Carver county line, to Buffalo creek bridge and to Crow river. A petition was read asking for a road "from Hutchinson to Cedar City"; also one for a road "commencing near Getchell's on the new Hutchinson road, running on the south of Crow river, to run on or near the center of sections 21, 22, 23, and 24, from thence to the county line"; also another for a road from Hutchinson to the county line in the direction of Henderson.

November 16, 1857. Present, C. L. Snyder, sheriff; James Phillips (chairman) and R. E. Grimshaw, commissioners; absent, Lewis Harrington. A petition was allowed asking for a road to be laid out "commencing at the office of the register of deeds, Glencoe, running from thence on the most direct and practicable route to James Chandler's grove, then intersecting the road leading from Hutchinson to the county line in the direction of Henderson."

December 14, 1857. Present, Sheriff C. L. Snyder and Commissioners James Phillips and R. E. Grimshaw. Gitchell's petition for election precinct granted by the board, and officers were appointed.

January 4, 1858. Present, C. L. Snyder with Commissioners R. E. Grimshaw, Lewis Harrington and J. V. McKean. A road petition was presented asking for a road to commence at the town site of Hutchinson near Messrs. Chesleys, and running along the north side of Hassan river, crossing said river at the east end of Nuttle & Wilson's grove, thence to connect with the county road between Glencoe and Hutchinson. A petition for a school district was presented "to be laid out and established, commencing at the northeast corner of section 8, running two miles west, thence north one-half mile, thence west two miles, south four miles and a half to the place of beginning.

Another school district was petitioned for, the signers being: Marshall Getchell, E. C. Smith, Elisha Nash, William Getchell, James Nuttle, William Wilson, James Marvin, Thomas James, John Walker, P. H. Gitchell, H. A. Hopper, W. B. Wilson, and several others. This called for a district to be laid out commencing at the southeast corner of section 5, running north two and one-half miles, west two miles, then north one-half mile, then west three miles, south three miles and one-half, east three miles, south half a mile, east two miles. Petition for Glencoe and Hutchinson road granted, with the understanding that the county be at no expense. Road viewers appointed. School fund apportioned by the board to the several districts in the county. V. P. Kennedy and Bradbury Richardson appointed assessors.

February 15-16, 1858. Commissioners present R. E. Grimshaw, J. V. McKean and Lewis Harrington. Geo. E. Chesley was appointed county treasurer; W. W. Pendergast, John McLeod and John Pollock assessors; $500 amount to be specified in assessors' bond. No. 1 district, Glencoe assessor, specified as follows: townships 115, 116 and 117 of ranges 27 and 28;

No. 2 district, Hutchinson assessor, specified as follows: townships 116 and 117 of ranges 29 and 30; No. 3 district, Lake Addie assessor, specified as townships 114 and 115 of ranges 29 and 30. Henry Little, John H. Barker and William J. White were appointed supervisors of roads. A resolution was passed to the effect that all persons cutting timber on school sections from this time shall be dealt with according to law. D. H. Pollock was appointed judge of probate court.

March 1, 1858. C. L. Snyder, sheriff, being in attendance. Commissioners present, R. E. Grimshaw, Lewis Harrington and J. V. McKean. J. H. McClelland was appointed clerk pro tem. The commissioners proceeded to declare the office of register of deeds vacant on account of some doubts having been expressed with regard to the validity of said office. These doubts seem to have been promptly settled, however, as it is immediately thereafter recorded that "William S. Chapman was appointed register of deeds."

The commissioners authorized the clerk of board to send a petition to the representative to have a bill passed "legalizing all official acts of the officers of this county."

April 5, 1858. Sheriff C. L. Snyder and Commissioners R. E. Grimshaw, J. V. McKean and Lewis Harrington present.

Town 115, range 27, was named Helen, election to be held at Armstrong's.

Town 115, range 28, was named Glencoe, election to be held at Jacob's store.

Town 115, ranges 29 and 30, and town 114, ranges 29 and 30, was named Penn, election to be held at Grimshaw's.

Town 116, range 27, was named Bergen, election to be held at Lester's.

Town 116, range 28, was named Rich Valley, election to be held at Jenkinson's house.

Town 116, range 29, was named Hassan, changed to Lee.

Town 116, range 30 (now Lynn township), was attached to Hassan.

Town 117, range 27, was named Winsted.

Town 117, range 28, was named Fremont, which name was changed to Hale.

Town 117, range 29, was named Hutchinson, with election at usual place.

Town 117, range 30, was named Acoma election to be held at V. P. Kennedy's.

The clerk was instructed to adopt the name proposed by a majority of voters in each township. The judges of election

appointed in the several precincts were: Winsted, Lorenzo Coleman, Leonard W. Love and Baptist Connover; Glencoe, John McLeod, G. K. Gilbert and A. M. Close; Lake Addie, John Pollock, William White and David Pollock; Hutchinson, J. H. Chubb, Thomas Chesley and E. W. Stocking; Cedar City, Isaac W. Hook, J. R. Broadwell and W. S. Sherman; Koniska, James B. Hunt, A. S. Nobles and C. E. Jenkinson. The clerk was instructed to procure a list of taxable lands from Forest City land office as soon as practicable.

In 1858, Minnesota being provided with a state constitution, there began an era which in this state continued but a short time, that of county government by a board of supervisors consisting of the chairman of the different townships and a representative from each ward of the incorporated settlements. This system lasted only until 1860, when the state returned to the commission system.

September 14, 1858, accordingly, we find the members of the county board are denominated as supervisors, and four members, in addition to the sheriff, are recorded as having been present namely: Geo. W. Taylor, L. Gillick, L. Harrington and Benjamin G. Lee. The board proceeded to examine and equalize the taxation of the county. It was voted that the towns named Winsted, Fremont and Acoma (being unorganized) be attached to Hutchinson; also that Bergen (being unorganized) be attached to Rich Valley and that the assessors of Hutchinson and Rich Valley proceed to assess the townships so attached. Some minor business was then transacted after which the court adjourned.

November 10, 1858. The supervisors met pursuant to adjournment. Present C. L. Snyder, sheriff; Supervisors Geo. W. Taylor, J. B. Mills and L. Gillick. Little was done at this meeting but as there was considerable business on hand requiring a full board, they adjourned to meet November 16, 1858.

November 16, 1858. The supervisors present were Geo. W. Taylor, J. B. Mills, B. G. Lee and L. Gillick. Jeremiah Nobles also presented credentials from the town of Penn, having been appointed to fill a vacancy caused by removal. A B. White qualified before the board as county auditor-elect and gave the requisite bond. A delinquent tax report was presented and laid over until the January meeting.

Some accounts were examined and audited. In accordance with a communication from the state auditor requiring that the names of the towns of "Hassan" and "Fremont" be changed. "Hassan" was named "Lee," and "Fremont" was named Sumner.

January 3, 1859. The supervisors present were: G. W. Taylor, Lewis Harrington, Jeremiah Nobles and B. G. Lee. A. B. White was sworn into office, W. W. Rossman took the oath of office as sheriff elect for McLeod county, and after some minor business the board adjourned.

January 4, 1859. The same supervisors present as at previous meeting. Some new school districts were established on petition. Grand and petit jurors were selected and sheriff's and treasurer's accounts examined and approved. The balance in the hands of the treasurer was $63.77. The treasurer's office was declared vacant, Thomas B. Chesley was appointed and gave bond. After two adjournments this day, the same commissioners met again in the evening with the addition of Lawrence Gillick, of Helen town. The office of judge of probate was declared vacant and B. G. Lee was appointed. The board instructed the clerk to notify the clerk of the district court that there was no necessity of holding a term of court in this county in February, 1859.

The board then passed the following resolution, which they will hereafter strictly observe: "Resolved, that all bills presented to the board shall be certified to as being correct, and that they have received no part of them, before a justice of the peace."

February 21, 1859. Present: G. W. Taylor (chairman), Glencoe; Lewis Harrington, Hutchinson; B. G. Lee, Lee; Lawrence Gillick, Helen; H. H. Hand, Rich Valley; Jeremiah Nobles, Penn. Mr. Taylor being called away, B. G. Lee was chosen chairman pro tem. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted, with the exception of the last resolution, which was changed to read as follows: "Resolved; that all persons presenting bills to the board should make oath to the following: (1st) that the work had been performed; (2d) that no part of the pay for the same had been received."

School district No. 5 was established on petition. John Lester of the town of Bergen made oath that the said town was not organized and the following officers were appointed: John Lester, chairman board of supervisors; F. E. Ford and Stephen Pool, supervisors; Norman Fowler, town clerk; Lewis Lester and John Draper, justices of the peace. Mr. Lester qualified as chairman and took his seat on the county board.

February 22, 1859. All supervisors present except Lawrence Gillick. After examining a road report one apportion-

ment of accumulated school money was then made—to Hutchinson district, No. 2, $78.30; to Glencoe district, No. 1, $107.66. Mr. Appleton presented a bill of damages for running a county road through his farm. The board decided they had no jurisdiction. Moved and carried that all state road bills for locating said (road) from Glencoe to the county line be rejected. Clerk ordered to write to the commissioners giving an explanation why said bills were not allowed. The clerk was ordered to write to the state auditor for seals for county officers. Also to write to the attorney general inquiring whether the "Register" should deliver delinquent tax-list of 1857 to the treasurer. It was resolved that "the different officers of the county who require seals, if they will advance the money for the said seals, they shall be allowed 15 per cent. per annum on the same and that they shall be paid out of the first money that comes into the hands of the county treasurer belonging after paying Wm. S. Chapman $150.00."

After two meetings in May, 1859, at which no business was transacted on account of lack of quorum, the board met June 3, 1859. Present: Claybourn Chandler, of Helen; F. B. Dean, Glencoe; John Lester, Bergen; A. S. Nobles, Rich Valley; Jer. Nobles, Penn; B. G. Lee, Lee; L. Coleman, of Winsted. It was moved and carried that an apportionment be made to build a bridge across Buffalo creek on the county road, six miles below Glencoe, $130.00 to be appropriated for this purpose, and the bridge to be built according to a plan proposed by John Lester, the contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Messrs. Chandler, Lester and Jeremiah Nobles were chosen as a committee on this matter. A motion that there be an appropriation made to build a bridge across Crow river at Koniska was lost. On motion of John Lester a new school district was formed and the board adjourned.

September 13, 1859. At this meeting the supervisors examined the assessment rolls and equalized the valuation of all unimproved lands. The Glencoe and Helen lists remained unaltered. Rich Valley land was valued per acre at $2.30; the same valuation was made for Lee, Penn, Hutchinson and Bergen, and Winsted at $2.00. A school district was formed in the town of Rich Valley. The clerk was instructed to issue orders to pay the constuctors of Buffalo creek bridge. A petition from the landlord of the Pioneer House to sell wines and liquors for medicinal purposes was then put to a vote and lost, the vote being a tie.

September 14, 1859. The board decided that the state

school and county tax in the assessments made this year should be one per cent. on all personal and real property in the county. The school fund in the hands of the treasurer was then apportioned; district No. 1 receiving $88.79; No. 2, $65.70; No. 4, $26.63; and No. 6, $23.08. Districts Nos. 3 and 5 had presented no enumeration of scholars and therefore received no apportionment. Certain amounts were attached to the tax rolls of the several towns to pay town charges. An appropriation was granted to aid in the construction of a bridge over Crow river at Koniska, certain illegal taxes were cancelled, and just and legal claims allowed.

January 2, 1860. Present: C. Chandler, J. Lester, L. Harrington, B. G. Lee, F. B. Dean, J. Nobles; Geo. Harris, clerk pro tem. A petition and affidavit from the citizens of the town of Hale was presented requesting the board to organize the said town by appointing officers, and the following were appointed: W. Clyde, William Hall and John Connelly, supervisors; David Young and John Connelly, justices of the peace; David Young, overseer of the poor; William Clark, overseer of highways; S. Denise and A. Laughlin, M. Reveau and Marion Laughlin, pound masters. It was moved by Mr. Harrington and carried, that the clerk ascertain immediately the amount due from the county to the school fund and issue script to the several districts according to the apportionment of the same. An addition was made to school district No. 1. F. B. Dean was appointed a committee to find a suitable office for the register of deeds "at a less rent than has been paid." Board adjourned.

January 3, 1860. Mr. Lee moved that an appropriation be made for road improvements, including $50.00 for "building a good substantial bridge across Crow river at Hutchinson," and $120.00 to be applied in building a bridge across Beaver dam and in bridging a slough near the house of Adolph Creyler in the town of Winsted. Mr. Dean reported that an office for the register of deeds, with a safe for county purposes, could be rented of Mr. Graham for $30.00 cash or $40.00 in county orders, for one year, whereby it would seem that county orders were at a discount of 25 per cent. On motion of Mr. Harrington a remonstrance was addressed to the legislature against "the formation of any new county which shall include any portion of McLeod county, and we would respectfully petition your honorable body that towns 114, 115, 116 and 117 of range 31 be attached to McLeod county" (passed). F. B. Dean presented the following resolution: "Resolved; that we desire the legislature to attach to this

county towns 114 of ranges 27 and 28, now included in Sibley county. Resolved; that we desire the legislature to attach to this county one tier of towns on the east line of this county belonging now in Carver county." Some bills were allowed and a grant of $100.00 made to the town of Bergen to be laid out on roads. The board authorized Geo. Harris to compute the amount due the school fund from the bonds bid in by the county for taxes, and said computation given to the auditor, an order to be issued by him to the several school districts according to their apportionment.

February 1, 1860. P. W. Savage (treasurer elect) presented his bond of $6,000, which was accepted, and took his oath of office. February 2d, among other business it was resolved that F. B. Dean be allowed $2 per month for rent of the lower room of his store to be used as a jail; also that C. Chandler and F. B. Dean be a committee to procure board for M. Coombs, (a prisoner now in the sheriff's hands), at as low a rate as possible. J. Lester, A. S. Nobles and L. Coleman were chosen a committee to examine and accept Koniska bridge.

June 4, 1860. The county board met pursuant to law. Present: A. J. Snyder, B. G. Lee and Amaziah Langley, also A. B. White, county auditor. The board organized by choosing B. G. Lee, chairman, and proceeded to divide the county into three commissioners' districts, as follows: The towns of Helen, Bergen and Winsted to constitute district No. 1. The towns of Glencoe, Rich Valley and Hale to constitute district No. 2. The towns of Penn, Lee, Hutchinson and Acoma to constitute district No. 3. After allowing a few bills the board adjourned. September 4, 1860, the board decided to levy a tax for county expenses the current year of three mills on the dollar valuation; also a tax to apply on the floating debt of the county of two mills on the dollar valuation. September 5, school fund apportioned according to the number of scholars in each district. District No. 1 showed 74 scholars; district No. 2, 42; district No. 3, 16; district No. 4, 16; district No. 6, 11. No returns from districts 5, 7 and 8. The amounts due were: district No. 1, $97.32; No. 2, $55.23; No. 3 and No. 4, $21.04 each; and No. 6, $14.46. Total $209.09.

Some accounts were then audited and allowed, but no orders granted, the treasurer stating that no funds were then in the treasury. The salary of county auditor for 1860 was fixed at $350. It was voted on motion of A. J. Snyder "that on all taxes for 1857 and 1858 now belonging to McLeod county shall be paid prior to January 1, 1861, no interest shall be charged.

January 3, 1861. The board met and authorized the register of deeds, treasurer and clerk of the district court to purchase all books necessary in their respective offices, using county orders at 50 cents on a dollar, by which it would seem the county's credit had still further deteriorated. The board then rented a room of J. W. Bates for the register of deeds and other county officers. The county officers that qualified while board was in session were: Eli W. Stocking, register of deeds; J. R. Armstrong, sheriff; Henry Elliott, county attorney.

September 2, 1861. Board called to order by the chairman, B. G. Lee. Present: B. G. Lee, F. W. Getchell and L. Coleman. The board proceeded to equalize the assessment rolls. The town of Glencoe was assessed at $2.50 per acre for unimproved lands; Bergen, $1.88; Penn, $2.00; Rich Valley, $2.00; Helen, $2.00; Winsted, $1.50; Hutchinson, $2.00; Hale, $1.50; Lee, $2.00. Among the bills allowed at this session we find one of $180.00 of the Glencoe Register, for printing tax advertisements for 1860. Lorenzo Coleman was appointed committee to request the treasurer to meet the board and settle, which the latter declined to do. A resolution in favor of issuing county bonds was passed; a county tax voted of three mills on the dollar, also two mills for the purpose of paying interest on county bonds.

September 3, 1861. Resolved that the county auditor be instructed to procure blanks for bonds for the redemption of county orders according to the law passed at the last session of the legislature. The said bonds to draw interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, to be paid semi-annually.

The treasurer settled with the board September 26, and the next meeting recorded is on January 7, 1862. Commissioners present: B. F. Buck, Lorenzo Coleman and Benjamin G. Lee. Mr. Lee being elected chairman for the next year. Jurors selected and a number of bills presented and allowed in part. Below we find the entry "whole amount of orders issued since March 4, 1861, to January 8, 1862, $869.60."

March 3, 1862. There seems at this time to have been some misunderstanding between the board and the county treasurer in regard to his accounts, the details of which are obscure and unnecessary to go into. We find from bills presented and allowed March 4, 1862, that the auditor's salary for four months (November 4, 1861 to March 4, 1862) was $116.67.

June 27, 1862. Present: B. G. Lee, B. F. Buck and L. Coleman. A petition for a school district in the town of Hale was accepted, also one for the town of Glendale and the bounds

specified. L. Harrington and L. Coleman were appointed appraisers of school lands.

August 4, 1862. The commissioners were called together by petition "for the purpose of granting a bounty to those that volunteered for the United States service." The board voted to defer the matter till the regular meeting. On a petition presented by A. Giltner town 114, range 29 was made a school district (Dist. No. 7), and a new school district was formed from the Hutchinson district, also on petition.

October 16, 1862. Ed White was duly appointed and qualified to his seat on the board, which consisted of B. G. Lee, L. Coleman and E. White. Motion was made and carried that unimproved lands shall be assessed at $2.50 for 160 acres, and improved in proportion. Voted to levy a tax of 5 mills on the dollar for county tax. School examiners were appointed as follows: district No. 1, Henry Hill; district No. 2, F. B. Dean; district No. 3, Lewis Harrington. A school district in Bergen was established comprising sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. This district conflicting in part with another, a subsequent readjustment was made.

The militia districts were then established as follows: towns of Winsted, Hale, Hutchinson, Acoma, Glendale and the north half of Rich Valley to constitute district No. 1, and district No. 2 to contain the towns of Bergen, Helen, Glencoe, the south half of Rich Valley and the town of Penn. Henry Hill not being a resident of the first commissioner's district, L. Coleman was appointed school examiner. On motion by Mr. White a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was levied for the purchase of blanks.

November 10, 1862. The treasurer's settlement sheet was examined and accepted. He also presented vouchers from the state treasurer, one dated March 13, 1862: On account of state tax of 1857, $1.96; 1858, $61.75; 1860, $316.69; 1861, $99.60; state interest 1861, $59.61; total $539.71; and one dated August 1, 1862: On account of the U. S. war tax, $120 for which the county auditor receipted.

January 1, 1863. The county commissioners met and held meeting Edward White of district No. 2 and David Little, of district No. 1, being duly elected and qualified, took their seats. A proposition from F. B. Dean "to furnish his office for the county with wood fitted for the stove for one year for fifty dollars in county orders" was accepted. January 6 Ed White was elected chairman for the term. A number of bills were then presented from which we learn that the commissioners at this period received $1.50 per day for attendance on the board, L. Coleman presenting a bill of $3.60 for "160 miles travel going to and returning from the county board," which was at the rate of six cents a mile. Henry Elliott presented bill of $4.25, his yearly salary as county attorney being $50.00. A desk for the judge of probate cost $10.50. The clerk of court's desk seems to have been subject to hard usage as it cost $5.00 for repairs.

April 5, 1863. Present, E. White and L. G. Simons. The office of sheriff was declared vacant. J. W Bates, of Glencoe, was duly appointed to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term.

June 18, 1863. Present, Ed White and L. G. Simons. A. J. Snyder appointed clerk pro tem.

Resolved that the county auditor put up notices in the military districts notifying the residents to hold an election for the purpose of electing company officers on Wednesday, July 8, in Hutchinson, Glencoe and Bergen in said districts. The county is hereby divided into military districts as follows: District No. 1 to contain the towns of Acoma, Hutchinson, Glendale and Hale. District No. 2 shall contain the towns of Winsted and Bergen. District No. 3 to contain the towns of Penn, Glencoe, Rich Valley and Helen. July 13, 1863, Mathew Lynch was appointed assessor for the town of Rich Valley; Thomas Hart for the town of Hale.

September 1, 1863. Present, Edward White and L. G. Simons. Voted to raise a tax for county purposes the ensuing year of five mills on the dollar valuation; and one-half mill special tax for books, blanks, and incidentals. Resolved that in the opinion of the county commissioners it is necessary for the county to build county buildings, and that the same be submitted to the people at the coming election. The sum of money coming from the state treasurer to this county was appropriated towards building a bridge across Buffalo creek; $28.46 was reported to be the sum accredited to the county and that was to be added to the sum in the hands of the supervisors of the town of Glencoe for the above purpose. F. B. Dean and A. J. Snyder were appointed a committee to contract for and superintend the building of the same. Among the bills allowed we find several, totaling $240.60, allowed the Glencoe Register for publication of tax sales of land, land sales and descriptions; and a bill of $15 from Henry Hill for three months salary as county attorney.

January 20, 1864. The bonds of J. W. Bates as sheriff, and G. K. Gilbert as treasurer, were presented and approved. Resolved that F. B. Dean notify all those selling liquor of any kind, or ale or beer, to appear before the county commissioners the first Monday in March, 1864, at the county auditor's office and take out a license for selling the same. Voted assistance to the towns of Hale and Winsted for building and repairing the Hutchinson and Minneapolis road, the sum of $150.00, provided the towns each raise and expend the sum of $50.00 on said road, the whole to be laid out and extended in the towns of Hale and Winsted. B. G. Lee was appointed as committee to lay out and superintend the work.

March 7, 1864. After the usual examination of bills Amaziah Langley was appointed committee to sell the grass on the school lands in the town of Rich Valley, and Newton Little in the town of Helen. March 8, appropriations for road repairing.

September 6, 1864. Present, E. White (chairman) and B. G. Lee. The auditor was ordered to assess all the unimproved lands in the county at $1.87½ per acre, with no allowance for short claims or fractions when they come near the amount of a government division. On a petition from Rich Valley school district No. 6 was established, viz: taking the southwest quarter of township 116, range 28; petition signed by A. Langley, W. B. Gipson, J. Short, S. Gipson, R. Vannert, John Abbott, J. Thompson, Mathew Lynch. School district No. 8 was also formed, to contain sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18. Signers: E. Nash, J. H. Getchell, Wm. Getchell, C. Zierkee, T. Belhofer. School district No. 4, on a petition from Penn township, was adopted—to contain the east half of township 115, range 29. Signed by John Walker, Henry Sankin and P. M. Weaver, and Samuel Nobles.

September 7, 1864. The rate of taxation adopted for 1864 was as follows: For county revenue, five mills; for poor, two mills in cash; for incidental stationery, etc., one mill in cash; for interest on county orders, one mill in cash.

January 3, 1865. Present: Commissioners B. G. Lee and F. E. Ford, and county auditor. F. E. Ford, was elected chairman for the ensuing year. Bills were allowed and paid a number of citizens as petit jurors and mileage. Oliver Pierce, constable, collected $2.50 "for arresting Edward Setz on a charge of stealing lambs." A number of other bills were examined and allowed and the constantly increasing amount of such business before the board shows that the county was growing rapidly in population and general development. January 4, 1865, we find the name of Timothy Hinman as that of one of the commissioners in addition to F. E. Ford and B. G. Lee. A. J. Snyder gave bond as register of deeds, Sylvanus Duncan as sheriff, A. Langley as coroner, and L. Harrington as county surveyor. On petition several new school districts were formed, and district No. 1, Glencoe, enlarged. The signers to this last were F. B. Dean, G. K. Gilbert, Nicholas Clinton, Henry Anderson, Newton C. Little and A. J. Snyder. A petition for a road from Glencoe to Winsted signed by 24 citizens, was adopted and Christian Johnson, Ole Delvin and Henry Otto appointed commissioners to locate the road.

March 7, 1865. Board called to order by auditor. Present: F. E. Ford, Benj. G. Lee and Timothy Hinman. It was resolved "that the chairman of the board (Mr. Ford) notify Mr. Marcley, C. Wiedewitsch and Charles Durfee that they appear before him and pay the sum of $50.00 each as a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors in the county for the term of one year; also to give bond with two or more sureties * * * * in the penal sum of $500, conditioned in all cases that the person or persons so licensed will not sell or otherwise dispose of spirituous intoxicating liquors, or malt liquors, at any place other than the building or town for which said person or persons may have been licensed, nor on the Sabbath; and that he or they will keep a quiet and orderly house and not permit gambling with cards or any other device for money, or the representation of money, in the house or place of business of such person or persons." A list of grand and petit jurors was then selected for the ensuing year. March 8, 1865. Peter W. Savage was appointed judge of probate in place of Daniel Pettijohn (gone to the war). To give the readers of this volume some idea of the prices of various commodities at the close of the war period (1865) we copy from the commissioners' records the following bills, which were allowed:

To B. G. Lee: For money paid C. R. Mims, Jr., as per bill; Wm. Sankin; $21.65; 3 yd. Linsy at 80 cts., 1 do. muslin, 50 cts.; $2.90; 1 spool thread, 15 cts.; P. Fallon for wood, $5.00; 112 lbs. flour at 4½ cts., $5.04; 4 lbs. candles at 25 cts., $1.00; 220 lbs. beef at 6 cts., $13.20; 112 lbs. flour at 4½ cts., $5.04; P. Fallon for wood, $4.00; 50 lbs. flour at 4½ cts. per lb., $2.25; 20 lbs. salt at 4 cts. 80 cts. Order given on county poor fund No. 2, amt., $84.65. From the bills presented we find that the commissioners were now allowed $3.00 per day for services on the county board.

April 4, 1865. Henry Hill was appointed county attorney.

Among the bills presented September 5 we find several for the relief of poor families. The county auditor's salary for the year commencing March 1, 1865, was fixed at $600 per year. It was resolved that the county treasurer convert the poor fund collected and on hand at the October settlement into seven and three-tenths interest bearing treasury notes of the United States and hold them subject to the order of the board of county commissioners. School district (No. 14) petition presented and adopted as follows: Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, township 117, range 29. School district (No. 15) petition presented and adopted as follows: Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, township 117, range 30. School district (No. 18) petition presented and adopted. (Subsequently reorganized.)

January 2, 1866. Meeting called to order by county auditor. Present: Wilbur T. Higgins, A. M. Young and Timothy Hinman. Voted that Timothy Hinman should be chairman for the ensuing year. G. K. Gilbert's bond for treasurer and Henry Hill's bond for county attorney were presented and approved. Among the bills presented and allowed were several for carrying election returns, from different townships based on a rate of 10 cents a mile. A school district, denominated No. 19, was formed of sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, township 116, range 27.

Petition was presented from the inhabitants of township 117, range 30, for a township organization, which was granted and the township designated by the name of Acoma. Several school districts were formed about this time, which, owing to subsequent readjustments, are marked "Void" on the records. Rented the offices of F. B. Dean and G. K. Gilbert for one year from the first of January, 1866, they to be furnished with wood fitted for the stove, at $60 per year.

January 3, 1866. Full board present. Appropriated $50 to be laid out in cutting out the road leading from Bergen to Glencoe; A. M. Young, committee to accept the work; $80 on the road leading from Faxon to Glencoe, A. H. Reed, committee; $50 to be laid out on the Hutchinson and Watertown road, W. T. Higgins, committee. From a bill presented to the board March 24 by W. F. Higgins and charged to the poor funds, it appears that flour at this time was worth 2½ cents per pound and pork 12½ cents.

March 24, 1866. Petition for the organization of township 117, range 30, was presented again for the approval of the board for the reason that the notice of election was not posted

in season the first time it was presented. March 26. Solomon Pendergast, of Hutchinson, and L. G. Simons, of Helen, were appointed appraisers of school lands. L. G. Simons was appointed county surveyor to fill vacancy. Some new school districts were organized on petition, one or two of which were afterwards reorganized, and an addition was made to school district No. 1. A committee was appointed to investigate the robbery of the county safe and report on the facts. G. K. Gilbert was instructed to repair the safe by putting on a new lock with such other repairs as he might think necessary. There seems to have been much confusion at times in the formation of school districts, as we frequently find records of such districts being laid out on petition and subsequently endorsed "Void," or "Reorganized," or "Conflicts with No.——."

May 31, 1866. Present: Timothy Hinman, and A. M. Young. Sylvanus Duncan, sheriff elect, handed in his resignation and Charles W. Applin was duly appointed to fill the vacancy.

September 4, 1866. Present: T. Hinman, T. Higgins and A. M. Young. Voted that the unimproved land throughout the county should be assessed at $2.00 an acre, or $320.00 per claim (of 160 acres) and no deduction shall be made unless it runs 20 acres over or under the designated area. The above is only intended to apply to prairie land. Voted a tax of seven mills on the dollar for county revenue for the year 1866; one mill in cash for the payment of the county bonds; one mill in cash for a poor tax. A petition was presented and adopted for the organization of township 116, range 30, which was named "Lynn." A petition for the organization of township 115, range 30, was presented and adopted and the township named "Collins." From certain bills presented about this time we derive the following information as to prices: Flour (per pound) 2½ cents; salt, 3 cents; pork, 12½ cents; one-half ton of hay, $2.50; three yards of sheeting, $1.20; soap 10 cents a pound; matches 10 to 15 cents a box.

January 1, 1867. Commissioners present: W. T. Higgins, A. M. Young; absent, L. G. Simons. L. G. Simons elected chairman of the board for the coming year. The cost of a liquor license was placed at $100. Lewis King presented bill for locating state road from Hutchinson to Kingston, and David Alway for locating state road from Watertown to Preston, $3.00 a day being charged for services as road commissioners. Lewis Harrington presented a bill of $50.00 for 10 days surveying and mapping. The salary of F. B. Dean as county auditor was $800 per year. F. H. Wightman presented bond

as sheriff. A. J. Snyder's bond for register of deeds and clerk of district court was presented and approved, as was also Henry Hill's bond for county attorney.

January 29, 1867. Remonstrance on organization of school district comprising the whole of township 115, range 30, and numbered 31. Approved as follows: We, the undersigned, legal voters, residing in said district, do hereby remonstrate against the organization of the district embracing township 115, range 30. Dated at Collins, November 6, 1866. E. D. Hewitt, Thomas Harkness, Benson Griswold, Joseph Farrar, John E. Cimi, J. S. McCarty, Ransom T. Young, Mahlon Eckert, John B. Grover, A. J. Jones, Josiah Hatten, William N. McCarty, G. C. Canfield, L. F. Canfield, John Dunn, Simon Padden, Byron T. Champlin.

School district No. 32 was organized on petition dated at Penn, January 2, 1867; also school district No. 33 on petition of certain voters in Collins township, this district being somewhat differently bounded than that which was the subject of the remonstrance above referred to. District No. 34 was organized on petition from citizens of Winsted. Signers: Liby May, John H. Griswold, John A. Griswold, O. D. Soers, Barker Greenwood, Greenwood Nuttall, Ernest Miller, William Blackketter, Isaac May, James Rand, F. L. H. Gilman and others. District No. 35 was organized on petition from voters of Bergen, viz: John Sommerville, Harold Oleson, Simeon Buck, John N. Kelley, Will Forsberg, Levi Lamphear, Michael Holway, William Buck, Reuben Lamphear and John Bourke.

School district No. 36 was also organized at this meeting, the petition, dated at Collins, being signed by S. Padden, Mahlon Eckert, Joseph I. Farrar, John B. Grover, Benj. R. Baker, A. J. Jones, John E. Kuni. Ordered to relocate the road from Glencoe to the county line on the Glencoe and Faxon road; L. G. Simons, A. H. Reed and Newton Little were appointed commissioners for same. A petition was adopted to lay out a road from near the middle of the west line of section 24, township 117, range 27, to the town site of Winsted, on said Winsted lake in section 2 in said township, as near direct as practicable, it being a continuation of the Glencoe and Winsted county road. Among the bills presented was one "for use of school house for holding court five days, $7.50"; also one from Mt. Hope Lodge No. 42 for use of lodge room for grand jury five days, $7.50.

January 31, 1867. A. H. Reed, W. W. Pendergast and R. B. Young were appointed a committee on immigration and

they were requested to write and circulate documents describing McLeod county and its advantages to immigrants and to charge the expense of the same to the county.

March 4, 1867. J. H. McClelland's bond as county auditor approved and salary fixed at $800 for the current year, payable monthly. From bills presented at this date we find that sugar was high-priced, 3½ pounds costing 50 cents; coffee (supplied to the poor) was 35 cents a pound and butter 25 cents; "one pair of boy's shoes" is charged at $2.25; one pair of Misses', $1.75; sheeting 28 cents per yard; ginghams, 35 cents.

April 4, 1867. School district No. 37 was organized. The following report was received from the committee on immigration:

"To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners of McLeod County. Your committee appointed to procure and distribute immigration documents have the honor to report, viz: that at a meeting of the committee held at Hutchinson it was decided upon to procure herewith pamphlets and insert the supplement marked 'A' in pamphlet herewith submitted. Five hundred of herewith pamphlets have been procured and in addition we have obtained from the secretary of the state one hundred of the 'Emigration Prize Essays,' all of which have been sent to the address of persons residing in different states, but mostly to New York and the New England states. It has been necessary to advance money in procuring pamphlets, printing, postage stamps, etc., and we respectfully ask that you make the necessary appropriation to meet the bill of expense herewith presented marked 'B.' This bill amounted to $71.95. Glencoe, April 5, 1867. Respectfully submitted, A. H. Reid, for committee."

On this date (April 5, 1867) a resolution was adopted appropriating $200 for the purpose of building a county jail. F. B. Dean was appointed a committee to advertise and receive proposals for the same, the jail to be completed by September, 1867.

At a special meeting held May 24, 1867, a petition was presented by the town board of Hale for relief, and it was voted to "appropriate $100 of the county revenue fund and $100 of the county poor fund for the relief of those that are destitute of provision in the county." A committee was appointed to distribute the funds and it was ordered that they take the note of those who receive aid payable in six months with interest at seven per cent. per annum and 12 per cent. after maturity.

September 4, 1867. Present L. G. Simons, A. M. Young and W. T. Higgins. It was resolved that the commissioners appropriate the sum of $450 out of the bridge tax of 1867 for the purpose of helping the town of Helen build a bridge across Buffalo creek on the Glencoe and Carver road, the town of Helen to raise and appropriate the sum of $150 for the bridge. The following taxes were levied for the year 1867: For bridge tax, two mills on the dollar valuation; for interest on county orders, one mill on the dollar valuation; for county revenue 1867, seven mills on the dollar valuation; for payment of old outstanding orders, three mills on the dollar valuation; for poor tax, three mills on the dollar valuation.

The following resolution was adopted: Whereas, the legislature of the state of Minnesota at their annual session for the year 1864, having in view the election and improvement of our common school system of local or county superintendency of schools, in accordance with such authority be it therefore ordered that the board of county commissioners for the county of McLeod do hereby adopt in lieu of section 28 of the common school law the act of the legislature of Minnesota entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for a general system of common schools, the officers thereof and their respective duties and powers. Approved March 3, 1864. And in accordance with said act Liberty Hall, Glencoe, is hereby appointed a superintendent of schools for the county of McLeod, to hold his office until the first day of January, A. D. 1869, or until his successor is elected and qualified." Henry Hill handed in his resignation as county attorney and James C. Edson was appointed to fill the remainder of the term at a salary of $300 per year. It was ordered that all money collected for the payment of county bonds, except $298, be and is hereby appropriated to the county poor fund. Some new school districts were created and some changes in boundaries of one or two others. Two bridge appropriations of $50 and $40 were made to be used in the towns of Bergen and Collins respectively and it was "resolved" to pay the town of Rich Valley $300 out of the bridge fund "when the town builds a good and substantial bridge across Crow river at Koniska." F. H. Wightman (sheriff) was granted an auctioneer's license on payment of $5.00 for same and presenting the proper papers.

November 20, 1867. On favorable report of committee the petition for laying out the state road from Glencoe to Hutchinson, by the prairie route, was granted and a survey ordered.

It was resolved that the chairman of the board and the county auditor issue license to all who pay the required amount and file the proper bond for selling liquor. It was "resolved" to issue $1000 in county bonds, payable in three years with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, "said bonds to be sold by the chairman of the board at a sum not less than their face value and the money expended on the Faxon and Hutchinson road in McLeod county." The chairman was also authorized to make a contract with I. F. Crosby to build a jail according to a plan and agreement submitted to the board by the said I. F. Crosby.

The following petition was presented to the board and ordered to be recorded: "The undersigned, legal voters of McLeod county, would respectfully represent to your honorable body the great and growing importance of a road from our county to the nearest station on the Minnesota Valley railroad. The experience of last spring in tramping from Carver through the big woods; the bad and almost impossible state of the roads resulting in turning almost the whole tide of immigration from us, we trust will impress you with the necessity of acting at once. We therefore petition your honorable body to appropriate $1000 to be expended in repairing that part of the Glencoe and Faxon road in McLeod county. We offer the reasons for the appropriation. 1st. This route will be 14 miles shorter to the railroad station. 2d. It will shorten the distance to the river 12 miles. 3d. A tri-weekly mail route is expected to be established from Blakely station to Hutchinson, taking the mail through from St. Paul to Hutchinson in one day." This petition was signed by W. W. Getchell, W. T. Caldwell, Liberty Hall, A. H. Reed, Prentiss Chubb, A. McWright and 45 other well known and prominent citizens.

January 7, 1868. Commissioners present: L. G. Simons, Slocum Wooley, and W. T. Higgins. Mr. Higgins was elected chairman for the ensuing year. A. Langley presented bond as judge of probate and Albert McWright as county treasurer; both examined and approved. Addition made to school district 28. Office of F. B. Dean rented for one year, from June 1, 1868, said office to be furnished with wood for the stove, at $60 per year. L. G. Simons presented a resolution "that the county commissioners of McLeod county fix the license for the sale of spirituous or fermented and malt liquors at $75 for the ensuing year." Motion being called, L. G. Simons and W. T. Higgins voted for it, Slocum Wooley voted against it. Resolution declared adopted.

On petition dated at Penn, January 17, 1868, and presented March 10, 1868, the township of Sumter was organized, its territory being described as township 115, range 29. The petition was signed by thirty legal voters of the territory affected.

The time of completing the jail was extended to May 1, 1868. It was "resolved" that F. B. Dean procure 100 bonds for the county. It was ordered that 10 cents be paid out of the county fund as damage to each land owner on the Glencoe and Hutchinson road; also the same amount to each land owner on the Hutchinson and Chaska road.

One of the items in a bill presented by A. J. Snyder at this time reads: "Subscription to St. Paul Press, $2.25."

September 1, 1868, the average valuation on unimproved land made by the assessors was $2.66 1-7 per acre. School districts were now being constantly created, but on account of the numerous changes and readjustments subsequently made, will not be here recorded. A petition was presented for a highway "commencing at Silver Lake and continuing the Glencoe and Silver Lake county road in a northeasterly direction to the county line." * * * The names of the owners through whose property same might pass were given as: John Justice, F. Wagner, Henry Ulrich, George Stores, Sherman Williams, David Young, Robert Morrison, John Johnson, Felix Rivers, Slocum Wooley, Peter Bashaw, L. D. Halton, Gordon Legg, C. P. Troxel, Thomas H. Comer, the names of others not being known. Notice of this petition was duly posted in the towns of Winsted and Hale. A petition for the alteration of the Auburn and Hutchinson road was also presented, and notice posted, the matter being placed in the hands of Messrs. Higgins and Simons. We find bills presented and allowed from A. G. McRee, for services as justice of the peace; L. G. Simons, road viewing, etc.; F. Belfoy, publishing tax lists, etc.; Peter Comer, visits in different townships for poor; D. J. Pettijohn, as justice of the peace; Slocum Wooley, road viewing; F. B. Dean, stationery, etc.; G. K. Gilbert, justice of the peace; and others.

September 16, 1868. It was resolved to levy taxes as follows for the year 1868: For county revenue and outstanding orders, 7 mills; for county poor, one-half mill; for county special tax, one mill; bridge tax, one mill. The equalization board fixed the values of unimproved real estate in the towns of Glencoe, Bergen, Winsted, Glendale, Hutchinson and Acoma at $3.00 per acre; Helen, Penn, Sumter, Rich Valley and Hale, at $2.50 per acre; Collins and Lynn at $2.25 an acre; town 114, range 30, at $2.00 an acre.

January 5, 1869. Commissioners present: L. G. Simons, Slocum Wooley and Orlando Graham, from districts 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The following bonds were presented and approved: D. W. Johns, county surveyor; Andrew P. Fitch, county attorney; A. J. Snyder, register of deeds; F. B. Dean, county auditor; D. J. Pettijohn, judge of probate; S. W. Hatten, sheriff; G. K. Gilbert, court commissioner.

January 8, 1869. The county attorney's salary was fixed at $300 for the ensuing year. The liquor license was fixed at $25.00. Liberty Hall was appointed school superintendent. Favorable reports were made on the Glencoe and Hutchinson, Glencoe and Silver Lake, Silver Lake and Lake Howard, and Hutchinson and New Auburn roads, and the said roads declared located. The report of L. G. Simons, committee appointed to inspect and settle for the building of the bridge across Buffalo creek, was presented, adopted and placed on file. The salary of school superintendent was fixed at $200 per annum. Five hundred dollars was appropriated to be expended on the Glencoe and Lake Howard road.

The following resolution was presented by L. G. Simons: Resolved, that the county treasurer be and is hereby authorized to exchange an amount not to exceed $500 out of the county poor fund on hand for the same amount of Glencoe town bonds bearing interest at not less than 10 per cent. per annum, payable annually and payable within three years from their date. Provided that the trustees of the Stevens Seminary file a bond with the said treasurer, approved by him, that they will at any time after six months' notice given them in writing redeem said town bond in lawful money. Resolution adopted.

September 7, 1869. The board of equalization reduced the valuation of certain lots in Koniska to $1.00 each; other lots in that village were raised to $5.00 each and one to $100.00. September 8 it was voted that the value of homesteads as returned by the assessors be stricken off excepting the value of the improvements actually put upon such homesteads by the occupants and owners. Liberty Hall was again appointed school superintendent.

September 10 it was voted that the county treasurer and auditor transfer upon the books in their respective offices the sum of $100 belonging to the county interest fund and $500 belonging to the county poor fund to the county revenue fund.

Wooley and Simons voting in favor and Graham against. Some illegally levied special taxes were stricken from the 1868 duplicate, and the money ordered refunded to those who had paid.

January 4, 1870. Meeting called to order by G. K. Gilbert, deputy auditor. Commissioners present: from district No. 1, Magnes Swanson; district No. 2, Slocum Wooley; district No. 3, Orlando Graham. Slocum Wooley elected chairman for ensuing year. Bond of C. R. Mims as county treasurer presented and approved; also bond of N. C. Little as coroner. Liberty Hall was appointed school superintendent for two years from April 1, 1870. The sum of $250 was appropriated upon a road from Hutchinshon to Dassel station on the St. Paul and Pacific R. R. The county attorney's salary for the ensuing year was fixed at $350. March 10, 1870, the salary of the superintendent of schools was fixed at $350 per annum to be paid quarterly. Resolution adopted appropriating the sum of 25 cents out of the county revenue fund to be paid each and every individual "owning land over which a state road has been laid (by virtue of an act of the legislature approved March 6, 1869) from a point on the St. Paul and Pacific railroad in Wright county to Glencoe in McLeod." Resolution adopted. That everybody was not prosperous in McLeod county in the early seventies is shown by the frequent orders for the relief of the poor which are found on the records. Frequent alterations in school districts also occur, with petitions for new ones.

June 10th. It was resolved "that $200 be and hereby is appropriated for rebuilding the bridge near the Hutchinson mill," the supervisor of the town of Hutchinson to erect two new bents, one on each end of the bridge, with abutments, etc. One hundred dollars was also appropriated towards repairing the bridge across Crow river at Koniska.

June 11, 1870. Four liquor licenses were granted and $100 transferred from the county revenue fund to the county poor fund. A petition was presented for the organization of town 114, range 30, the petition being dated March 5th, 1870. The boundaries were designated and the township named Ash Grove. The name was subsequently changed in September to Round Grove. The place of the first town meeting was designated as the residence of William Phillips.

September 10, 1870. Resolved by the board of commissioners of McLeod county that the county be and the same is hereby redistricted into five commissioners' districts as follows: Winsted and Bergen to constitute district No. 1; Helen and Glencoe, district No. 2; Penn, Collins, Lynn and Sumter, district No. 3; Glendale and Rich Valley, district No. 4; Hale, Hutchinson and Acoma, district No. 5. An appropriation of $350 was made for building a bridge across Buffalo creek in the town of Penn, "where the state road running from Glencoe to Fort Ridgely crosses the same; provided the supervisor of the town of Penn shall cause to be built a good and sufficient bridge by piling or by abutment of stone with spans similar to the Glencoe bridge the stringers of said bridge, together with a grade from the abutments to the bank to be at least two feet above high water mark." This work was done, and paid for by two orders of $175 each issued June 9, 1871, and November 26, 1872, respectively. September 27. Petition presented from the citizens of Bergen, Winsted and Glencoe for an appropriation on the road running from Glencoe through Bergen to the town of Winsted Lake in Winsted. The sum of $250 was appropriated on the above roads; $150 to be applied on Piper's bridge in the town of Bergen.

January 3, 1871. Present: Lawrence Gillick, from district No. 2; F. C. Arnold, from district No. 3; William Schultz, from district No. 4, and Charles Klatte, from district No. 5. Lawrence Gillick was elected chairman. On this and the next day bonds were presented and approved as follows: G. K. Gilbert, as county auditor; A. J. Snyder, clerk of district court; Daniel W. Johns, county surveyor; S. W. Hatten, sheriff; and L. W. Lester, register of deeds. The liquor license was continued at $25. Upon motion A. J. Snyder was elected trustee of Stevens Seminary. The salary of county attorney was fixed at $450 a year; that of the county superintendent of schools at $350.

March 14, 1871, it was resolved that the treasurer of the board of trustees of the Stevens Seminary be and is hereby authorized to lease any swamp land in this county appertaining to the Stevens Seminary to any person paying the most for such lease; provided that no portion of said land shall be leased for more than one year. Some bridge and road appropriations were made, one for a bridge across Crow river at St. George. Petitions received for the organization of new school districts and readjustment of old ones. From time to time we find changes made by the board of equalization in the valuation of personal property; also petitions for the change of road locations. January 2, 1872. Present: Ernst Miller (dist. No. 1), F. C. Arnold, William Schultz, Charles R. Klatte. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved,

that in pursuance of a notice transmitted to the county auditor by the state auditor * * * * stating that the name of the town of Glendale in this county conflicts with a town of same name in Scott county, it is ordered that the name of the town of Glendale in this county be and the same hereby is discontinued and the name of "Paris" be and hereby is adopted as the name of said town.

The sheriff about this time, or a little earlier, was empowered to collect liquor licenses and to retain 10 per cent. of the amount collected ($25 for each license) for his services. W. W. Pendergast was elected school superintendent. On motion of Commissioner Shultz the salary of school superintendent was fixed at $300 for the first year. G. K. Gilbert was elected a trustee of Stevens Seminary. C. R. Mims presented his bond as county treasurer. January 4. A. M. Knight presented his bond as court commissioner elect. March 26, 1872. The board proceeded to consider claims for aid from those who had suffered loss or damage of property by fire and storm during the summer and fall of 1871, in accordance with an act passed by legislature approved February 29, 1872. Some 23 persons made statements of losses, and a number of others on March 27-28. Upon evidence presented sums amounting to from $10 to $60 were granted to various applicants. March 30th the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, that the proprietors of the townsite of St. George, McLeod county, be and are hereby required to cause a plat of said townsite to be acknowledged immediately in the registry of deeds in and for McLeod county and further steps will be taken to compel the same. And the auditor is hereby required to serve a copy of this resolution on said proprietors who are known.

Resolved: Whereas the town of Glencoe has pledged the right of way to the Hastings and Dakota Railway Company through the towns of Helen and Glencoe and as a further inducement the citizens of the village of Glencoe have donated a large number of lots in the Glencoe and Franklin townsites in consideration of said railway company building their road through said village.

Resolved: That all taxes, interest and penalty now due and unpaid upon all such lots given or donated to said railway company be abated. Resolved: That all interest and penalty now due and unpaid on lots owned by parties after donating to said railway company one-half of all such lots owned by them be abated.

Resolved: That the county auditor be and hereby is instructed to abate the taxes, interest or penalties upon said town lots in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Miller and adopted:

Resolved: That a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the subject of purchasing a tract of 160 or 320 acres of land for a "poor farm," and to inquire about the price at which said land can be purchased, and report at next session. (We find no minutes of this committee's report.)

In September, 1872 the value placed upon sheep by the board of equalization was $1.50 per head; upon hogs, $2.50 per head.

January 7, 1873. Commissioners present: Ernst Miller, Fred Ruschmeyer (dist. No. 2), J. B. Newcomb (dist. No. 3), William Schultz and C. R. Klatte. January 8th the following persons were elected to county offices and presented their bonds: James C. Edson, county attorney; Mathias Thoeny, county auditor; L. Harrington, county surveyor; D. L. Sivright, sheriff; T. T. Sargent, judge of probate. On motion the salary of county attorney was fixed at $450, and that of school superintendent at $400 per annum for the ensuing year.

January 6, 1874. Commissioners F. Ruschmeyer (dist. No. 2); J. B. Newcomb (dist. No. 3); D. W. Johns (dist. No. 4); William Schultz (dist. No. 5). C. R. Mims presented his bond as treasurer elect. W. W. Pendergast was appointed county superintendent "for two years from the first day of April next." January 8, the salary of the county superintendent of schools was fixed at $580 per annum, to commence in April; the salary of county attorney was fixed at $500 per annum for the ensuing year. March 18 it was resolved that all plats of county roads be platted in a book entitled "Plat Book" now in the auditor's office.

June 15. Liberty Hall, proprietor of the Glencoe Register, offered to publish the delinquent tax lists for McLeod county for 15 cents per description, which bid being the lowest was accepted, and it was ordered that the delinquent tax lists of 1873 and previous years be published in the Register.

August 25. In answer to a communication from the executive of the state requesting aid for the relief of citizens whose crops had been destroyed by grasshoppers, the board "in view of the invasion of our county by the same and not knowing to what extent our own citizens will or may need our aid," respectfully decline to make any.

January 7, 1875. A. S. Nobles was elected to succeed G. K. Gilbert as trustee of Stevens Seminary, the latter's term of office having expired. The salary of county superintendent of schools was fixed at $600 per annum; the salary of county attorney at $500. March 19. There being persons in McLeod county entitled to share in the state appropriation for the relief of those that suffered by grasshoppers, and the commissioners appointed by the governor not having taken action with respect to McLeod county, the auditor of the county was instructed to notify said commissioners that there were persons in this county entitled to aid. About this time and for some time previously the commissioners had much business to attend to in deciding claims for damages by persons through whose land highways had been laid out. Many petitions for the change of roads and highways had also to be attended to; also some remonstrances. June 21. Harrison Wilson and 61 others presented the following petition: The undersigned residents and freeholders of the county of McLeod respectfully petition your honorable body to offer a bounty for the destruction of grasshoppers. This plan of extermination has been demonstrated to be a success in adjoining counties and we believe McLeod county to be the only one infested by the hoppers which has not adopted it. It is confidently expected that the state will repay the amounts expended by th. counties from the general fund and we respectfully ask you to offer such a bounty for the destruction of these pests as will induce all to use every effort to stop their ravages. Dated, Glencoe, June 19, 1875. On motion this petition was laid on the table. It was called up June 23, and a resolution in favor offered by Commissioner Newcomb, which being put to vote, was lost. A committee which had been appointed to move and repair the jail reported that said work had been let to A. W. Barker for the sum of $51.90, the jail to be moved from where it had stood to the court house square.

July 26, 1875, we find the commissioners' names given as D. W. Johns, J. B. Newcomb, M. Sevenson, F. Ruschmeyer and William Schultz.

July 29, 1875. The committee appointed to supervise the building of a bridge on the Hutchinson and Dassell road, across Crow river at Hutchinson, made a favorable report, finding reasonable and just the sum of $1020.00 expended for same, and recommended that an order be drawn on the county treasurer in favor of Louis Harrington, the chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Hutchinson, in the sum

of $300, the amount appropriated by the county board for aid in constructing said bridge, and also an order of $400.00 to be paid from the sum appropriated by the state to aid in the construction of said bridge in the hands of the county treasurer. Report accepted.

July 30. The commissioners estimated it would take $7,000 for county revenue and $1,000 for county road purposes, in addition to the amount on hand in the county treasurer's office and on motion it was voted that the foregoing amount should be levied on all taxable property for the year 1875.

January 4, 1876. Commissioners present were: M. Sevenson (dist. No. 1), A. H. Reed (dist. No. 2), Geo. Thom (dist. No. 3), D. W. Johns (dist. No. 4), William Schultz (dist. No. 5). Commissioner Johns was elected chairman for the ensuing year. W. W. Pendergast was elected county superintendent, salary at $600 per annum. A. H. Reed was elected trustee of Stevens Seminary for three years. January 7 the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved: That if the citizens of Glencoe will donate to the county of McLeod suitable grounds for the erection of county buildings and give in addition cash or material for building to make a total donation of a value of $2,500, we as commissioners will, so far as the law allows, proceed to erect suitable county offices and vaults for the safe keeping of the records.

It was resolved and adopted that "the compensation to physicians hereafter visiting the sick on account of the county shall not exceed $1.25 for each visit and medicines and ten cents per mile each way for traveling fees, and * * * * that no allowance be made for more than one visit made before the county is notified of the physician's intentions to hold them liable."

Commissioner Reed offered the resolution, which was adopted, that "our members in the legislature be and are hereby requested to use their influence in securing an act authorizing the commissioners of McLeod county to loan a portion of the surplus revenue fund to parties living in said county who lost their crops by grasshoppers in the year 1875, said loan to be used in the purchase of seed wheat; also an act extending time for payment of interest on school land to December 1, 1876, without penalty to parties losing their crops by grasshoppers or otherwise."

February 25, 1876, it was resolved by the board that the sum of $4,000.00, or so much as shall be necessary, be appropriated from the funds of the county revenue to furnish seed

wheat to loan to those persons who had their crops destroyed by grasshoppers in the year 1875, and who shall furnish security therefore * * * * that the loan to any one person shall not exceed a quantity sufficient to seed 50 acres." Provision for the repayment of said loan by December 1, 1876, with interest, was also made. A number of applications were made for such loans, which on evidence of damage were approved and loans granted.

March 22, 1876. The following communication was received and read to the board: "The village council of Glencoe having had your resolution of January 7, 1876, presented to them for consideration, and having taken action on the same, we are appointed as a committee by the village council to inform you that your resolution has been favorably considered, and to make the honorable board of commissioners of McLeod county a tender of a plot of ground, namely, lot 8, and the east half of lot 7 in block 30 in the village of Glencoe as a site for a county building. We are also authorized to inform you that the village, besides the presentation of land valued at $430.00 will give you cash $2,070.00 making the total amount of $2,500 towards the erection of such building; the village reserving to itself the right to occupy the upper room, or hall, when it is not wanted for county purposes, free of rent, and if at any time the county vacate the premises, the property shall revert to the village of Glencoe." Signed, H. Wadsworth, C. R. Mims, Committee.

A committee of the whole was then appointed to examine the said lands or tracts and report and take action on same, "at the present session of county commissioners."

The committee, H. Wadsworth and C. R. Mims, who presented the above proposition from the village of Glencoe, made an additional proposition as follows: "In the foregoing proposition we hereby rescind that portion reading as follows: 'and if at any time the county vacate the premises the property shall revert to the village of Glencoe,' and substitute for same, 'provided if at any time the county shall dispose of said property, the village reserves to itself the right to have the proportional amount received from said sale returned to the village treasury, and it is further agreed that the village will repair all damages done by them to the hall.'"

The following resolution was adopted on vote: Whereas; the village authorities of Glencoe have tendered to the county, grounds and cash to the value of $2,500.00, to aid in constructing county buildings, and, whereas, the present expense to the county in furnishing county offices, and the unsafe condition of our county records, make it necessary to take immediate steps to better provide for the safe keeping of our records.

Be it resolved, the proposition made in writing and on file be accepted with the annexed amended proposition rescinding last clause of the original proposition. Vote in favor: A. H. Reed, M. Sevenson, G. Thom, D. W. Johns; against: William Schultz.

May 10. Full board present. The following resolution was adopted: "That the plans presented by Messrs. Bisbee and Bardwell of Minneapolis for a court house 48x70 feet, with six rooms below and two fire proof vaults 8x17 feet, court room above, with one jury room, be and is hereby adopted as the plans from which contract is to be let; that advertisements be inserted in the Glencoe Register and in the Pioneer Press and Tribune, in three issues, asking for sealed bids to be handed to the county auditor by June 1, 1876, for the furnishing and completing said building, both in wood and brick, according to plans and specifications on file with the county auditor." June 1st sealed bids were opened for building of court house, and the bid of Bisbee and Bardwell "for the building of the court house in brick for $8,000.00 and for vault for $1,275.00" was accepted. William Schultz, George Thom and A. H. Reed were appointed to act as a building committee.

The estimate of taxes made for the year 1876 was: county revenue, $1,100.00; roads, $500.00; poor, $500.00.

October 11, 1876, the building committee having several times reported progress on the court house, some changes from the original specifications were recommended and adopted, involving an additional cost. The principal change was the substitution of "an iron roof in place of shingles." The additional work done amounted to a total of $692.18. The total cost of court house as then completed was $9,967.18, of which the village of Glencoe paid $2,500.00 making the total cost to the county $7,897.18. The report of the completion of building was made December 7, 1876. On resolution by the board the court house was insured for $7,500.00 equally divided between three different companies.

January 3, 4, 5, 1877. The salary of county attorney was fixed at $600.00 for ensuing year; that of superintendent of schools at $610.00. The Glencoe Register was continued as the official newspaper. January 1, 1878, we find the commis-

sioners present were: District No. 1, William E. Piper; (2), A. H. Reed; (3), Geo. Thom; (5), Peter Rusch. John Kaspar was commissioner from district No. 4. E. W. Stocking presented bond as county treasurer; and W. C. Russell as court commissioner. Salary of school superintendent was raised to $620.00. The liquor license was continued at $25.00. The county attorney's salary was fixed at $850.00 for the ensuing year. A. H. Reed was appointed a committee to procure deeds of the swamp lands in McLeod county. M. Thoeny was appointed as one of the trustees of the Stevens Seminary to serve three years from January 1, 1878.

March 6, 1878. It was resolved that the county issue bonds to the amount of $10,000.00, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," for the purpose of supplying residents of McLeod county with seed grain, provision being made for repayment. The auditor was authorized to publish notices for bids by banks for receiving county funds. The two banks selected were the Bank of Glencoe, to an amount not exceeding $8,000, and the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul for all funds in excess of that sum, securities to be furnished and approved by the board. The county funds turned over by the retiring treasurer, Charles H. Sievers, to the new treasurer, E. W. Stocking, in March, 1878, were as follows: Certificate of deposit on Merchants National Bank, $7,736.52; cash, vouchers and seed wheat notes, $1,380.77; total, $9,177.29.

March 23, 1878. It was "resolved" that the money received from the bondsmen of C. R. Mims in settlement of their liability be apportioned by the county auditor to the different funds which were made deficient by the defalcation of the late treasurer in proportion to the amount deficient.

July 20. The First National Bank, of Minneapolis, presented a bond of $25,000 for deposits from McLeod county. The bond approved on motion. The estimate of taxes for 1878 was: County revenue, $8,000.00; for payment of bonds, $2,000.00; county roads, $2,000.00; county poor, $1,500.00.

(C. R. Mims was convicted of embezzlement, or misappropriation of public funds and received a penitentiary sentence.)

January session, 1879. The board of county commissioners was composed of William E. Piper, 1st dist.; Louis Ahlbrecht, 2d dist.; August Schlatz, 3d dist.; John Kaspar, 4th dist.; Peter Rosch, 5th dist. The following officers elected at the preceding general election presented bonds, which were approved as follows: M. Thoeny, county auditor; John Luiten, clerk of the district court; A. P. Fitch, county attorney; J. V. V. Lewis, judge of probate; John Dean, county surveyor; S. P. Brown, register of deeds; Andrew Hopper, sheriff. The county superintendent's salary was fixed at $630.00 for the ensuing year, "the same being ten dollars for each organized district in McLeod county." The salary of county attorney was fixed at $850.00 for the ensuing year. A. H. Reed was appointed trustee of Stevens Seminary.

January session, 1880. Lewis Harrington became a member of the board of commissioners, Peter Rosch retiring. M. O. Little was appointed a trustee of Stevens Seminary. January, 1881, John Mulvanny became commissioner from first district, Mr. Piper retiring. The newly elected officers were: M. Wiehl, coroner; J. V. V. Lewis, judge of probate; M. Thoeny, county auditor; L. G. Simons, county surveyor; A. P. Fitch, county attorney; G. K. Gilbert, court commissioner; and A. Hopper, sheriff. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Harrington and adopted by the board: (1) Resolved that measures be taken to remodel and refit the court house hall with the view of making it more suitable and convenient for court purposes. (2) That the trustees of the village of Glencoe be invited to confer with the county commissioners at their rooms on the 6th day of January, 1881 * * * * in relation to changes and improvements in the court house hall.

M. Thoeny was appointed trustee of Stevens Seminary for three years. March 16, 1881. The committee to whom had been referred the proposed changes in the court house, made report recommending that "the platform in the hall be lowered to within eight inches of the floor and that the same be extended to a width of 20 feet, and that suitable seats be provided for the judge, jury, officers of the court and attorneys." The report was adopted and a committee of three chosen to take charge of the matter, namely: Lewis Harrington, Louis Ahlbrecht and August Schlatz. April 22 the work was reported as completed. July 27, 1881. The board appropriated $500 for the purpose of buying a site for a county jail, August Schlatz, John Kaspar and John Mulvanny being appointed a committee to purchase such site or lot, and "to take such further action as may be necessary" to the completion of such building. $4,000.00 was appropriated to this purpose. The tax estimate for 1881 was: county revenue, $8,000.00; county roads, $1,500.00; county poor, $1,500.00.

January, 1882. The commissioners were: John Mulvanny, dist. No. 1; H. F. Huntington, dist. No. 2; T. C. Arnold, dist. No. 3; John Kaspar, dist. No. 4; Lewis Harrington, dist. No. 5.

E. B. Huntington was appointed a committee to sell the McLeod county jail. L. Hall was elected a trustee of Stevens Seminary. By resolution the auditing board was authorized to order all county funds to be deposited in banks located within the county when in their opinion it is for the interest of the county. March 23. E. F. Huntington, committee, reported that he had sold the county jail to Louis Mingo for $25.50 and turned the money into the county treasurer. The jail building committee made report that they had let the contract for building the jail and sheriff's residence to Frank Barnard, of Le Sueur county for the sum of $6,500.00, he being the lowest bidder.

January, 1883. Oliver Pierce from the 5th district, was the new member of the board. The Glencoe Register was continued as the official newspaper of the county, the Glencoe Enterprise being designated as the paper to print the commissioners' proceedings. F. A. Graves was elected trustee of Stevens Seminary. In January, 1884, Jule Vollmer, of dist. 1, took his chair on the board, which otherwise remained the same. A proposition came up for heating the court house and jail with steam which was laid aside for consideration. M. Thoeny was elected trustee of Stevens Seminary. G. K. Gilbert was again court commissioner; W. C. Russell, county treasurer elect. July 29, it was resolved by the board that "the practice of some of its members in absenting themselves from its sessions an unreasonable length of time is highly reprehensible, and strongly condemned, and hope we shall not be forced to refer to such practices hereafter."

January, 1885. Charles L. Ilett from dist. No. 3, was the new commissioner. County officers elect: L. W. Gazin, auditor; S. P. Brown, register of deeds; F. Kohler, sheriff; William F. Schoregge, judge of probate; Geo. W. Nelson, county attorney; John Dean, county surveyor; Daniel Nobles, county coroner. The salary of county attorney was fixed at $850.00; that of school superintendent at $800.00 for the ensuing year. A. H. Reed resigned as trustee of Stevens Seminary and was succeeded by A. P. Fitch. August 1, the First National Bank, of Glencoe, gave bond of $60,000.00 to the board of commissioners, as depository of the funds of said county for the term of two years from August 1, 1885. The Bank of Glencoe gave bond in same amount for the same purpose. January session, 1886. Commissioners: Jule Vollmer, Louis Ahlbrecht, C. L. Ilett, John Kaspar and Oliver Pierce. A letter was read from L. M. Gazin, who had been indicted by the grand jury at the

previous November term, of certain violations of law while serving as county auditor, which he denied, asking for a rigid investigation. A communication was also read from Judge J. L. McDonald complaining on behalf of litigants and attorneys of the selection of incompetent jurors by the board of commissioners. F. A. Graves was re-elected trustee of Stevens Seminary.

On the petition of the citizens of Brownton, dated January 11, 1886, asking for the incorporation of the village, the 12th day of February, 1886, was set for a vote to be taken for or against by the voters "actually residing on the lands described." John Beytien, S. Pallord and J. C. Root, "residents of the proposed village of Brownton," were appointed inspectors of election for this occasion. The dispute between the county auditor and the board was settled by the former refunding on demand the sum of $150.00 alleged to have been improperly retained by him. The tax estimate for 1886 was: county revenue, $8,000.00; county road purposes, $5,000.00; county poor, $4,000.00.

January, 1887. Commissioners: Ferdinand Rhoda, 1st dist.; Louis Ahlbrecht, 2d dist.; C. L. Ilett, 3d dist.; Joseph Kadlec, 4th dist.; Oliver Pierce, 5th dist. County officers elect: L. W. Lester, auditor; W. C. Russell, treasurer; S. P. Brown, register of deeds; F. X. Kohler, sheriff; John Luiten, clerk of court; G. M. Nelson, county attorney; A. P. Fitch, judge of probate; John Dean, county surveyor; G. K. Gilbert, court commissioner; D. W. Bolles, coroner. On motion of C. L. Ilett it was agreed that the records of the judge of probate be removed to the office of A. P. Fitch and kept by him until further provision by the county commissioners. The county attorney's salary was fixed at $900.00 for the year 1887; raised to $1,000.00 on motion of C. L. Ilett. Commissioners Ilett, Kadlec and Ahlbrecht were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of building a 20-foot addition to the court house. County physicians were appointed for the several districts.

July 26. It was "resolved that Felton Vollmer, Ira K. Lewis and John Mulvanny, residents of the proposed village of Winsted, be and they are hereby appointed inspectors to preside at and act as such inspectors on the 27th day of August, 1887, at the town hall in the village of Winsted, where and when the electors of the territory proposed to be incorporated as such village of Winsted will vote for or against such incorporation." Resolution adopted. In August it was resolved (1) "to construct two jury rooms in the north end of the second story of

the court house * * * (2) that the stairway now in the northwest corner of the court house be removed and a vault be built in place thereof;" also to make any other necessary repairs. C. L. Ilett was appointed as committee on above. September 15. The village of Glencoe, through its council, was notified to remove all of its property from the upper room or hall in the court house, as the said room "is now and will be at all times hereafter wanted for county purposes."

March 15, 1887. The village of Glencoe presented to the commissioners a claim on the county of $2,507.65 for site of court house and cash advanced towards erection of same, which claim was rejected November 10, 1887.

January, 1888. There was no change in commissioners. We now find the liquor license fixed at $500.00. The Glencoe Enterprise gave bond for publishing the delinquent tax list, it being now the official paper. April 3. The commissioners established a ditch fund "to be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred, or to be incurred, in the location and construction of public drains or ditches." April 5. The following resolution was adopted and carried and ordered filed: "Resolved; that James Bordwell, Mat Schmitz and Frank Sugden, residents of the proposed village of Stewart, be and they are hereby appointed inspectors to preside and act as such inspectors on the 15th day of May, 1888, at the post office in said village of Stewart when and where the electors of the territory proposed to be incorporated as such village of Stewart will vote for or against such incorporation."

July 24. A petition to incorporate Lester Prairie was presented to the board of county commissioners who appointed H. J. Heneman, G. F. Milbrath and Henry Hagarman, residents of the proposed village as inspectors to preside "on the 5th day of September, 1888, at the store room of H. J. Heneman in said proposed village of Lester Prairie, where and when the electors of the territory proposed to be incorporated * * * * will vote for or against such incorporation."

January, 1889. A petition to incorporate the village of Plato was presented to the board and after being read, was, on motion of C. Ahlbrecht accepted. H. Schulke, D. Bergman and J. P. Torrey, residents of the proposed village, were appointed inspectors "to preside at and act as such inspectors on the 5th of February, 1889, at H. Schulte's hall in the village of Plato, where and when the electors of the territory * * * * will vote for or against such incorporation." The salary of county treasurer was fixed at $1,500.00 per annum; that of

county auditor at $1,500.00; county attorney at $1,000.00; county superintendent at $900.00. The bonds were approved of L. W. Lester, auditor; W. C. Russell, county treasurer; T. T. Sargent, judge of probate; John Dean, county surveyor; F. X. Kohler, sheriff; S. P. Brown, register of deeds; D. W. Bolls, coroner; and J. V. V. Lewis, county attorney. L. W. Gilbert succeeded S. P. Brown as trustee of Stevens Seminary.

November 15, 1889. The petition to incorporate the village of Silver Lake was presented to the board; after being read, was on motion of Louis Ahlbrecht, accepted. John J. Danek, John J. Jarabek and J. H. Phillips, "residents of the proposed village of Silver Lake," were appointed to act as inspectors on December 12, 1889, at the post office in the proposed village of Silver Lake, when the electors of said territory "will vote for or against such incorporation."

January, 1890. The commissioners for this year were: Ferd Rhoda, 1st dist.; Louis Ahlbrecht, 2d dist.; C. L. Ilett, 3d dist.; Joseph Kadlec, 4th dist.; Fred Schultz, 5th dist. J. H. Dorsey was appointed trustee of Stevens Seminary, succeeding A. H. Reed. The official printing was divided between the Glencoe Register, the Glencoe Enterprise and the Hutchinson Leader, the Register being appointed to print the delinquent tax list, the Enterprise to print the financial statement and the Leader to print the county commissioners' proceedings. June 14th we find the item: "The board after a thorough examination of the work done in the jail of McLeod county by the Sumner Mfg. Co., said work was accepted and an order ordered drawn on the county revenue for the sum of $1,650.00 to pay said work."

January, 1891. Commissioners: Ferdinand Rhoda, Rupert Link (2d dist.), C. L. Ilett, John Phillepi, Jr. (4th dist.) and Fred Schultz. Bonds were presented and accepted from W. C. Russell, county treasurer; M. C. Tifft, judge of probate; F. X. Kohler, sheriff; Frank Kaspar, register of deeds; L. W. Lester, county auditor; J. V. V. Lewis, county attorney; L. W. Gilbert, court commissioner; John Luiten, clerk of court; L. G. Simons, county surveyor, and D. W. Bolls, county coroner. July 15. On motion of C. L. Ilett it was "Resolved, that the board of county commissioners of McLeod county hereby appropriate the sum of $300.00 out of the county road fund to the village of Glencoe, to aid in building a bridge across Buffalo creek," location described.

January, 1892. Same commissioners. In August the bid of Geo. Burkhard, of $880.00 for building a vault in the clerk of

court's office was accepted, and Rupert Link appointed as committee on same.

January, 1893. Peter Olson, first district, and John E. Kuni, third district, were the new members of the board. The county officers elect who presented bonds were: John Dean, treasurer; F. D. Stocking, auditor; August F. Neitzel, sheriff; M. C. Tifft, judge of probate; J. V. V. Lewis, county attorney; F. Kaspar, register of deeds; C. J. Christlieb, county surveyor.

January, 1894. No change in commissioners. March 4. M. Thoeny was appointed trustee of Stevens Seminary to succeed himself. January, 1895. The newly elected county officers who presented bonds were: Lewis Nelson, county treasurer; F. D. Stocking, county auditor; Frank Kaspar, register of deeds; Clyde J. Pryor, clerk of court; Joseph Rogers, sheriff; M. C. Tifft, judge of probate; L. W. Gilbert, court commissioner; F. A. Allen, county attorney; I. C. Christlieb, county surveyor; C. W. Malchow, coroner. L. W. Gilbert was reappointed trustee of Stevens Seminary. The Hutchinson Democrat was designated as the paper to publish the proceedings of the board of county commissioners for 1895, the Glencoe Register to publish the financial statement, the Hutchinson Leader, the delinquent tax list, and the Glencoe Enterprise to have the other official printing.

March 22. It having appeared that certain tracts of land in McLeod county belonging to Stevens Seminary had been deeded to different railway companies and by them to other parties, it was resolved by the board of county commissioners "that L. W. Gilbert, W. C. Russell, and M. Thoeny, as trustees of said Stevens Seminary, be and are hereby authorized and empowered to take all necessary steps to procure and recover from any and all parties claiming any interest in and to the same any and all lands belonging to Stevens Seminary, or to which it is in any way entitled, and for that purpose to employ counsel and attorneys to bring suit in the proper courts for the recovery of the same and to quiet and determine the title to the same. All expenses in regard to the matter must be borne by said Stevens Seminary."

July 9. Report was made to the state auditor of the seed grain loans made by the state to McLeod county during the years 1877 and 1878, showing the names of the debtors and the amounts unpaid and asking that same be cancelled, as said debts are in their opinion uncollectable. A contract (dated Sept. 6, 1895) was made between the board and T. C. Christlieb, surveyor, for the resurvey of Collins township.

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January, 1896. The name of John Pokornoski appears as that of the member of the board from the 4th district. The salary of county superintendent of schools was fixed at $1,000. S. P. Brown was appointed trustee of Stevens Seminary for three years, to succeed W. C. Russell. May 21. C. W. Malchow resigned as coroner, and Dr. R. S. Mills was appointed to fill the vacancy. January 5, 1897. The commissioners present were: G. F. Milbrath, 1st dist.; Rupert Link, 2d dist.; J. H. Bardwell, 3d dist.; John Pokornoski, 4th dist.; E. A. Tews, 5th dist. The bonds were presented and approved of the following newly elected officers: Lewis Nelson, county treasurer; F. D. Stocking, county auditor; Frank Kaspar, register of deeds; M. H. McKenzie, sheriff; M. C. Tifft, judge of probate; F. R. Allen, county attorney; E. L. Higgins, county surveyor; Fred Sheppard, coroner. The oath of office of L. P. Harrington, county superintendent of schools, was placed on file. M. Thoeny was reappointed (January 6) as trustee of Stevens Seminary.

January 4, 1898. E. A. Tews was elected chairman of the board. On motion of G. F. Milbrath the following resolution was adopted: Resolved; that the first day of July, 1898, be and is hereby fixed as the time when all Russian thistles within the county of McLeod must be destroyed and that after said time thistles may be destroyed by public authority at the expense of the owners of the land whereon they are found.

January 31. E. A. Child was appointed trustee of Stevens Seminary for three years to succeed L. W. Gilbert. March 1. On motion Messrs. Bass and Schippel, architects, were directed to make plans and specifications for the jail, the board voting to build same.

January 3, 1899. The oaths of Adolph Mielke (2d dist) and John Kaspar (4th dist.) as newly elected members of the board, were duly administered. The bonds of the following newly elected county officers were presented and approved: Lewis Nelson, county treasurer; F. D. Stocking, county auditor; Frank Kaspar, register of deeds; M. H. McKenzie, sheriff; M. C. Tifft, judge of probate; F. R. Allen, county attorney; E. L. Higgins, county surveyor; W. C. Russell, court commissioner; John Luiten, clerk of district court. The oath of office of L. P. Harrington, superintendent of schools, was placed on file. M. Thoeny was reappointed trustee of Stevens Seminary for the term of three years.

January, 1900. No change in the personnel of the board. G. F. Milbrath. The date fixed for the final destruction of Rus-

sian thistles by the land owners was advanced to July 1, 1900, after which they might be destroyed by public authority and the expense charged to the owners of the land. J. H. Dorsey was appointed trustee of Stevens Seminary to succeed S. P. Brown, whose term had expired. The board decided to put electric lights in the jail, Adolph Mielke, as committee on jail and court house, to inspect the work.

August 22. The old jail and lot on which it stood (Lot 8, block 31, townsite of Glencoe), was sold for $1,000.00 to Mary M. Wadel, she being the only bidder.

January, 1901. Moody Holcombe (dist. No. 1) was the new member of the board; E. A. Tews, chairman elect. County officers elect: Lewis Nelson, county treasurer; F. D. Stocking, county auditor; Frank Kaspar, register of deeds; M. H. McKenzie, sheriff; M. C. Tifft, judge of probate; F. R. Allen, county attorney; Fred Sheppard, coroner; Andrew Thompson, county surveyor; L. P. Harrington, superintendent of schools. The salaries fixed for the ensuing year were as follows: county treasurer, $1,500.00; county superintendent of schools, $1,100.00; county attorney, $1,000.00. January 7, 1902. John Kaspar was elected chairman of the board for the ensuing year. M. Thoeny was reappointed trustee of Stevens Seminary for three years.

January, 1903. The county officers elect were: John Henry Albers, county treasurer; Frank D. Stocking, county auditor; Murdoch H. McKenzie, sheriff; Carl G. Odquist, county attorney; Cyril M. Tifft, judge of probate; John Luiten, clerk of district court; Frank Kaspar, register of deeds; Orlando Simons, coroner; William C. Russell, court commissioner; Eugene A. Dieter, county surveyor; L. P. Harrington, superintendent of schools; commissioners: Moody Holcombe, (1st dist.); Frank Morrison, (2nd dist.); James H. Bordwell, (3rd dist.); Joseph Sablik, (4th dist.); E. A. Tews, (5th. dist.). John H. Dorsey was appointed trustee of Stevens Seminary. July 22. Frank Morrison was appointed committee to investigate the advisability of heating jail and court house with one steam heating plant. January, 1904. E. A. Tews was elected chairman of the board. E. H. Corson was elected trustee of Stevens Seminary for the term of three years, to succeed J. H. Reiner.

January, 1905. Joseph Sablik, chairman of board. The county officers elect were: John H. Albers, county treasurer; Frank D. Stocking, county auditor; M. H. McKenzie, sheriff; Carl G. Odquist, county attorney; Cyril M. Tifft, judge of

probate; Frank Kaspar, register of deeds; Orlando Simons, coroner; E. A. Dieter, county surveyor; L. P. Harrington, superintendent of schools. M. Thoeny was reappointed trustee of Stevens Seminary for the term of three years. In May F. R. Allen was appointed trustee of the Seminary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. H. Corson.

January, 1906. E. A. Tews was elected chairman of the board. J. H. Dorsey was reappointed trustee of Stevens Seminary. January 7, 1907. The name of William Machemehl appears as that of the commissioner from the 1st dist.; that of Henry H. Elling from the 2nd dist.; and that of Joseph Wozniak from the 4th dist. The county officers elect were John H. Albers, county treasurer; Frank D. Stocking, county auditor; M. H. McKenzie, sheriff; Carl G. Odquist, county attorney; Cyril M. Tifft, judge of probate; Frank Kaspar, register of deeds; Kiernan F. Whelan, court commissioner; John Luiten, clerk of court; Orlando Simons, coroner; E. A. Dieter, county surveyor; L. P. Harrington, superintendent of schools. F. R. Allen reappointed trustee of Stevens Seminary. March 22. On motion of E. A. Tews $500.00 was appropriated out of the county revenue fund to be paid to the McLeod county agricultural society for the purpose of holding and maintaining an Agricultural Fair in McLeod county, the same to be used for permanent improvements. October 12. L. P. Harrington tendered his resignation to the board, which was accepted, to take effect November 1, 1907. R. Mackay was chosen on ballot as Mr. Harrington's successor and took the oath of office. Mr. MacKay died the latter part of December and a special meeting was called December 27th to elect his successor, F. A. Wildman being appointed to fill the vacancy.

January, 1908. William Machemehl was elected chairman of the board for the ensuing year. The amount of funds in the treasury at this time as shown in the report of auditing board, was $11,404.24, deposited with eleven different banks, all in McLeod county. There were now four county funds for which taxes were levied—the county revenue fund, road and bridge fund, building fund and county ditch fund. There was also a small fund known as the incidental fund, small amounts being transferred to it from time to time from the county revenue fund. The care of the poor devolved upon the different townships, this system having been decided upon in or about 1887.

January 4, 1909. County officers elect: John H. Albers, county treasurer; Frank D. Stocking, county auditor; Cyril

M. Tifft, judge of probate; Theodore Wosmek, register of deeds; Sam G. Anderson, Jr., county attorney; Thomas W. Hovorka, coroner; Frank Klaus, sheriff; Eugene A. Dieter, county surveyor; F. A. Wildman, superintendent of schools. The commissioners were now: William Machemehl, 1st dist.; Frank Morrison, 2d dist.; George McCarty, 3d dist.; Joseph Wozniak, 4th dist.; William Schultz, 5th dist. William Machemehl was elected chairman for the year. Frank Morrison was appointed court house and jail committee. J. H. Dorsey was reappointed trustee of Stevens Seminary for the term of three years. April 30. The sum of $500.00 was appropriated out of the county revenue fund to be paid to the McLeod county agricultural society to be used in constructing permanent improvements for said agricultural society.

The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved; that the Electric Short Line Railway Company, a corporation duly organized, created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Minnesota, and having its office and principal place of business at Minneapolis, state of Minnesota, be and is hereby given the right to cross or parallel any and all county highways in said county of McLeod anywhere according to the plat on file in the county auditor's office, filed by the said railroad company, running west through the townships of Winsted, Hale, Hutchinson and Acoma, to the west line of said McLeod county, for railroad purposes; provided, however, said railroad company shall in all matters conform to and comply with the laws of the state of Minnesota, and the said use of said highways by the said company shall in no manner interfere with the reasonable use of said highway; and provided that said railroad company shall construct crossings where they intersect highways, as by law provided; and provided, further, that said railroad company shall construct and maintain proper culverts and shall provide proper drainage so as not to interfere with the proper use of said highways, and that said railroad shall provide and maintain proper grades at the places where said railroad company crosses said highway; and provided, further, that wherever said railroad company shall occupy a public highway already constructed, they shall construct another highway equally as good outside of their right of way without expense to the county, provided said use or right so given by this board of county commissioners shall not be for a period longer than 25 years from the date hereof; and provided said use of said highways by said railroad company shall cease upon the

vacation and abandonment by said railroad company of said right-of-way located as aforesaid; and provided, further, that said railroad company and its property shall be subject to taxation by such methods and at such rates as the proper authorities may from time to time prescribe in accordance with law. And provided, further, that said railroad company shall properly fence said right of way and maintain said fence in good and substantial repair and keep and maintain suitable gates at all private crossings." April 30. K. F. Whelan resigned as court commissioner; L. W. Gilbert appointed to succeed him.

January, 1910. F. R. Allen was reappointed trustee of Stevens Seminary for three years, his term having expired. The records for this year contain nothing of special interest, being composed of the usual road and school district petitions, bills, auditor's accounts, tax schedules, etc. January, 1911. George McCarty was elected chairman of the board. The county officers elect were: Frank X. Eickmann, county treasurer; Frank D. Stocking, county auditor; Theodore Wosmek, register of deeds; Sam G. Anderson, Jr., county attorney; Thomas W. Hovorka, coroner; Frank Klaus, sheriff; John Luiten, clerk of court; Cyril M. Tifft, judge of probate; Carl A. Anderson, superintendent of schools. Stevens Seminary trustee, M. Thoeny. Salary of superintendent of schools, $1,500.00; county attorney, $1,200.00. On motion $500.00 was set aside as a contingent fund for the use of the county attorney for the year 1911. The sum of $200.00 was allowed the county treasurer as clerk hire. April 3. Bids were received for decorating court house hall and the old portion of court house, the contract being let to J. C. Dalberg for $800.00.

January, 1912. George McCarty was elected chairman of the board. Frank Morrison was appointed court house and jail committee and C. M. Tifft trustee of Stevens Seminary for three years.

January 6, 1913. William Machemehl, chairman of the board. County officers elect: Frank X. Eickmann, county treasurer; Frank D. Stocking, county auditor; Frank Klaus, sheriff; Theodore Wosmek, register of deeds; William O. McNelly, county attorney; Thomas W. Hovorka, coroner; Luther W. Gilbert, court commissioner; Cyril M. Tifft, judge of probate; Carl A. Anderson, county superintendent; newly elected members of the county board: William Machemehl, Geo. F. McCarty and E. A. Tews. F. R. Allen was reappointed trustee of Stevens Seminary. April 19. The treasurer's account showed a total balance and receipts of $75,658.38.

January, 1914. Geo. F. McCarty was elected chairman of the board. Salary of county attorney fixed at $1,200.00 for ensuing year; with contingent fund of $500.00. Salary of county superintendent of schools for ensuing year $1,500.00. M. Thoeny was appointed trustee of Stevens Seminary for three years. January, 1915. The members of the new board were: William Machemehl, 1st dist.; W. W. Graupmann, 2d dist.; Geo. F. McCarty, 3d dist.; F. H. Hakel, 4th dist.; E. A. Tews, 5th dist. Geo. F. McCarty was elected chairman. C. M. Tifft was reappointed trustee of Stevens Seminary.

January, 1916. Geo. F. McCarty was elected chairman of the board. W. W. Graupmann was appointed court house and jail committee for the ensuing year. F. R. Allen was re-appointed trustee of Stevens Seminary for the term of three years. The treasurer's accounts showed a total balance and receipts of $24,705.99. The bank deposits were distributed among 17 banks, all in McLeod county. The Lester Prairie News was designated as the newspaper in which to publish the delinquent tax list for 1915; the Silver Lake Leader to publish the financial statement; the Brownton Bulletin the proceedings of the county board for 1916, and the Glencoe Enterprise to have the other official printing. On motion $500.00 was appropriated out of the county revenue fund for the display of a county exhibit at the state fair for the year 1916, R. F. Hall being appointed to take charge of same. I. C. Christlieb was appointed overseer of roads of McLeod county.

CHAPTER XVI.

ORIGIN OF PLACE NAMES.

According to McClelland and other authorities, Glencoe and Hutchinson townships were named for the principal villages within them.

Helen township was named for Mrs. Helen Armstrong, said to be the first white woman to become a permanent resident of the township; her husband, J. R. Armstrong, was sheriff of the county in the early years of the Civil War.

Bergen was named by the Norwegian settlers of the township for the important city on the west coast of their fatherland. Many of them had emigrated from and near Bergen.

Penn was named through the influence of certain Pennsylvania settlers in honor of that commonwealth, the good Quaker, William Penn.

Hassan Valley was named for the south fork of the Crow river, which stream was called by the Sioux Indians "Chan Hassan," meaning hard maple, the sugar maple. Both n's have the French nasal sound, somewhat like the n in think. The Sioux pronunciation is nearly chahn hahssahn, with the accent on hahs. Chahn means wood or tree, but the meaning of hahssahn is unknown to the compilers. The current pronounciation among the white people is chan hassan with all the a's flat like in pan, and the accent on hass. The Sioux for soft maple is tah hdohoo, with the accent on tah.

Sumter was called for Fort Sumter, whose bombardment by the South Carolina Confederates, April 12, 1861, precipitated the American Civil War.

Round Grove derives its name from a former primitive picturesque grove, circular in form, situated within the township and which was called by the pioneers "the" Round Grove. It was a noted land mark in early days.

Acoma was named to please Dr. Vincent P. Kennedy, who came to Meeker county in 1856, and for a time lived on the Dr. Ripley claim, at Cedar City. He was a member of the Minnesota Legislature in 1861 and 1862, and of the Dakota Legislature subsequently. He served in the Union army for three

years as surgeon of the Fifth Minnesota, and after the war was Indian physician among the Chippewas at Red Lake. McClelland was informed that the Doctor named the township for a town in New Mexico, but the U. S. Postal Guide contains the name of but one post-office named Acoma, which is in this county.

Collins received its name from an early settler of the township.

Hale was named either for an early settler or for John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, a distinguished American statesman and the Free Soil candidate for president in 1852. It is said that the Hutchinsons and other anti-slavery men of the county induced the county board to name the township for the eminent New England Free Soiler.

The name of Rich Valley was induced by A. B. White, a pioneer of Koniska, who designated it to characterize, and commemorate the fertile valley of the Buffalo in which it is situated.

Winsted was named for the village and it was christened by its founder in honor of his old home, Winsted, Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Lynn was also named for an early settler.

Brownton and Stewart were named for their respective founders, Capt. Alonzo L. Brown and Dr. D. A. Stewart.

Lester Prairie was probably named for John Lester, the first settler on that prairie, although McClelland says that the prairie was named for Lester's wife, Mrs. Maria Lester "who was the first white woman to set foot on that section."

Silver Lake is named for the fine body of water near it.

CHAPTER XVII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

(By S. G. Anderson, Sr.)

So few being interested in the political history of a county, and those most interested being descendants of legislators whose labors were centered in McLeod county, it appears to the writer a most difficult task to entertainingly chronicle, from memory, events so long past.

McLeod county political history began March 1, 1856, in the organization of the county, declaring Glencoe the county seat and electing Hon. Lewis Branson, judge; A. J. Snyder, clerk; R. J. Clyde, sheriff; L. G. Simons, judge of probate; N. Bell, district attorney. The first court convened Feb. 27, 1860.

The late Col. John H. Stevens, a native of Canada, had the honor of filling the first seat in the state senate from McLeod county where his efforts resulted in the location at Glencoe of the Stevens Seminary which is supported by a grant of state land.

The ablest and most gifted man in the political history of the county was Martin McLeod for whom the county was named. This remarkable man while a citizen of the county was ever conspicuously and intelligently active in the organization of the county and contributed in a great measure to the political affairs and policy of the organization.

Woman suffrage was conceived and had its birth in our county in 1856 at Hutchinson. The principle not then a political question, now nearly world-wide, was mentioned at an assemblage of remarkable, eccentric, wise, scholarly and thoughtful men, viz; Asa, John and Judson Hutchinson, of musical fame, Lewis Harrington, W. W. Pendergast, Col. John H. Stevens and Lucius W. Parker. At that meeting one of the Hutchinsons, in characteristic, earnest and inimitable speech advocated and proposed the bestowal of full political rights to the opposite sex. Thus the Hutchinsons, veritable Sir Galahads, conferred the distinction to the county of being first in the equal suffrage propaganda, since of world-wide political import and interest.

The Hutchinsons also at that time boldly declared for prohibition, not then a political issue, now one of the greatest and most vital issues before the whole world, appealing to the hearts and souls of the human race as never before since the resurrection of the Saviour of Man. At this writing, Hutchinson, of all the towns of the county, is the only one from which intoxicating liquor has been banished.

Another great and noteworthy event occurred in the early sixties when the late Galusha A. Grow and Carl Schurz addressed an assemblage of men in the residence now occupied by W. E. Harrington. Grow, spying John McKenzie in the audience, humorously called attention to McKenzie's bare feet and John responded quickly and tartly in comment on Grow wearing gloves in August.

At an election held in November, 1864, all votes polled (forty-seven) were unanimously cast for Abraham Lincoln; a great and unusual example of unanimity wisely shown.

But one citizen of the county ever reached the district judgeship, the late Col. J. C. Edson, of Glencoe, who was also a county deputy of the Grange movement in 1868. This movement speedily advanced, developing into mammoth proportions resulting in much remedial and beneficial legislation so essential to the farming interests long oppressed by the transportation companies.

The county was once stirred to its heights, depths, breadth and length, as nothing else can excite a county, by a proposal to move the seat of government from Glencoe, then the infantile metropolis, to Hutchinson. During the struggle, numerous happenings transpired. One of the most amusing was the meeting of Asa B. Hutchinson and A. P. Fitch, who had just become a resident of Glencoe and was a stranger at Hutchinson, who visited that village to receive spiritual pabulum on the first Sunday of his residence in the county. Leaving the church it was the pilgrim's good fortune to meet Mr. Hutchinson who hospitably invited him to his home to dine.

Not knowing Fitch was a resident of Glencoe, the thought at that date being impossible to a loyal Hutchinsonian, Mr. Hutchinson, in his simplicity, unfolded to Mr. Fitch the detailed plans for the removal of the county seat. It is unnecessary to state that Fitch hastened homeward promptly reporting the well remembered dinner table conversation, relating to the plans of the Hutchinson removalists, to his delighted and eager listeners. It is also idle to mention the fact that relations between Hutchinson and Fitch were forever thereafter somewhat strained and that Mr. Hutchinson increased in discretion.

The most intense political feud in the history of the county and extending over a period of more than a dozen years, was led by Liberty Hall on one side, and Capt. A. H. Reed on the other. It was never excelled for bitterness and continued strife, Hall nearly always in the ascendant. Reed never knew when he was beaten, always rising for another attempt much to the interest and amusement of the opposing forces.

The populist movement, which tottered political thrones, had its period in McLeod county led by H. M. Perkins, of Collins, and M. R. Parks, of Bergen, who were burning apostles of the cause, not without an eye to the flesh pots, still honest in their zeal for the public weal. The movement assumed colossal proportions justified by the times and conditions, the result of the rapacious greed of the big millers and grain dealers who, unsatisfied with thieving dockage and short weight robbery, resorted to the infamous brass kettle which forced legislation so long deferred, in a great measure remedying an oppression and robbery never exceeded in American history, partially breaking the jaws of the insatiable oppressors.

The free silver propaganda had numerous followers of sincere, earnest, intense men full of righteous, emotional enthusiasm who, like the French Revolutionists, marched, believed and sang believing that their cause was just and that the "sound money" advocates desired to reap where they had not sown. The gold disciples considered the silver men as in a lunatic's dream, of callow minds, anxious for a fifty cent dollar and that the "gold bugs" were the true and only patriots, they whose tearful interest was centered in the welfare of the widows, orphans and pensioners. Active in the silver movement were H. H. Bonniwell, now senator from McLeod, the late James Olson, of Lynn, and Sam G. Anderson, Jr.

Prohibition, like the poor, is now and ever will be with us as an issue and, like Banquo's ghost, ever appear to frighten politicians of a negative temperament. Its citadel, in McLeod always has been and is at Hutchinson. The old time war horses in the movement were Mac Record, R. Townsend and other Hutchinsonians who battled patiently and hopefully against overwhelming odds. Fortunately for the cause, it is at present led by that unswerving, never weary, undying, courageous, honest, able and consistent prophet, P. P. Pendergast, ably assisted by his zealous lieutenants, N. S. Nelson and Mads Madsen.

The first musical politics appeared in the late fifties, as explained by the following letter written by Asa B. Hutchinson, addressed to a senator of that period:

"Dear friend and brother: Knowing your love for music and your willingness to aid every good word (song) and work in behalf of the musical fraternity, I have the first and only favor to ask, through you, of the legislature of our adopted state, viz: That before the close of the present session, you will form and pass a bill in the interest of free singing as well as free speaking, granting to any person or persons the right to hold public concerts of music anywhere in the state without license or penalty. The present infamous license is frequently perpetrated in our own adopted state upon those messengers of peace and good will, the musicians, thus hindering their usefulness in disseminating a higher civilization through the divine medium of song. Sincerely yours, Asa B. Hutchinson."

McLeod county was fundamentally democratic in politics in the beginning, having been settled by Germans, Irish and Southerners during a period of national democratic administrations. The defection of the German vote during the campaign of 1896 from the ranks of democracy has left the county ever since debatable ground but with a slight leaning to the party of Jefferson and Jackson.

The ablest representatives sent to the legislature by McLeod in times past, were undoubtedly Col. J. H. Stevens, Lewis Harrington, Liberty Hall, H. A. Childs and Henry Hill. The longest in service were W. T. Bonniwell and E. A. Child. Bonniwell's great strength was in his unbreakable hold on the German vote; E. A. Child's in possessing the confidence of the Bohemians.

Numerous buds upon the political tree which promised exceeding well, never blossomed by reason of the fact of their short term of service.

The late W. J. Ives made such a record as a legislator and upon the committee impeaching Judge E. St. Julian Cox, that he received the appointment as Dairy and Food Commissioner under Governors McGill and Merriam. W. W. Sivright's service in the house and senate was so eminently satisfactory that he received favorable mention for Lieut. Governor and Governor and was finally elected to the board of managers of the Minnesota State Fair, serving several terms with conspicuous efficiency.

Thus ends a brief and incomplete chronicle of McLeod county politics. In her brief history McLeod has lived the

political life of contemporaneous national history. She has seen within her boundaries the rise and fall of movements of great promise, the ebb and flow of parties, the glowing then flickering fires of enthusiasm for new issues. She has seen her sons struggle toward the pinnacle of fame, striving but never reaching the final goal of their ambitions; some browsing around the outer boundaries; some dying in sight of the promised land; some vainly listening for the Macedonian call. Disappointments, shattered ambitions there have been a plenty. The old warriors have passed from the scenes of battle. Their swords and shields are in the hands of younger gladiators. The same ambitions, the same hopes and the same aspirations still live and surge and struggle. The good book must have intended political reference in the passage that "many are called but few are chosen." Earnest, well meaning men there are in abundance, likewise demagogues and sordid place hunters and so will it likely ever be.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Pioneer agriculture in McLeod county presented two distinct aspects, the conditions which the early settlers met in the Big Woods being altogether different from the circumstances with which the frontiersmen had to contend in the prairie regions of the county. The soil conditions, however, did not greatly differ, after a clearing had been made in the forest, or the soil broken on the prairie.

The first furrow in the county was turned on the townsite of Glencoe, by William S. Chapman, a few hours after his arrival with the pioneer party, June 11, 1855. Considerable plowing was done that year, both in Glencoe and in Hutchinson, but not much of it was ready for crops that year. A few garden vegetables were raised, and about twenty acres planted to potatoes. A little barley was raised at Hutchinson.

Although so small an area was planted to potatoes in 1856, the yield was very large and excellent. Martin McLeod took the first premium on potatoes at the Territorial Fair. He raised them on the farm of Col. John H. Stevens, adjoining Glencoe, and from half an acre obtained 200 bushels of fine,

toothsome White Meshannocks. The next spring (1857) the price of potatoes in this county was $2.50 per bushel! They were used almost wholly for seed; only a few could afford to eat them. In August Editor Baxter acknowledged in the Register the gift of a peck or so and said: "Having been without potatoes in our family for some months, we cannot but count these a luxury." But a big crop was raised in 1857—a large area and a bountiful yield.

In 1857 the crop yield was heavy but the grasshoppers did considerable damage. James H. Mayall (one of the founders of Glencoe, and who, with his brother, Hon. Samuel Mayall, had 300 acres under fence on the east side of High Island Lake) raised beets weighing 12 and 14 pounds each. Potatoes were so large that they had to be cut in halves and quarters to be properly boiled. John H. Stevens raised turnips so large that only four of them would fill a bushel basket. Col. Stevens also raised good tobacco, which came to full maturity and good quality on stalks five feet high. Onions were sown broadcast and produced abundantly without hoeing, weeding, or other cultivation. "Cabbages half as big as a bushel basket" were not uncommon, according to the veracious Register. Chinese sugar cane, afterwards called sorghum, introduced into the United States in 1855, was being cultivated by two or three parties with the prospect that it would be extensively grown. There were two kinds of the cane—the Chinese sorghum and the African imphee. The fall wheat crop, sown in 1856, yielded bountifully; Abel Wilson's field threshed 40 bushels per acre. Wild honey was very abundant. The Big Woods between Glencoe and Koniska, and indeed nearly to Carver, abounded in bee-trees. Allen Messenger cut one tree which yielded 75 pounds of strained honey.

And yet, in the latter part of the year, provisions of all kinds were very high. In Glencoe, in September, flour was $11 and $11.50 per barrel; corn meal, $3.50 to $4.00 per bushel; beans, $2 to $3.50; onions, $3.50 and $4; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.50; turnips, $1.35 to $1.50; salt, $7.50 to $8 per barrel; port salt, per barrel, $32 to $40; lard and tallow, 20 cents a pound; butter, 30 to 35 cents; cheese, 20 cents; sugar, 15 to 20 cents; molasses, $1.20 to $1.60 per gallon. There was not a meat market or butcher's shop in Glencoe and no meat prices were quoted. But by November 10 prices of breadstuffs and vegetables had greatly decreased. Salt was up to $12 per barrel.

Many fields of corn in this county were ready for husking

and cribbing by the first week in September. This was true of the fields of J. V. McKean and his Illinois Dent variety, and I. W. Cummings and Wm. Morrow with both White Flint and Dent. Cummings had plenty of ripe corn by September 1, and it was described as "plump, well-filled corn, as good as any raised on the improved farms of the East."

An increased acreage was planted in 1858 with high hopes of big returns. Dent corn was ripe by September 1, and made excellent meal. The yields raised on the farms of John V. McKeen and W. S. Chapman were large and fine and the meal was praised for its good quality.

A few patches of sorghum sugar cane ripened this fall, and the juice which was properly boiled and treated was rendered into a fine, delicious syrup. It was predicted that sorghum would become one of the principal products of McLeod county.

A few fields of winter wheat sown in the fall of 1857 had stood the winter very well and the yield was fine, running from 20 to 28 bushels per acre. At that time there was not a reaping or mowing machine in the county. All grain was cut with cradles and all grass was mown with scythes. It cannot with certainty be said that there was a threshing machine, or at least not a separator which separated and winnowed the grain. Perhaps there was a "chaff-piler," which merely left the wheat and chaff together, allowing the latter to be blown away by fanning mills. Much of the grain was threshed out with flails, and then winnowed and cleaned in the wind, as in the days of Boaz and Ruth; ofttimes it was tramped out by horses on a circular floor of hard earth, on which the grain was spread, and then came on the horses which went around and around until the grain and chaff were separated from the straw and winnowed by a fanning mill. The process was necessarily slow and imperfect, but was the best that could be practiced for many years, or until the big threshing machines, with their separators and straw pilers, came.

Crops were generally short in McLeod and Carver this year on account of wet weather. The previous year grasshoppers had nearly destroyed them in many fields. So as early as the middle of September, 1858, flour was $9 in Hutchinson and $10 in Glencoe. There would have been a real scarcity of food, but for the abundance of game in the country. Wild fowl of several varieties abounded and the settlers' tables were well supplied with fat, succulent, and toothsome grouse or prairie chickens, wild ducks, geese, and pigeons. Fish of the best varieties, bass, pike, croppies, sunfish, etc., were abundant.

The Glencoe Register of November 6, 1858, has this item: "A Large Squash.—We are under many obligations to Robinson Jones, Esq., postmaster of Acton, for a mammoth squash. We have rarely seen so large a vegetable in any part of the world. A few months since there was no such a place as Acton. Now it is a thriving community and the enterprising citizens are producing extraordinary specimens of vegetables."

Nearly four years later, or on August 17, 1862, Robinson Jones became the first victim of the Sioux outbreak of 1862. He and four others were killed by the Indians half a mile from Acton P. O., Meeker county, and this was the beginning of the war. The postoffice was at the residence of Mr. Jones, who was the postmaster from its organization until his death.

To add to their financial and other material troubles in the spring of 1859, the McLeod farmers were seriously injured because of the lack of suitable seed wheat. A large area of land had been plowed and harrowed, but there was not sufficient good seed to sow it. It was feared that the homegrown stock on hand would not all germinate, and indeed there was not much on hand, for the entire crop of 1858 had not been very large and it became necessary to grind much of it into breadstuff. Finally seed was obtained in Stearns and Hennepin counties, but the farmers had to pay $1.50 and $2.00 a bushel for it. The winter wheat on the prairies had nearly all been killed in the winter of 1858-59, but in the Big Woods the small areas seeded in the spring of 1858 yielded as good hard wheat as was ever raised in Missouri or Ohio. This was the season when it is said the first harvesting machines were used in McLeod. Two or three John H. Manny reapers were purchased in St. Paul and brought up. They were not self-binders, or even self-rakers. The grain was cut by a sickle and fell on a platform. Here it was raked into bunches by a man standing on the machine, and then dumped off to the ground, where it was bound into bundles by binders following the machine. Commonly four horses drew the reaper. Sometimes the reaper had a mower attachment, which was very serviceable in cutting the rank wild hay.

The early settlers did not have much produce to sell. In the first years they raised little more than enough grain and vegetables necessary for their sustenance. There was a great abundance of game and fish in the country but no market for it. There was no way of getting the valuable timber of the Big Woods to market, even after it was converted into lumber,

with the two small saw mills in the county. The one thing that was produced in the county which brought in the most money in the summer and fall of 1859 was ginseng. This queer pungently aromatic root, so highly regarded and esteemed by the Chinese, grew in the Big Woods in great profusion. The people in that portion of the county, men, women, and children, resorted to the woods, day after day, and gathered it in considerable quantities and contrived to get it to the Minneapolis market, where it brought 30 to 50 cents a pound. An active worker could secure five or six pounds a day and the work of digging it could not properly be called exercise.

In the decade of 1850—and even earlier and later—blackbirds were a great annoyance and did much injury to the cornfields of Minnesota. They attacked the fields as soon as the seed was planted and continued their ravages until the corn was gathered. In McLeod they were especially hurtful. The legislature of 1860 offered a bounty of 50 cents per 100 for the heads of the noisy, ravenous marauders in shiny black coats.

Captain A. L. Brown was intimately connected with agricultural life in the early days. Writing on the subject he has said: "During the winter of 1858-59 the government paid $12.00 a ton for hay at Ft. Ridgely, and large quantities were hauled there. Major Thomas A. Sherman's battery of light artillery was there at the time. A number of farmers from Glencoe, New Auburn, and other places, hauled hay to the fort, which was 23 miles from Lake Addie. The writer drove there on one occasion with a load drawn by three horses. The snow was about a foot deep on the level, and there was neither road nor track broken. There was no house nor shanty on the road until coming to the house of William Mills, at the cross roads, three miles from the fort. The financial crash of 1857 had brought hard times to the new settlers, who, as a rule, had money sufficient to enable them to start on their claims, but not enough to tide over the time when the failure of their crops and monetary troubles of the country left them with but few resources. The sale of the hay was therefore a great help to many. Another source of income was the furs which were exchanged for groceries, and the ginseng which was sold for cash.

"For clothing and blankets, grain bags were cut up. Father Brown had a grist-mill at his former home, and brought with him 150 bags, so we used to wear pantaloons on which were emblazoned the family name. Grain was very hard to raise,

but root crops seemed to flourish even on the sod. A few years later, a farmer had but to 'tickle the ground' to make it produce good paying crops, but in those days, the country was full of blackbirds, prairie squirrels, and gophers, who harvested most of the grain. The corn, not being acclimated, was frost bitten. To preserve it, it was picked, and dried in the stoves. The ovens would be filled, and the top of the stove covered. When the corn was sufficiently dry, it was ground in hand coffee mills. The Craig family brought with them, from Philadelphia, a hand spice mill which was rather larger than a coffee mill. The mill was kept pretty busy. It was sometimes used from morning until night, the children taking turns at the mill, one family using it after another had got through.

"Blackbirds were the greatest pest, as they came in great flocks. Shoot one and it seemed as though a thousand came to his funeral. Entire families were out from break of day until dusky eve, with shotguns, tin pans, and scare-crows. Some tried poisoning the grain, but that did not do much good. The crop of rutabagas and turnips was good this season, and the settlers had an abundance of these vegetables.

"The wheat raised by the settlers was of the Canadian club variety, and as there were no threshing machines here at that time, as soon as the ground was frozen sufficiently hard, horses were hitched together four abreast and driven in a circle on the grain, and in this manner the wheat was threshed out, and then winnowed in the wind. The yield was about ten bushels per acre."

For several years prairie fires were a serious menace to the settlers of McLeod county. Cabins, sheds, hay and grain stacks, and even standing crops, were destroyed by these great fires which were sometimes many miles in extent.

"The pioneers who settled in this part of the Big Woods," says Allen Reinmuth, of Wright county, "had to face many hardships and nerve-testing ordeals, and the experiences and privations they underwent should be related for the benefit of the countless generations yet unborn who will reap the fruits of the work done by their frontier ancestors and predecessors.

"People of the present day, and especially those who have never lived on farms, have no idea of the hardship a pioneer encounters in a new country. By the time he has cleared or broken, paid for, and established a standard model farm, he has used a great deal of vitality, patience and energy.

"Especially were difficulties encountered in the wooded portions such as the 'Big Woods' which include about a half

of McLeod county, where the timber had to be cleared off before a cabin could be built or a garden planted. The trees were so large and set so close together that a traveler could scarcely see a rod ahead, and in the summer the foliage was so thick that the sky was obscured. Many varieties were represented. These trees varied in size, the white elm and the white oak being the largest and tallest.

"The clearing away of the forest was no easy task. Saws were almost unknown, so the work was done with axes. There was no market for wood, and it had to be disposed of. The trees were felled, cut in lengths of eight or ten feet, and then rolled into large heaps. This was done with the help of oxen when such could be secured, but the pioneers that could not afford oxen used wooden hand spikes, a slower and more difficult process. These heaps were then lighted, and since the wood was green and did not burn readily, the piles had to be relighted, time and time again. The old pioneers, recalling the early clearing of the forest, have regretted many times that timber like oak, maple and ash were wasted, by burning in such a manner, where today it would demand a ready market at a high price. Not only was the process of felling trees tedious; it was also hazardous, for many a tree when falling would become lodged in the branches of a nearby tree, which would then have to be chopped also. This was a very dangerous task, for the tree might shake loose at any time and fall and crush the man working beneath. Two acres were all that could be cleared by two men in one winter.

"The mosquitoes were plentiful, for the shallow pools were kept from evaporating by the shading forest, and myriads of insects hatched out daily. Screens were unknown, hence very little rest did the pioneers have by day or night during the summers of the first few years. After the timber was somewhat cleared away, the pools dried out, and the mosquitoes became fewer in number. Some of the early settlers did not have the endurance to keep up the task they had begun, so left, driven away by discomforts in which mosquitoes and other insect and animal pests were an important factor.

"Industry was crude then, for the equipment was meagre. Labor was done mostly by hand. Horses were hardly to be had on the farms of that date. The oxen, though very strong, could not be handled like horses, for several reasons. They had no bridles, so they could go wherever they pleased, and sometimes they would even run away from their owners. They had not the intelligence that horses have, therefore they could not be

trained to do all the work that horses do. But they could live on the scantiest of rations and survive the winters in the crudest of shelters, and they were therefore more admirably suited to pioneer life, and kept alive and efficient under conditions that would have killed the more delicately constituted horse.

"The early pioneers, for the most part, had crudely constructed shacks built out of logs, about twelve by twenty feet, on an average, in size. These log houses were usually covered with bark for a roof. Sometimes straw, tree limbs and twigs were used. When it rained these roofs usually leaked, making the suffering intense. Everything got wet and the only thing to do was to wait until the rain stopped, and then dry the clothes and bedding by the fire.

"The chimneys were built of wood, plastered on the inside to prevent them from burning, and like those of Lincoln's time, were small at the top and wide at the bottom. They were about six feet square at the bottom and three feet square at the top. Logs cut in suitable lengths were used as fuel, and as they were green, a large fire had to be kept up.

"There were few matches in those days, so fires were kindled by friction. To do this, two dry sticks were rubbed together until they produced a spark, which would be dropped into a pile of shavings to ignite them, and the glow induced would then be blown into a flame. When matches finally came into use on the farm, this disagreeable task was done away with.

"Implements of labor were also crude. Most of them were made of wood and progress with these tools was very slow, and the work could not be done either well or skillfully. The plows were made something like modern potato hillers, with a beam, two handles, and two braces to hold the handles in position. In the middle of this crude tool was a straight 'four by four' with an iron plate one-half an inch thick, fastened to the beam by old-fashioned screws. The harrow used was a branch taken from the top part of a maple tree. These harrows were drawn by two yoked oxen with a chain fastened to the beam by old-fashioned screws. This kind of a harrow was easily made and could well stand the jerks and jars it was exposed to while dragged over the stumps. The harrow was somewhat effective in smoothing the plowed ground. The cycle half-moon grain-cutter was the tool used to cut the grain. This was swung by one hand, and the grain was caught in the other, which was very hard and slow work. As soon as

scythes and cradles were invented and purchased, the farmers made better time and raised more grain. The threshing in the early days was done by means of a flail.

"The method of seeding was most interesting, looked at from a present day standpoint. There were first placed three sharpened poles, ten feet long, a few inches in the ground in a vertical position, and in a straight line with each other across the field. Each stick had a red flag tied to it as a sight to go by. The man had a few sacks of wheat placed conveniently here and there so he could get more seed whenever he needed it. To sow, he carried a sack on one side, fastened over his right shoulder. One part of the sack was partly left open so he could reach in and get a handful of wheat. This wheat was scattered to right and left in front of him. He would never carry more than a peck of wheat in a sack at one time as more would be too heavy.

"Most of the settlers were very poor. The land, it is true, was cheap, but tools and other necessary articles were high priced, and almost impossible to get. When the pioneers had no crops, provisions were high, and must be carted to the lonely cabins from a long distance. When the crops were plentiful, often the pioneers secured hardly enough for them to pay the cost of transportation to market."

Agriculture received a severe set-back during the Civil War and the Indian Massacre. Many of the able bodied men were away at the front during the years of the Civil War. Crops suffered severely during the massacre. Damage was done by the Indians and by fleeing refugees. The people living in the stockade at Hutchinson went out in parties to make some attempt at harvesting, but a large part of the crop in 1862 was ruined for lack of care. Live stock was killed by the Indians, and by the refugees, and many of the cows which escaped this fate strayed away, or died from neglect.

After the massacre, however, and the return of the soldiers from the front, came a new era of prosperity.

This prosperity, unfortunately, was interrupted by the ravages of the grasshoppers. Grasshoppers had done some damage in the county in 1857, but not to the extent that they wrought their destruction in the seventies. In the raid of 1864 a swarm of the insects appeared a few miles west of Glencoe, and there were also a few the following year.

But in 1873 the great raids began. That year McLeod suffered considerably. In 1874 practically everything growing was destroyed. In 1875, 1876 and 1877 the destruction con-

tinued. Grasshoppers were everywhere, they darkened the sun with their great clouds of flying bodies, they ate up the crops, and even devoured the ends from rail fences. Various efforts were tried to destroy them, but none of these efforts were of much effect. The people were in destitution, too poor to move away, and with hardly enough to eat. Aid was extended in the way of clothing, provisions and seed wheat. But the times were dark indeed, and the pioneers, only just recovering from the massacre, were almost overwhelmed with this new disaster.

Since the grasshopper years, agriculture in McLeod county has been conducted on a successful scale. For many years wheat was the principal crop. This has now given away to general farming and dairying. There have been dry years and wet years, the hail has ruined many crops and the blight has at times caused much damage. But these are but minor drawbacks, and exist only in isolated cases. The general story of the county has been one of prosperity. A few years ago came the hog cholera, but that also has been subdued, and swine raising is an important industry in the county.

McLeod county is acknowledged as being among the best and most prosperous stock-raising and agriculture counties in Minnesota. Its people are wide-awake and keep step with the progressive march of the times in all that pertains to a civilization of happiness, industry and culture. The first permanent settlers of the county were farmers, and their object in coming was to till the soil.

All had many lessons to learn. Many of the pioneers were from foreign countries, and all the conditions were new. Some were farmers from the eastern states, and they, too, found circumstances absolutely changed. Some were men who had previously been engaged in other occupations, but who saw in the opening of Minnesota an opportunity to secure a farm, together with the health and longevity that come from outdoor life. All of them, regardless of their previous circumstances, were able and willing to work; they had industry and courage and they were determined to win.

In the face of obstacles of which they had previously no knowledge they started to carve their fortunes in the wilderness. The country was new, there was no alternative but that success must be won from the soil, which was their only wealth and their only help. And in spite of all the obstacles and inconveniences, and notwithstanding the fact that in the face of many disasters hundreds of the pioneers left the

county, those who stayed, and those who have come in since, have met with unbounded success. Nor is the end yet reached, for the county has in its agricultural and dairying resources a mine of wealth yet undeveloped, which, when the years roll on, will grow more and more valuable as the people become, through scientific methods, more and more able to utilize it.

The farms of McLeod county are similar to the farms of any other county having a rich soil. It has its good farms and its poor farms. Or, better stated, it has its good farmers and its poor farmers. Agriculture, like every other trade or profession, has its successes and its failures, but perhaps not as many complete failures.

The high altitude gives to McLeod county an ideal climate. Its mean temperature for summer is 70 degrees, the same as middle Illinois, Ohio, and southern Pennsylvania. The extreme heat that is felt in these states is here tempered by the breezes of the elevated plateau. Its higher latitude gives two hours more of sunshine than at Cincinnati. This, with an abundance of rainfall, 26.36 inches annually, on a rich soil, accounts for the rapid and vigorous growth of crops and their early maturity. There is a uniformity of temperature during the winter season in central Minnesota, with bright sunshine, dry atmosphere, good sleighing and infrequent thaws that make life a pleasure in this bracing, healthy climate.

There was a time in McLeod county when, like all new lands, the first consideration was to build good barns for the housing of the flocks and herds, and the home was the most inconspicuous object in the landscape. As the farmers prospered, the log house disappeared, and now there are few log houses in the entire county. Now the farmer's house vies with the city residence, and has many of the modern conveniences. Where electric light and power cannot be secured, gasoline engines furnish power, and a number of farm houses are lighted by their own gas plants. By the use of elevated tanks in the house or barn, or pneumatic tanks in cellars, farm houses often have all the sanitary conveniences of a house in town. Farmers realize the value of keeping their property in the best of shape. Houses and barns are well painted, lawns are carefully kept and flower gardens show that the people recognize that the things which beautify add a value to life as well as to property.

The rural telephone reaches practically every farm house, which, with rural mail delivery and the newspapers, places the farmer in close touch with the great markets and with the

current of affairs of the outside world. There is no longer any isolation such as existed in the early days when pioneering meant privation; no longer any need for the denial of many of the luxuries as well as the comforts of life. The farmer can have the daily newspaper and the daily market reports; he can have the advantage of the circulating library, and his table can be supplied with whatever the village or city market may have to offer. The changes of the half-century have been more marked in scarcely any direction than in the conditions which surround life on the farm. The plodding ox which did the field and farm work has disappeared; the gang plow, the mower, the seeder, the harvester and the steam thresher are doing the work so laboriously and imperfectly done by the scythe, the cradle, the hand-sower, the flail and the horse-power thresher. The buggy, the carriage and now the automobile are almost universal among the conveniences of the farm, while the sewing machine, the organ and the piano are familiar objects in the inner life of the farm home. The future doubtless holds still more in the way of conveniences and comforts, but it can give nothing beyond what the great service the farmer has rendered and is rendering the country in the way of its development merits. There cannot but be deep regret, however much it is in the nature of things, that so few of those who bore the heat and burden of the day in the years of beginning, have survived to enjoy the fruits which their labors produced.

"Their epitaphs are writ in furrows
Deep and wide,
The wheels of progress have passed on;
The silent pioneer is gone.
His ghost is moving down the trees,
And now we push the memories
Of bluff, bold men who dared and died
In foremost battle, quite aside."

The nationality of the citizens of McLeod county has had considerable influence upon the character of the farming operations. A few Bohemian families which first came to the town of Rich Valley attracted others until the "Bohemian settlement" covers three densely inhabited townships.

Two or three German families in Acoma and elsewhere started the immigration of that sturdy race until they occupied over half the county. The Danes and Norwegians have also permanently established themselves here. Many of the earliest settlers were Americans, Scotch and Irish.

The census reports show some of the wonderful changes that have taken place in McLeod county agriculture. In 1860, there were but 25,234 acres in farms in the county. This gradually increased to 138,020 acres in 1870; to 216,081 acres in 1880; to 271,348 acres in 1890, and reached 302,091 acres in 1900. In 1910 it dropped to 298,961 acres. The improved acres numbered but 3,385 in 1860. This had increased to 21,447 in 1870; to 139,354 in 1880; to 199,260 in 1890; to 223,943 in 1900; and to 239,925 in 1910. The area of the county is 317,440 acres.

The population of the county has always been largely rural. Out of 1,286 people in 1860, there were 955 living in the country. In 1870, when there were 5,643 people in the county, 5,203 were in the rural districts. Even in 1880, with 12,342 people in the county, 10,684 were in the rural districts. During the next decade the villages grew somewhat, and in 1890, out of 17,026, there were 4,199 in the villages and 12,827 in the country. During the next ten years, the villages grew faster than the rural districts, for out of 19,595 people in the county in 1900, there were 6,388 in the villages and 13,207 in the country. In the next ten years the rural population decreased, and the villages remained about at a standstill. Out of 18,691 people in the county, in 1910, there were 6,413 in the villages, and 12,278 in the rural districts.

There were but 137 farms in the county in 1860. The average farm family consisted of seven persons. The farm population was 28.2 persons to every 100 acres of improved land. In 1870 there were 943 farms. The average farm family consisted of 5.5 persons. The farm population was 24.3 to every 100 acres of improved land. In 1880 the number of farms had increased to 1,743. The average farm family consisted of 6.1 persons. The number of improved acres had increased so rapidly that there were but 7.7 people to each 100 acres of cultivated land. There were 21.5 persons for each square mile of land in the rural districts of the county. The number of farms in 1890 was 2,070. The average farm family consisted of 6.2 persons. There were 6.4 persons to each 100 acres of improved land, and 25.9 persons to each acre in the rural districts. Since then the changes have not been so radical. In 1900 the average farm family consisted of 5.7 persons, and in 1910 of 5.4 people. In 1900 there were 2,335 farms, in 1910 there were 2,268 farms. In 1900 there were 5.9 people to each 100 acres of improved land, in 1910 there were 5.1 to each 100 acres of improved land. In 1900 there

were 26.6 people to each square mile of rural territory, and in 1910 there were 24.8.

The following statistics give the leading crop returns:

Wheat. 1860—6,500 bushels. 1870—149,451. 1880—40,592 acres; 537,447 bushels; average yield, 13.1 bushels an acre. 1890—65,907 acres; 1,400,973 bushels; average yield, 21.3 an acre. 1900—87,319 acres; 1,651,430 bushels; average yield, 18.9 an acre. 1910—65,102 acres; 1,416,200 bushels; average yield, 21.8 an acre.

Corn. 1860—13,550 bushels. 1870—48,381 bushels. 1880—5,802 acres; 269,739 bushels; average yield, 46.5 bushels an acre. 1890—10,757 acres; 360,067 bushels; average yield, 33.5 an acre. 1900—17,409 acres; 680,370 bushels; average yield, 39.1 an acre. 1910—24,024 acres; 937,430 bushels; average yield 39 an acre.

Oats. 1860—4,894 bushels. 1870—96,487. 1880—9,201 acres; 401,934 bushels; average yield, 43.7 an acre. 1890—15,447 bushels; 665,098 acres; average yield, 43.1 an acre; 1900—16,460 acres; 777,420 bushels; average yield, 47.2 an acre. 1910—18,798 acres; 799,011 bushels; average yield, 42.5 an acre.

Barley. 1860—423 bushels. 1870—10,914 bushels. 1880—772 acres; 21,322 bushels; average yield, 26.6 an acre. 1890—928 acres; 23,896 bushels; average yield 25.8 an acre. 1900—4,057 acres; 134,650 bushels; average yield, 33.2 an acre. 1910—11,662 acres; 333,716 bushels; average yield, 28.6 an acre.

Rye. 1860—290 bushels. 1870—667 bushels. 1880—131 acres; 3,410 bushels; average yield, 26 an acre. 1890—202 acres; 4,836 bushels; average yield, 24 an acre. 1900—3,473 acres; 83,860 bushels; average yield, 24.1 an acre. 1910—2,926 acres; 64,725 bushels; average yield, 22.1 an acre.

Potatoes. 1860—15,673 bushels. 1870—31,855 bushels. 1880—75,251 bushels. 1890—1,189 acres; 100,959 bushels; average yield, 84.9 an acre. 1900—1,211 acres; 110,356 bushels; average yield, 91.1 an acre. 1910—1,160 acres; 136,473 bushels; average yield, 117.6 an acre.

Flax Seed. 1870—6 bushels. 1880—110 bushels. 1890—128 acres; 1,629 bushels; average yield, 12.7 an acre. 1900—1,074 acres; 14,320 bushels; average yield, 13.3 an acre. 1910—1,698 acres; 20,918 bushels; average yield, 12.3 an acre.

Sugar Beets. 1900—151 acres; 1,186 tons; average yield, 7.85 an acre. 1910—84 acres; 794 tons; average yield, 9.45 an acre.

Tobacco. 1870—1,781 pounds. 1880—4 acres; 1,573 pounds; average yield, 393 pounds an acre. 1890—No report. 1900—4 acres; 850 pounds; average yield, 213 pounds an acre.

Hay and Forage. 1860—2,698 tons. 1870—16,932 tons. 1880—24,993 acres; 39,619 tons; average yield, 1.59 an acre. 1890—40,248 acres; 55,925 tons; average yield, 1.39 an acre. 1900—46,849 acres; 69,568 tons; average yield, 1.48 an acre. 1910—53,122 acres; 87,477 tons; average yield, 1.65 an acre.

Wool. 1870—11,470 pounds. 1880—28,646 pounds. 1890—26,283 pounds. 1900—22,311 pounds. 1910—5,956.

The census reports are equally enlightening in regard to the live stock, poultry and bees in the county.

Cattle. 1860—total, 820; dairy cows, 266; other cattle, 554. 1870—Total, 6,624; dairy cows, 2,483; other cattle, 4,141. 1880—Total, 15,553; dairy cows, 6,117; other cattle, 9,436. 1890—Total, 21,144; dairy cows, 10,528; other cattle, 10,616. 1900—Total, 29,241; dairy cows, 14,396; other cattle, 14,845. 1910—Total, 34,736; dairy cows, 20,375; other cattle, 14,361. This table clearly shows the increase in dairying as compared with that of beef cattle raising.

Horses, Mules and Asses. 1860—69; 1870—1,114; 1880—4,176; 1890—7,692; 1900—9,276; 1910—9,632.

Sheep and Goats. 1870—3,489; 1880—5,632; 1890—4,620; 1900—5,226; 1910—5,272.

Swine. 1860—486; 1870—1,039; 1880—5,685; 1890—12,101; 1900—18,379; 1910—27,145.

Poultry. 1880—44,852; 1890—92,157; 1900—150,447; 1910—215,456.

Bees. 1900—868 swarms; 1910—1,081 swarms.

Eggs Produced. 1880—148,969; 1890—471,650; 1900—770,860; 1910—1,086,181.

Honey and Wax Produced. 1860—742 pounds; 1870—2,369 pounds; 1880—2,986 pounds; 1890—17,602 pounds; 1900—20,980; 1910—12,180.

The agricultural statistics for McLeod county in 1910, according to the United States census were as follows: Population of the county, 18,691. Number of all farms, 2,268. Color and nativity of farmers: native white, 1,160; foreign-born white, 1,107; negro and other non-white, 1.

Number of farms, classified by size: 3 to 9 acres, 48; 10 to 19 acres, 48; 20 to 49 acres, 173; 50 to 99 acres, 636; 100 to 174 acres, 878; 175 to 259 acres, 316; 260 to 499 acres, 161; 500 to 999 acres, 8; 1,000 acres and over, none.

Land and farm area: approximate land area, 317,440 acres;

land in farms, 298,961 acres; (land in farms in 1900, 302,091 acres); improved land in farms, 239,925 acres; (improved land in farms in 1900, 223,943 acres); woodland in farms, 19,573 acres; other unimproved land in farms, 39,463 acres; per cent. of land area in farms, 94.2; per cent. of farm land improved, 80.3; average acres per farm, 131.8; average improved acres per farm, 105.8.

Value of farm property: all farm property, $23,120,367; (all farm property in 1900, $12,441,951); per cent. increase, 1900-1910, 85.8; land, $15,699,650; land in 1900, $8,740,020; buildings, $4,204,300; (buildings in 1900, $1,942,190); implements and machinery, $819,895; (implements, etc. in 1900, $428,420); domestic animals, poultry and bees, $2,396,522; (domestic animals, etc., in 1900, $1,331,321).

Per cent. of value in all property: in land, 67.9; buildings, 18.2; implements and machinery, 3.5; domestic animals, poultry and bees, 10.4.

Average values—all property per farm, $10,194; land and buildings per farm, $8,776; land per acre, $52.51; (land per acre in 1900, $28.93).

Domestic animals (farms and ranges)—farms reporting domestic animals, 2,245; value of domestic animals, $2,301,595.

Cattle—total number, 34,736; dairy cows, 20,375; other cows, 3,180; yearling heifers, 4,697; calves, 4,863; yearling steers and bulls, 911; other steers and bulls, 710; value in dollars, $798,688.

Horses—total number, 9,613; mature horses, 8,717; yearling colts, 476; spring colts, 150; value, $1,285,128.

Mules—total number, 18; mature mules, 17; yearling colts, none; spring colts, 1; value, $1,580.

Asses and Burros—number, 1; value, $4.

Swine—total number, 27,145; mature hogs, 11,715; spring pigs, 15,430; value, $195,585.

Sheep—total number, 5,266; rams, ewes and wethers, 3,660; spring lambs, 1,606; value, $20,591.

Goats—number, 6; value, $19.

Poultry and Bees—number of poultry of all kinds, 215,456; value, $91,022; number of colonies of bees, 1,081; value, $3,905.

The number of farms operated by owners in 1910 was 1,891, or a percentage of 83.4. In 1900 the number thus operated was 2,010, or a percentage of 86.1. The amount of land in farms belonging to this class was 241,841 acres; improved land in farms, 192,929; value of land and buildings, $16,475,675.

Degree of ownership—farms consisting of owned land only, 1,720; farms consisting of owned and hired land, 171.

Color and nativity of owners—native white, 910; foreign-born white, 980; negro and other non-white, 1.

Farms operated by tenants—number of farms, 363; (number of farms in 1900, 303); per cent. of all farms, 16.0; (per cent. of all farms in 1910, 13.0); land in farms, 55,275 acres; improved land in farms, 45,438; value of land and buildings, $3,298,175.

Form of tenancy—share tenants, 189; share-cash tenants, 39; cash tenants, 118; tenure not specified, 17.

Color and nativity of tenants—native white, 238; foreign-born white, 125; negro and other non-white, none.

Farms operated by managers—number of farms, 14; (number of farms in 1900, 22); land in farms, 1,845; improved land in farms, 1,558; value of land and buildings, $130,100.

Mortgage debt reports—(for farms operated by owners only, others not having been secured)—number free from mortgage debt, 1,306; number with mortgage debt, 575; number with no mortgage report, 10.

For farms consisting of owned land only—number reporting debt and amount, 495; value of their land and buildings, $4,313,025; amount of mortgage debt, $1,068,372; per cent. of value of land and buildings, 24.8.

The United States census reports show the following statistics of population for McLeod county for the years 1890, 1900 and 1910, alphabetically arranged:

Acoma township—1900, 119; 1910, 210.

Bergen township—1890, 1,215; 1900, 1,182; 1910, 1,053.

Brownton village—1890, 384; 1900, 454; 1910, 509.

Collins township—1890, 507; 1900, 665; 1910, 621.

Glencoe City (incorporated as a city in 1909)—1890, 1,649; 1900, 1,780; 1910, 1,788.

Glencoe township—1890, 817; 1900, 837; 1910, 835.

Hale township—1890, 1,729; 1900, 1,426; 1910, 1,371.

Hassan Valley township (organized from part of Hutchinson township in 1902)—1910, 805;

Helen township—1890, 1,045; 1900, 1,056; 1910, 977.

Hutchinson City (incorporated as a city in 1904)—1890, 1,414; 1900, 2,495; 1910, 2,363.

Hutchinson township (included Hassan Valley before 1902)—1890, 1,869; 1900, 2,069; 1910, 1,092.

Lester Prairie village—1890, 189; 1900, 418; 1910, 420.

Lynn township—1890, 728; 1900, 823; 1910, 753.

Penn township—1890, 592; 1900, 649; 1910, 588.
Plato village—1890, 130; 1900, 232; 1910, 238.
Rich Valley township—1890, 1,172; 1900, 1,121; 1910, 1,062.
Round Grove township—1890, 589; 1900, 713; 1910, 640.
Silver Lake village—1900, 321; 1910, 382.
Stewart village—1890, 166; 1900, 407; 1910, 412.
Sumter township—1890, 597; 1900, 749; 1910, 650.
Winsted township—1890, 1,251; 1900, 1,185; 1910, 1,167.
Winsted village—1890, 267; 1900, 281; 1910, 296.

The McLeod County Agricultural Society. In March, 1859, the first agricultural society in McLeod county was organized at Glencoe. The constitution was adopted March 19. Any person might become a member on the payment of 50 cents. The first officers were John H. Stevens, president; Lewis Harrington, vice-president; Clayborne Chandler, treasurer; Alonzo H. Jennison, secretary. The executive committee consisted of F. W. Getchell, of Glencoe; John Lester, of Bergen; A. J. Snyder, of Glencoe; E. G. Wright, of Hutchinson; and D. J. Pettijohn, of Rich Valley.

John H. Stevens was the leading spirit in the organization of the society. In 1853 he had been the prime mover and influential worker in the organization of the Hennepin County Agricultural Society, and the next year was very prominent in organizing and establishing the Minnesota Territory Agricultural Society. He was its second president in 1855, and held the same position in 1893 and 1894. In Holcombe's History of the State Agricultural Society his portrait is the frontispiece, and he is called the "founder" of that society.

The first fair of the McLeod county society was held at Glencoe, October 20, 1859. The exhibition was in Graham's new building and while the articles exhibited were not numerous they were well selected. The live stock was shown out of doors, and the exhibition was altogether creditable. Col. Stevens, then editor of the Register, censured the people of the county as a whole because they did not manifest more interest in the fair, but commended the exhibits made.

Exhibits of ladies' fancy work were made by Mrs. G. K. Gilbert, Mrs. Lovina Cummings, and Miss Lizzie McKay. Captain I. M. Larrabee, the veteran seaman, had a number of mechanical articles of his own invention and construction. Ford & Buck had a cheese press and numerous pieces of carpentry. The wives of Jer. Nobles, Prentice Chubb, and J. Merrills received awards for the best butter. I. W. Cummings had the best spring wheat, which was pronounced equal to winter wheat. The corn shown by J. Merrills, I. M. Larrabee, J. V. McKeen, I. W. Cummings, and J. H. Smith, comprised several varieties, one of which, the "Rocky Mountain," was guaranteed to ripen 90 days after planting. Remarkably excellent vegetables were displayed by Chubb, McKeen, Merrills, C. G. Mickel, A. Langley, W. K. Vickroy, Cyrus Butterfield, A. H. Jennison, Dr. Kennedy, and Mrs. Egbert. Miss Francina A. Cummings showed delicious jellies and preserves and Jeremiah Nobles proudly exhibited a gallon of "Chinese sugar cane," or sorghum molasses of his own manufacture.

For a pioneer and frontier county the exhibit of live stock was very gratifying. The selection of cattle was small but fine. The Durhams of Clayborne Chandler, Rev. J. J. Hill, John Lester, and Mrs. McClary were remarkable. Col. Stevens had a fine Ayrshire cow which he had brought from Ohio, and she was the premium cow. The young heifers of C. G. Mickel and A. M. Close, the well broken young steers of Lawrence Gallick, Jr., and A. Langley's and J. V. McKeen's work oxen attracted the admiration of stockmen. The best span of draft horses were A. H. Jennison's, while A. H. Jennison's herd, John Lester's mare and colt, and Clayborne Chandler's colt were all notable specimens of horses. Many hogs were shown and Editor Stevens said there was not a poor hog or one of inferior breed on the ground. Two years before there were but few pigs in the county and now there were at least a thousand. The swine exhibitors were B. F. Buck, F. E. Ford, John H. Stevens, John Lester, George Harris, Lawrence Gillick, I. W. Cummings and others. There was also a small but good poultry display by John Lester, and others.

Col. Stevens said editorially that the fair was "a decided success." He said that "it was much better than the first fair held in Hennepin county, in 1854," and Col. Stevens was the principal organizer and manager of that fair. (See Hist. State Agricultural Society.)

The first county fair in Hutchinson was held in a tent, in 1873, on a site back of where the Farmers National Bank now stands, the site being a part of the same lot. Here meetings were held and exhibits made for two years, after which the annual fair was held in a larger tent located on the ground now occupied by the Catholic church, this latter site being used for a year or two. As considerable interest was manifested in the undertaking and the number of exhibitors increased, as well as the attendance, a location affording more room was sought and was found a little to the east of where the Chicago,

Milwaukee & St. Paul depot now stands. Here a still larger tent was erected and a race track laid out, a temporary fence being built on two sides and watchmen employed to guard the unprotected portions of the track. Fairs were held annually at this location for several years, after which removal was made to the present fair grounds in the southeastern part of the city, where substantial buildings were erected.

For some time previous to the last removal it had been customary for the business men of Hutchinson to personally devote considerable time and labor in making preparations for the fair, among the most active in this work being the Sumner brothers, J. V. V. Lewis, Isaac Kouwe, John Mersen, G. A. Adams and W. J. Ives. In 1880 we find Mr. Ives acting as president of the society, with 13 vice-presidents from different townships, and with David A. Adams, secretary, and J. V. Lewis, treasurer. Admission tickets, good for one entrance, cost 25 cents, a 50 cent ticket being good for the whole day, while children under 12 years old were admitted for 10 cents. The exhibits were divided into substantially the same classes as they are today, including draft horses, roadsters, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, fruits, grain, seeds and flour, vegetables, dairy products, domestic manufactures, such as needles, shells and hair work, farm implements made in McLeod or adjoining counties, fine arts, flowers, pantry stores, etc. Running and trotting races were also held. During the years that have since elapsed interest in the fair has continued and a steady improvement has been noted in the quality of many of the exhibits. One of the attractive features of the fair in recent years has been the School Industrial Contest—a competitive contest between the pupils of the McLeod county schools in both industrial work done in the schools and farm products. The finished products are placed on exhibition in the "School Exhibit Building" of the fair grounds for inspection and display. The business men of the county have generously contributed money every year in order to make it possible to offer prizes and encourage the boys and girls in industrial work. The present year (1916) the contest was mainly supported by the various banks of the county, which contributed sums of money for cash prizes. The exhibits in this department were grouped under the following heads: grain, grain in sheaf, grass (alfalfa, red clover and white clover), vegetables, fruit, flowers, sewing, cooking, weaving, manual training, agricultural booklets, and geography. Another popular feature of the fair during the last three years has

been the Livestock Judging Contest, in which boys, as well as adults, are permitted to compete. This was entered into readily by the younger generation, no less than 50 boys taking part in it last year. An entertainment program is also prepared to add to the interest of the occasion. In stimulating the agricultural and stock-raising interests of the county by representing opportunities for friendly competition among the farmers and enabling them to become better acquainted with each other and each other's work, the society has performed a most useful function and the good accomplished is likely to be of the most permanent character.

December 27, 1913, the McLeod County Agricultural Association was incorporated, the corporation to begin February 1, 1914, and continue for a period of 30 years. The names of the incorporators are: Hans Jensen, H. A. Moffett, L. A. Ritter, Robert McMullen, Jr., and H. H. Pennoyer.

CHAPTER XIX.

DAIRYING AND CREAMERIES.

The dairying industry is an important one in McLeod county. In 1914, there was paid to the patrons of the McLeod county creameries, some $824,000 in cash. In this respect it ranked sixth among all the counties of the state. Ramsey stood first with $3,238,364.28; Hennepin second with $1,756,588.63; Stearns third with $1,371,825.14; Freeborn fourth with $1,127,732.15; and Steel fifth with $932,204.53. The exact figures for McLeod county were $823,489.59.

The receipt of the monthly creamery check has revolutionized McLeod county farming. No longer does the farmer exchange butter with the village merchants for the goods that he needs at home. No longer does he have to wait for ready cash until his crops and stock is sold. Steadily the monthly income is received, giving the farmer a banking account and ready money, and placing him on a high economic footing.

According to the latest report of the State Dairy and Food Department, there are now seventeen creameries in McLeod county, of which ten are co-operative, six are independent, and one is operated by a stock company. The co-operative are: The Acoma Creamery Co., the Biscay Creamery Co., the

Glencoe Butter & Cheese Co., the Hutchinson Co-operative Creamery Association, the Plato Dairy Association, the Rich Valley Creamery Co., the Round Grove Creamery Co., the Silver Lake Creamery Co., the Sumter Creamery Co., and the West Lynn Creamery Co. The independent creameries are: the Brownton Creamery Co., the Lake Superior Produce Co. (Hutchinson), the Metropolitan Milk Co. (Lester Prairie), the Model Creamery (Hutchinson), the Pleasant Hill Creamery and the Stewart Creamery Co. The Winsted Creamery is conducted by a stock company.

The first settlers in McLeod county engaged in wheat raising almost exclusively, the principal exceptions being the potato and rutabaga crops, and a few garden vegetables for home use. Those who settled on the prairie had only to break the sod and put in the seed. In the Big Woods which covered the greater part of the county, the first seed was put in among the stumps. Year after year, as the land was cleared, the virgin soil yielded twenty to thirty bushels to the acre of No. 1, hard. For many years this staple had to be hauled across the country to market points. With the coming of the railroads, transportation was made easy, and there was a corresponding increase in wheat culture. Year after year more land was broken, and year by year a larger acreage was tilled.

But the wheat decline, starting in 1878, and coincident with the big drop in wheat prices, caused the farmers to turn their attention to diversified farming and dairying. Progress in the direction of dairying, however, was slow. It is true that the early settlers brought with them a few cows for dairy and beef purposes, a few hogs which they marketed to some extent, and some poultry, but it was not until after the wheat decline that stock raising was considered as a leading feature of farm endeavor. Following the decline, Shorthorns and native cattle were bred, and a portion of the former large wheat fields were turned into pastures. However, large herds were the exception rather than the rule, and dairying was conducted on only a small scale.

At that time agricultural experiment in this county was in its infancy, and the modern method of acclimation was unknown. Corn brought from more southern states and planted here was an uncertain crop, owing to the late springs and the early autumns. It was believed that only tame grasses like clover and timothy could be raised here. Without corn and cultivated grass, McLeod county beef could not compete with the better class of stock sold in the market, nor could extensive

dairying flourish under these circumstances, though the prairies in McLeod county, and the meadows which spangled the Big Woods furnished better pasturage than that found in some other parts of the state. The average farmer owned four or five cows. A few herds were gathered here by traveling drovers, and shipped annually from this county to the western plains and ranges, and in the earlier days a few herds were brought here from other counties for temporary pasturage. Horses were raised to some small extent and sold for a time at a profit in the northwestern markets, chiefly in the larger cities. Animal raising, however, under such disadvantages, brought little, if any, profit, and then too, the market value of horses soon fell. It was while the McLeod county farmers were realizing less and less each year, and while they were in doubt as to what brand of agriculture to adopt next, that their attention was attracted to the new process of making butter from cream separated from milk by machinery.

The churning of butter had for many years been an irksome task on nearly every McLeod county farm. Milk was placed in pails, cans, or other containers, and the cream allowed to rise. This cream was skimmed off the milk, and when a sufficient quantity had been saved, churned into butter. At first the churning was done with a paddle. Later a hand dash was introduced. Still later the revolving barrel churn came into use. Most of this dairying was on a small scale, and the butter of poor quality. A farmer here and there kept as high as a dozen or more milch cows and established a reputation in the neighborhood town for his wife's butter, that enabled him to realize a fair price for his product. But private dairying meant doubtful profits, slavery for the women on the farms, and much annoyance and waste of time for the farmer and his hired help.

Then came the first creameries and cheese factories, followed by the modern creamery. One of the first steps in the progress of the creamery industry in McLeod county was the factory separator. A few years afterwards the factory separator came into use, the farmers began to purchase the hand separator, and this also marked an important step in the progress of the county.

McLeod county was a pioneer in the co-operative creamery movement. The Biscay Creamery, started in 1889, as a creamery and cheese factory, was the first co-operative creamery in the state and has since been in continuous operation.

Since the establishment of the dairy industry, and in connection with it, the McLeod county farmers have adopted the intelligent and safe policy of diversified farming. Few large fields of any one crop are now grown, but instead many crops are put in, so that there is certain each year to be a good yield of something. To add to the resources of the county, it was discovered that the former belief that tame grasses could not be grown was erroneous, for now clover and timothy, millet and grasses of all varieties grow here in great luxuriance, and possess such unusual qualities, that Minnesota butter exceeds in flavor and body, that produced in other states. Corn, too, whether from acclimation of the seed or from longer seasons or from better cultivation, or from all these causes, has become a valuable crop.

The improved economic conditions in McLeod county since the introduction of the cream separator and the modern type of creamery are apparent on every hand. The small houses or log huts of the earlier periods have given away to spacious farm houses, well furnished, and arranged for the convenience of the housewife. The straw sheds and rough stables have been replaced by the big barn with plenty of room for the cattle and horses, and hundreds of tons of hay and feed. The grain and corn binders, rakes, hay loaders and stackers, cultivators and machinery and tools of all kinds are sheltered in well-built sheds. Nearly every farm has a granary, an artesian well or a deep tubular well and a windmill, sometimes with gearings and attachments for grinding feed. Many of the farms have a gasoline engine, equally adapted for using as motive power for a plow or for power to turn the family washing machine. The fences are of barbed or woven wire, and in good repair. The stock is of good breed and is improving rapidly year by year. The seed for crops is better selected. The fields are plowed in the fall, and fertilized abundantly from the barnyard and tilled with the greatest care. The roads are better worked, graded and drained, and each year more miles of improved roads are added, and travel made more easy to the creamery and market. There is a school house, well equipped and comfortably built, within reach of every home. The farmers from being the debtor class have become the creditor. They buy more and better goods than formerly, and pay for what they get in cash which they receive from the creamery each month. They drive better rigs, or even automobiles, and travel more, study more, read more, deal more with each other, are more in touch with business, acquire experience in bookkeeping and finance—in short the status of the McLeod county farmer has improved in every respect, and he himself attributes to a large degree, this changed social and economic condition to the cream separator and its resulting modern creamery.

The large returns from milk and cream in the past few years have enabled the farmers to breed better cattle, and the number that are now using pure bred sires has increased very materially in that time, and another five years will add many full grade animals to the herds. Several full-blood and high-grade dairy animals have sprung up in the past few years. The dairy cow is the queen of the farm, and one of the greatest mortgage lifters in existence. She is virtually a machine which turns products of the farm into the greatest profit. She affects almost every branch of farming, and she is the most economical producer on the farm.

In 1860, there were 22,290 pounds of butter and 1,520 pounds of cheese made on McLeod county farms. In 1870, there were 168,438 pounds of butter made, and 11,072 pounds of cheese. In 1880 there were 485,206 pounds of butter made and 8,615 pounds of cheese. There were 31,805 gallons of milk sold or sent to factories. In 1890 there were 563,231 pounds of butter made, 17,114 pounds of cheese, and 3,096,165 gallons of cream. In that year McLeod county had four cheese factories and three creameries. In 1900, the statistics showed these figures: Butter produced, 499,708 pounds; butter sold, 318,059 pounds; cheese made, 1,714 pounds; cheese sold, 1,464 pounds; milk produced, 5,980,982 gallons, milk sold, 3,353,000 gallons; cream sold, 91 gallons.

In 1910 the figures were: Butter produced, 787,174 pounds; butter sold, 489,029 pounds; cheese produced, 200 pounds; cheese sold, 90 pounds; milk produced, 4,213,903 gallons; milk sold, 1,563,203 gallons; cream sold, 12,855 gallons; butterfat sold, 716,424 pounds; value of dairy products excluding home use of milk and cream, $596,884; receipts from sale of dairy products, $509,683. The foregoing figures from 1860 to 1910 inclusive, are from the reports of the Federal Census, and relate solely to farm dairy production.

The report of State Dairy and Food Department relating to the production of the creameries of the county is equally interesting. The report for 1910 shows the following figures: Co-operative creameries, 10; independent creameries, 4; number of patrons, 2,166; cows owned by patrons, 18,090; milk received, 48,328,698 pounds; cream received, 724,160 pounds;

butterfat received, 2,000,021 pounds; butter made, 2,383,214 pounds; average price paid patrons per pound for butterfat, $0.3197; paid patrons for fat, $639,553.92; running expenses, $59,327.40.

The report for 1914 shows the following figures: Co-operative creameries, 10; independent creameries, 7; number of patrons, 2,297; cows owned by patrons, 19,161; milk received, 58,276,173 pounds; cream received, 2,224,417 pounds; butterfat received, 2,684,505 pounds; butter made, 3,236,750 pounds; average paid patrons per pound for butterfat, $0.3066; paid patrons for fat, $823,489.59; running expenses, $69,242.82; received for butter, $939,722.69.

CHAPTER XX.

RAILROADS.

McLeod county is crossed by several lines of railroad. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. has a line running east and west through the county, with a spur track from Glencoe to Hutchinson. The Great Northern Railway Co. has a line extending from the east line of the county, due west to Hutchinson. The Luce Line of the Electric Short Line Railway Co. also extends westward across the county to Hutchinson.

The first railroad in the county was the Hastings & Dakota Railroad Co. line from Hastings to Glencoe. This company was sold, July 1, 1872, before trains were running to Glencoe, to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., the present owners. The line was opened for traffic to Glencoe, August 14, 1872. Direct railroad communication was thus established between Glencoe and Chicago, and thus with the Atlantic seaboard. The pioneer days were over; hereafter McLeod county was not to depend on horses or oxen for its connection with the outside world. Mail, produce and new settlers were to come over the route of iron rails, and the produce of the county was to be known to the markets of the world. The line built into McLeod county in 1872 is now a part of the great trans-continental line, over which run the famous coast trains from Chicago to the Pacific ocean.

Hopes were entertained that the road was to be extended

westward at once, and the survey was started. But the next year, the grasshoppers came, and for several years the county to the westward was too poor to support a railroad. But in 1877 the work was resumed, and in 1878 trains were running to Montevidio, 82.4 miles west of Glencoe. The first train reached Brownton June 18, 1878, and Stewart, on June 28, the work train arriving simultaneously with the laying of the rails.

This completed the east and west line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul through McLeod county. It passes through the townships of Helen, Glencoe, Sumter and Collins, with stations at Plato, Glencoe, Sumter, Brownton and Stewart. The nearest station east of the county is Norwood in Carver county, and the nearest station west of the county is Buffalo Lake in Renville county.

The same company, in 1886, completed a spur to Hutchinson, a distance of 13.27 miles. This spur was opened for business Oct. 6, 1886. It passes through the townships of Glencoe, Rich Valley and Hassan Valley, and has an intermediate station at Biscay.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Co. built a line from Minneapolis Junction westward to Hutchinson in 1886, the line being opened for business Dec. 31, 1886. Thus Hutchinson was provided with two railroads the same year, one to Glencoe and one to Minneapolis. Hutchinson has continued to be the terminal point of both lines. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Co. was leased for 999 years to the Great Northern Railway Co. on February 1, 1890. The line in McLeod county extends due east and west in the extreme northern part of Bergen, Rich Valley and Hassan Valley townships. Its intermediate stations in this county are at Lester Prairie and South Silver Lake. The nearest station outside of the county is New Germany in Carver county.

The Luce line of the Electric Short Line Railway Co. was granted a right of way through the northern part of the county in 1909. Passenger service has now been in operation over a year from Minneapolis to Hutchinson. The line passes through Winsted, Hale and Hutchinson townships, with stations at Winsted, Hale and Hutchinson. Under its franchise the line can be extended westward through Acoma township. The idea of building the Luce Electric Lines was conceived by W. L. Luce, about fifteen years ago, and about eleven years of which were spent in acquiring an adequate terminal in the city of Minneapolis. The rest of the time was spent in con-

structing the line to Hutchinson. Plans are now under way for a system which will contain approximately 1000 miles, and cover the richest section of Minnesota and South Dakota. The promoters of the company have great future in the tremendous growth during the next ten years of the territory their lines are to traverse.

CHAPTER XXI.

JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

The judicial power of the state of Minnesota is vested in a supreme court, district courts, courts of probate, justices of the peace, and such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, as the legislature may from time to time establish by a two-thirds vote.

When McLeod county was established, by a vote of the territorial house, February 19, 1856, of the territorial council February 27, 1856, and by the approval of the governor, May 1, 1856, it was attached for judicial purposes to the Third Judicial District, then taking in a vast region in the territory. No territorial courts were held in McLeod county.

When the state was admitted, May 11, 1858, the constitution divided the state into six districts. The Sixth district consisted of the counties of McLeod, Le Sueur, Sibley, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Faribault, Renville, Brown, and all other counties not included in the other five districts.

The first judge of the Sixth district was Lewis C. Branson, of Mankato. He held the first term of district court in McLeod county at Glencoe.

The following minutes of the first session are still preserved:

"Monday morning, February 27, 1860. Present: the Hon. L. C. Branson, judge of said Sixth Judicial District; A. J. Snyder, clerk of said court; R. P. Clyde, deputy sheriff of said county. Court opened by the clerk under the direction of the judge. There was no grand jury empanneled, none having been drawn by the board of supervisors of said county. There being no calendar and no business appearing before the court, the court adjourned until 1 o'clock, p. m. February 27, 1 o'clock p. m. the court met pursuant to adjournment, Hon. L. C. Branson presiding. There being no business before the court the court

by order of the judge was adjourned without day. A. J. Snyder, Clerk."

The first action recorded in the District Court for this county was a suit of Joseph H. Johnson against Orlando Talcote and others on a promissory note for $225, (navable) one year after date, with interest at the enormous rate of three per cent. a month, payable quarterly. The suit was filed July 16, 1858. McClelland says that at the first session (when no real business was transacted) G. K. Gilbert acted as deputy clerk for A. J. Snyder, "while the latter was engaged in his harvest field." Mr. Snyder served at the first term when business was transacted.

Judge Branson served from the admission of the state until January 1, 1865, when he was succeeded by Horace Austin, of St. Peter. While Judge Austin was serving, the legislature by the general statutes of 1865 placed McLeod in the Fourth judicial district. The other counties in the district were Hennepin, Carver, Wright, Lincoln, Meeker, Anoka, Isanti, Manomen, Monongala, and Kandiyohi. During the time that McLeod county remained a part of the Fourth district, Charles E. Vanderburg was on the bench.

The Eighth judicial district was created by an act of the legislature approved March 5, 1870. By this act, the Eighth district was made to include Le Sueur, Scott, Carver, Sibley and McLeod counties. In the Eighth district, McLeod county has since remained. The judges, with their place of residence and dates they took office, have been: L. M. Brown, Shakopee, March 11, 1870; A. G. Chatfield, Belle Plaine, January 1, 1871; L. M. Brown, Shakopee, October 29, 1875; J. L. McDonald, Shakopee, January 3, 1877; James C. Edson, Le Sueur, November 4, 1886; Francis Cadwell, Le Sueur, February 1, 1891; P. W. Morrison, Norwood, January 1, 1905. C. M. Tifft, elected in the fall of 1916, took office in January, 1917.

THE BENCH.

Luther M. Brown was born February 18, 1823, native of Ruthland county, Vermont. When he was five years of age his father was drowned and he moved with his mother to her native town, Newberg, New Hampshire. He was educated in the district schools and the New Boston Academy, teaching winters, from the age of eighteen, to defray expenses. He also read law three years. In July, 1853, he moved to Shakopee.

At that time there were but four dwellings in town and less than one hundred white people in the county. On September 9, 1853, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the territory and immediately began practice at Shakopee. On the organization of Scott county in 1853 Mr. Brown was appointed the first county attorney. He was a member of the first territorial legislature in 1857, and was a member of the state legislature in 1874. He was the first judge of the Eighth district. On the death of Judge Chatfield in October, 1875, Judge Brown was again appointed to the district bench. In February, 1850, he married Eliza Woodbury, a native of New Hampshire.

Andrew G. Chatfield, founder of Belle Plaine, was born January 27, 1810, in Otsego county, New York. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1837, and shortly afterwards removed to Kenosha, Wisconsin. He continued there until 1853, when he was appointed territorial judge for the territory of Minnesota. He then removed to Mendota and there resided in the stone house next to the Gen. Sibley house, beside which the ruins of the former may still be seen. It was while traveling about on his duties as judge that he came to Belle Plaine. In 1871 he became judge of the Eighth judicial district of Minnesota.

John Louis Macdonald, who held the office of judge of the Eighth judicial district from January, 1876, until 1886, when he resigned, was born February 22, 1838, in Glasgow, Scotland. His parents were Dr. John S. and Marjory McKinley Macdonald. In 1847 the family removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and in the spring of 1855, to Minnesota, and settled at Belle Plaine, Scott county. Here he began the study of law in 1859, and was later admitted to the bar. During his residence in Scott county, he held the offices of judge of probate, county attorney, county superintendent of schools, and mayor of Shakopee. He was editor of the Belle Plaine Enquirer in 1860-61 and in the latter year established the Shakopee Argus with his brother, C. F. Macdonald. He served as a member of the House of Representatives and senator from Scott county during several sessions. He was a candidate of the Democratic party in 1872 for attorney-general. Upon resigning his position upon the bench, he resumed the practice of law. In 1886 he was elected a member of Congress from the Third Congressional District. Following the close of his term in Congress, he removed to St. Paul and engaged in the practice of law. He removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1898, where he again

took up the practice of his profession. He died July 13, 1903, as a result of an injury received in a street car accident some time previous. He was married at Belle Plaine, Minn., June 22, 1861, to Mary Hennessy, of that place.

James C. Edson was born at Edson's Corners, Otsego county, New York, February 25, 1825, and was the son of Jacob and Sophronia (Bowen) Edson. James C. Edson acquired the elements of his education in the common schools of his native county. He then engaged in farming and in the millwright's and carpenter's trades until he reached the age of 20 years. At that time he came west and, settling near Plainville, Wis., engaged in farming which occupation he followed there for a few years. Being determined to adopt law as a profession, he entered the office of J. Bowman at Newport, near where Kilbourn City now stands, and applied himself to study. In 1855 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Adams county, Wis., and returning to the East, he attended the law school at Poughkeepsie, New York, for two years. He then came to Minnesota and opened an office at Garden City, Blue Earth county, but only for a short time, for, in August, 1861, he removed to Glencoe. In 1862 he entered the service as captain of Company B, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and served four years. He rose in rank a step at a time to the command of the regiment as colonel. He was mustered out with the regiment in August, 1865. Returning to Glencoe, he resumed his law practice and was elected to the office of county attorney, and held it for some time. In 1877 he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. Later he became judge of the eighth district.

Francis Cadwell was born in Chesterfield, Fulton county, Ohio, May 28, 1842, and was taken by his parents to Noble county, Indiana, in 1844. He graduated from Hillsdale college, in Michigan, in August, 1860. His law education was received at the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and with Clapp, Tousley & Alvord, Albion, Indiana. In April, 1864, he settled at Le Sueur, Minn., and in September of that year was admitted to the bar. In 1866 he was elected county attorney of Le Sueur county, and was re-elected in 1872. In 1873 he was appointed county superintendent and served for three years. In February, 1891, he was appointed judge of the Eighth district by Governor Merriam. In 1892 he was elected and in 1898 re-elected.

P. W. Morrison was born on a farm in the town of Faxon, Sibley county, Minnesota, March 12, 1866; [illegible] there upon his father's farm until he was nineteen [illegible] old;

educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty years began teaching, which occupation he followed for six years, during which time he occupied his evenings studying law. In 1886 he attended college at Sauk Center. In 1889 he entered the law office of W. H. Leeman, at Henderson, where he remained until April, 1891, at which time he was admitted to the bar. On July 13, 1891, he located in Norwood, Carver county, where he still resides. In 1894, he was elected county attorney, which office he held for eight years. In 1902 he was a candidate at the primary election for congress from the Third district. In 1904 he was elected judge of the district court of the Eighth judicial district, which office he held till January 1, 1917.

Cyril M. Tifft, judge of the Eighth judicial district, was was born in DeKalb county, Illinois, April 23, 1865, son of Samuel L. and Charlotte A. (Selts) Tifft. After acquiring the elements of knowledge, he became a student in the Hutchinson high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886. Having decided to embrace the profession of law, he enrolled as a student in the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated therefrom in 1888. In June of the following year he associated himself with his twin brother, M. C. Tifft, then a lawyer in Glencoe, and they practiced together for six months. He then became associated with R. H. McClelland, in the law firm of McClelland & Tifft, which conducted a lucrative practice for thirteen years. Then, in the fall of 1902, Mr. Tifft was elected judge of probate, a position which he filled with ability until his elevation to the district bench in January, 1917.

As one of the leading citizens of Glencoe, he has taken a keen interest in the development and prosperity of the city, which he served as mayor for two years. He is at the present time president of Stevens Seminary, one of the most noted educational institutions in this part of the state. A man of broad outlook, his sympathies are in nowise limited to his home town, but embrace everything connected with the county at large and his aid and influence are readily enlisted in behalf of a worthy cause, whether for the moral or material betterment of the community.

THE BAR.

The bar of McLeod county is now constituted as follows:

C. M. Tifft, (district judge), Glencoe; Wm. O. McNelly, (county attorney), Hutchinson; F. R. Allen, Glencoe; G. W. Brown, Glencoe; C. G. Odquist, Hutchinson; Sam G. Anderson, Jr., Hutchinson; H. H. Bonniwell, Hutchinson.

It is believed that the first lawyer in McLeod county was L. L. Baxter, who later moved to Fergus Falls, and died in 1915. He was judge of his Judicial District for eighteen years, and attained a most enviable position in the jurisprudence of the state.

H. H. McClelland, for many years a foremost citizen of McLeod county, now lives in Portland, Maine. In speaking of his removal from Glencoe, the Glencoe Enterprise of March 21, 1907, says: In the removal of Attorney R. H. McClelland from this city to Portland, Me., Glencoe loses one of its most prominent and influential citizens, the Eighth judicial district parts with one of its ablest lawyers, and the state a man who has been a factor in its political affairs. His permanent removal to the Atlantic seaboard is regretted not only by the residents of this community but by his wide circle of acquaintances in this section of Minnesota. Mr. McClelland, if not the earliest, was one of the earlier pioneers of this community. He came to Glencoe June 11, 1856, and endured the hardships that befell those who came to this county when it was in its primitive state. In 1860 he returned to Indiana, and in 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the 34th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served four years and four months until he was honorably discharged, February 3, 1866. He then entered a commercial college at Pittsburgh, Pa., returning to Glencoe in 1867. Following his arrival here he worked on a farm for two summer seasons and taught school at Koniska during the corresponding winters. Later he taught school in Hennepin county for six months, going from there to Watertown, Carver county, where he taught for five successive years. While thus engaged he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He entered on the practice of his profession at Howard Lake. After the lapse of one year he removed to Detroit, Minnesota, and was there during one summer. He then located at Jordan, where he resided until 1886, when he again returned to Glencoe. Attorney R. H. McClelland was the first assessor of Rich Valley township. He was elected county attorney of Scott county

in 1881 and served a term of two years. He was twice mayor of Glencoe and during his administration he was instrumental in the passage of and enforcement of ordinances relating to cement sidewalk building and the raising of hitching posts on public thoroughfares, which at that time were bitterly opposed, but have since become popular measures. For a number of years past he has been a member of the Democratic State Central committee and has been identified with others in directing the Democratic policy within the state. He was appointed by Governor Johnson as a member of his staff during the latter's first term as the chief executive of the state, which he resigned recently upon deciding to remove to the east. Mr. McClelland has been connected as editor and owner of three newspapers in the state—the Jordon Independent, the Young America Eagle, both of which he founded, and the Glencoe Enterprise, the latter having probably as large a circulation as any country weekly newspaper in the Northwest. Attorney McClelland's professional associates in this judicial district have long since expressed a desire to see him on the bench but the political complexion of the district denied him this promotion. McLeod county, as well as Glencoe, sustains the loss of a distinguished personage by his removal. He has been a tower of strength in promoting the best interests and the welfare of this city and his absence, and that of his estimable wife, in local social circles is regretted.

Sam G. Anderson, Jr. was born in Hutchinson on the old Hutchinson homestead in Hassan Valley township July 7, 1875. He graduated from the Hutchinson high school in 1894 and from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1899. On January 1, 1900, he engaged in the practice of law at Hutchinson. April, 1898, he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment, and served until February, 1899. He was in the Philippines from July to January and took part in the battle of Manila. He became sick with typhoid malaria and was invalided home. In 1908 he was elected county attorney and served two terms. February 1, 1914, he was appointed postmaster of Hutchinson which position he has filled with credit. He also continues his law practice. He is director of the Bank of Hutchinson, and secretary and treasurer of the Contact Copper Co., at Contact, Nevada. Fraternally he is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

Carl G. Odquist, who has been engaged in the successful practice of law in Hutchinson for the last 21 years, and is one of this town's leading citizens, was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, June 13, 1870. When a young man he attended Gothenburg College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1888. He then spent a year in Stettin, Germany, coming to the United States in 1889. His first six months in this country were spent in La Crosse, Wis., after which he resided in Houston, Minn., till 1892. He then entered the University of Minnesota Law School and after pursuing the regular course, was graduated LL. B. in 1894. Beginning legal practice in Minneapolis, he remained there until March, 1895, and then came to Hutchinson, of which place he has since been a resident. He was county attorney of McLeod county from 1903 to 1909, city attorney 12 years, city clerk three years and a member of the school board from 1897 to 1900, serving efficiently in all these various positions.

Andrew H. Maas was born in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, April 20, 1874. At the age of two, his parents moved to Sibley county, three miles west of Le Sueur, where they made their home on a farm, and where Andrew H. Maas received his education in the country school. He also attended the Le Sueur high school, after which he attended the St. Paul's College at St. Paul Park for three years. When eighteen years of age he taught his first term of school and continued teaching for five years, when he entered the State University, graduating from its law department in the spring of 1900. While a member of the University he was president of the Law Literary Society, and was a member of the Federal Society, being sent from the Law Literary Society to the Federal Society from which members of the debating teams against the other Universities were selected. In August, 1899, Mr. Maas put up his shingle in one of the offices over James Schuneman's store; later he occupied the Lewis building. He then bought the Peppard building, adjoining the post office, where he remained until he removed to Minneapolis in 1907.

Garfield W. Brown was born at Pipestone, Minnesota, March 16, 1881, son of Warrington and Mary Brown, of Pipestone, both of whom are living. He was graduated from the Pipestone high school in 1901. After taking a two year course in the Academic department of the State University, he entered the law school from which he was graduated in 1906. He remained in Minneapolis, until February 12, 1907, when he moved to Glencoe, McLeod county, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Brown was a member of the legislature from this county during the 1911-12 and 1913 sessions. He was elected judge of probate of this

county at the last general election. Mr. Brown was married to Mayme Westerberg, of Crookston, Minnesota, December 28, 1910. They have three children, viz: Janet, aged five years; Philip, three; and Robert, one. Mr. Brown is at present a member of the high school board of Glencoe.

Harlow H. Bonniwell was born May 13, 1860, in Mequon, Wisconsin, son of William T., Jr., and Martha (Pendergast) Bonniwell. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1881 and from the Law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1883. In 1887 he engaged in the law practice in Hutchinson. He served on the city council three years, and was a judge of the municipal court. He is now serving as a member of the Minnesota senate. He was married March 17, 1894, to Mary Frankenfield, of Henderson, Minnesota, daughter of Jonas Frankenfield. Mr. and Mrs. Bonniwell have two children, Harlow H., Jr., and Kathleen M., both students at the State University.

William Oscar McNelly was born at Portland Prairie, Wilmington township, Houston county, Minnesota, June 20, 1881. His parents were William E. and Mannie (Wright) McNelly. William Oscar McNelly acquired the rudiments of his education in the country schools, afterwards attending a normal school and state university. He then taught school for two years, a part of the time in Houston county. Taking up the study of law in the University of Minnesota, he was graduated in 1906 and began the practice of his profession in Hutchinson, where he is now a prominent member of the bar. In 1908 he came before the people as a candidate for the office of county attorney, but was defeated. Presenting himself again in 1912, he was this time successful and has since occupied the office, rendering the county efficient service. In 1910 he was elected city attorney by the Hutchinson council and served creditably for three years. In 1913 he was a delegate to the Duluth convention. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the Encampment and all the other branches.

Eugene D. Case was born in Plainview, Wabasha county, Minnesota, March 9, 1863, son of Douglas R. and Mary (Owen) Case. He attended the common schools of his native county, and was graduated from Pillsbury Academy, at Owatonna, Minnesota, in 1881. The following spring he received an appointment as assistant adjutant general of the state, and held the office a year until failing health compelled his resignation. He taught school in the vicinity of his home for a year, and

at the expiration of that time became a clerk in the United States Treasury Department. While attending to his duties in that capacity, he pursued a course of study and lectures in the National Law School, and when he had finished, resigned that position, and returned to Minnesota, and opened an office in Minneapolis. In April, 1888, he removed to Hutchinson, and there practiced for a short time.

Franklin R. Allen was born in Prescott, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, August 16, 1860, son of Roswell and Sarah C. (Hyde) Allen. He received his preparatory education at the Wilbraham Academy, in Massachusetts, and in 1882 was graduated from Amherst College. He came to Glencoe, and while teaching school read law in the office of M. O. Little. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and has since continued in practice here. In 1894 Mr. Allen was elected county attorney of McLeod county and held that position for eight years.

Andrew P. Fitch came to Glencoe from Hastings, locating here September 23, 1868. He opened an office at once for the practice of law, and the same fall was elected county attorney on the democratic ticket. He held that important office for two years and afterward gave his whole attention to his increasing law practice. In the fall of 1875 he was chosen to represent this district in the state legislature and served one term. The next autumn he was again elected to the office of county attorney, serving this time for three successive terms. In 1886 Mr. Fitch was called upon to assume the duties of the office of judge of probate until January, 1889. Mr. Fitch was born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, November 11, 1839, son of Isaac and Rhoda S. (Parker) Fitch. He was with his parents until 1860, receiving in his youth the elements of a common school education. In that year he entered the law office of George H. Parker, of Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until October, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Iowa Infantry. He was mustered out October 18, 1864. He then returned to Hastings, this state, resumed his law studies in the office of Clagget & Crosby, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was elected justice of Hastings and held that position for two years but in 1868 came to Glencoe. Mr. Fitch was united in marriage, July 7, 1866, with Miss Anna Dazell, of Hastings. In 1889 Mr. Fitch with his family removed to the state of Washington and afterward to Salinas, California. He is now dead.

George M. Nelson was born in Denmark, December 15, 1856, son of Soren and Maria (Peterson) Nelson, who brought him

to Lynn township, this county, in 1867. He remained at home with his parents until 1879, acquiring his education in the schools of Hutchinson. He had taught several terms. In 1879 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. During the two previous years he had studied law in the office of J. V. V. Lewis at Hutchinson, while engaged in the duties of his tutorship and helping to carry on the family farm. He was graduated by the University in 1881, when he returned to Hutchinson and started practice. In the fall of 1884 Mr. Nelson was elected to fill the office of county attorney and served several terms. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Nelson moved to St. Paul where he practiced his profession for several years, when he removed to New York. He is now dead.

James V. V. Lewis was born at Whitney's Point, New York, July 1, 1846, son of John N. and Esther (Satterlee) Lewis, both of whom were also natives of the Empire state. Having acquired the elements of his education in the district schools James V. V. Lewis, in 1866, entered Beloit college, where he remained for three years, and on leaving that institution began the reading of law with Richard Lindsay, at Lodi. In December, 1870, he was admitted to the bar and in the following January came to Minnesota. After visiting various places, in June he arrived in Glencoe and the next day started for Litchfield by stage, but on his arrival at that place he came back to this county and renting an office in Hutchinson, began the practice of his profession. In 1875 he was elected to the office of county attorney and held it for two years, relinquishing it to accept the position of judge of the probate court. The latter office he held for four terms. When the village was incorporated in 1881, Mr. Lewis was chosen president of the board of trustees and served for a number of years. He was a member of the school board for six years and served as one of the directors of the agricultural society and as the treasurer of the latter. Mr. Lewis was united in marriage January 20, 1874, to Miss Hattie H. Tracey, a native of Vermont. He died May 22, 1899.

William A. Kube was born September 23, 1885, in Arcadia, Wisconsin. He grew to manhood in the town of his birth and was graduated from the Arcadia high school in 1905. In 1906 Mr. Kube went to Minneapolis to attend the Minneapolis Business College, from which he graduated in 1907. For four years following, he was in the employ of the engineering department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. On

June 18, 1913, Mr. Kube was married to Coral Adams, of Kirksville, Missouri. On June 19, 1913, he graduated from the St. Paul College of Law and was admitted to the Minnesota State Bar June 20, 1913. The following year, in April, Mr. Kube located in Hutchinson, Minnesota, for the practice of law and continued practicing until March, 1915, when he was called away on account of sickness, which resulted in his death in Minneapolis, November 4, 1915. Besides his wife and an infant daughter, Mr. Kube left a father and three brothers to mourn his loss.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The social and economic life of a community is most admirably reflected in its schools. The first school was in a log cabin in Glencoe in 1856. The early schools were held in the same kind of structures as those in which their pupils lived. Some were in granaries, some in log cabins, some in sod houses, and one or two in a brush or straw lean-to. The furniture in the pioneer schools was of a nondescript variety. Some schools had a bench running around three sides of the room, some had a few rough boards for tables. In the first school taught in the stockade, household furniture from the various cabins was used. In some early schools the children brought their chairs to school in the morning and took them back home at night. Some of the schools had fire places, some had a crude stove. The first text books were usually of a miscellaneous variety which the families had brought with them from older communities. The county was new, the pioneers were for the most part poor, they were compelled to make the best of circumstances as they found them, and the children likewise, in their schooling, were provided with such make-shifts as were available.

As the people prospered, the schoolhouses were improved, though it must be admitted, that the school facilities did not in all instances keep pace with the developments along other lines, for in some neighborhoods the school house was the last building to be improved, and remained a crude, box-like structure, a blot on the landscape, long after the farms were provided with magnificent barns and comfortable homes.

It has been the settled policy of the United States since the Republic was formed, to assist new territories and states by grants of land for common schools, a university, public buildings and other purposes. The manner of disposing of the lands was left with the people of the several states. The act of Congress, authorizing a territorial government for Minnesota, was approved March 3, 1849. Among other things, it provided that, when the lands in the territory should be surveyed, sections 16 and 36 in each township were to be reserved for the purpose of schools in the territory or state which would follow.

The first legislative assembly of Minnesota enacted in 1849 a law for the support of common schools. A partial organization of the system was effected the following year, and in 1851 Rev. E. D. Neill was appointed territorial superintendent of common schools.

But the early settlement of Minnesota was slow, so that in 1854 there were only five or six school districts in the territory, and not more than a half dozen log school houses, of very little value, with no organized public school system. There was at that time no public school fund.

In 1861 Governor Alexander Ramsey delivered a remarkable address to the legislature, in which he stated that he believed in fifty years from that time the three million acres of school land, when sold, would yield an annual revenue which would raise the Minnesota educational system above the level of that of any state in the Union. He spoke with almost prophetic foresight for the half century period has just passed and the state school fund alone, in actual, interest-bearing securities, amounts to $21,500,000, and there are more than a million acres of school land still unsold.

The first school house in McLeod county was erected of logs in Glencoe, in the summer of 1856. The seats were constructed of slabs with the flat side turned up, and supported by wooden legs. This school house was occupied for the various purposes of school room, church, court room and hall for political and other public meetings. The first term of school was taught in the late summer and early fall of 1856, by Kate Gibbs (also rendered as Gibbons and Gibson). The Glencoe school district had been created by the county commissioners at their first meeting, March 1, 1856.

The second school in the county was at Hutchinson, in the fall of 1856, when William Todd taught a class of eleven pupils for a few months. The Hutchinson district was created by the commissioners July 25, 1857.

The schools at Glencoe and Hutchinson soon became flourishing institutions. The well known Glencoe school, and the Hutchinson Academy, are spoken of elsewhere in this work. Gradually, as the pioneers began to settle in the townships, the number of districts increased.

In 1865 education in Minnesota took on a new aspect. The Indian menace was gone. The soldiers had returned or were returning from the Civil War. New settlers were constantly pouring into McLeod county. The report made that year to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was meagre and incomplete. It contains, however, many interesting facts. There were 18 school districts at that time. Nine rendered reports, six rendered partial reports and three failed to report at all. There were then in the county, 569 persons between the ages of 5 and 21, 300 being boys and 269 being girls. Of these only 216 attended school, of whom 110 were boys and 106 girls. The average daily attendance was 118. There were 10 teachers, 2 men and 8 women. The teachers received an average salary of $897 a year. There were but six school houses owned by the districts, one frame building and five log buildings.

After the state had experimented with various methods of school supervision, a law was passed in 1864, authorizing the county commissioners of the various counties to appoint county superintendents. Acting under this law, the commissioners of McLeod county, on September 4, 1867, appointed Liberty Hall, of Glencoe, as the first county superintendent of schools.

In the years that followed, modern industry and comforts took the place of pioneer endeavor and early hardships. In some ways, however, the progress of the schools did not keep pace with the progress of the community.

Even in 1890, there was still much to be desired. Teachers were constantly shifting, there was no uniformity of courses or methods, attendance was irregular, school laws were but loosely enforced. L. P. Harrington, county superintendent, in his annual report for 1890 made note of the fact that the number of schools entitled to apportionment had increased slightly over the previous year, but said that there were still 1370 children of school age enrolled in the common schools who did not attend 40 days during the entire year, and asked why these children were not kept in school more regularly. On the assumption that they were kept out to do some kind of work, he suggested that a more stringent compulsory school law

might bring out many of these children and "give them a chance to get at least a little knowledge of the three R's." He also strongly advocated free text books as a means of increasing school attendance. In speaking of the teachers he deplored the fact that almost every year found an almost entire new class of teachers in the field "ready not to do experienced work, but to learn how to teach school by teaching." Many of the teachers left their positions to find places in other vocations more lucrative and generally more pleasant. "The state normal schools" said Mr. Harrington, "are felt but little in our country districts." For a year previously second grade certificates had not been granted to persons who had not taught a term of school with reasonable success. In addition to scholarship, other qualities were demanded—experience, ability to instruct, to control and to manage a school. A large number of applicants for certificates had been rejected, but there were many third grade teachers, and the number of first grade teachers was not increasing, since they went from the highest grades to take other positions or to teach in the city schools. At this time the teachers' institutes were held but one week in the year, a length of time "too short," said Mr. Harrington, "for anything like satisfactory work," though the instructors had been persons of ability. The vote of special tax for the year averaged 5.22 mills, which did not include assessments made by the county auditor to pay interest on the state loan. The highest special tax in any district was 17 mills and several districts voted no tax, having on hand quite a sum of money for school purposes. It seemed that the law relative to the distribution of the state school fund was not generally understood. The report goes on to say: "Many new school houses have been built during the past two years and many of them are models in every particular. More attention is being paid to ventilation, heating and to architectural appearance. To build a small school building is no longer considered economy." At this time only about one-third of the schools of the county had taken advantage of the state school library law, but other districts were intending to select books soon, and they were expected to be in the pupils' hands by January 1, 1891.

The statistics accompanying the report were interesting: For the fall term there were 4 male teachers and 22 female. For the winter term there were 38 male teachers and 58 female. For the spring there were 13 male teachers and 67 female. During the year 38 male teachers and 81 female

teachers were employed. The average monthly wages of the male teachers was $43.62 and of the female teachers $30.00.

The number of teachers who had attended a high school was 50; the number who had attended a normal school was 17; college 6; institute 130. The number of teachers who were graduates of a high school was 13; of normal school, 10; of college 3. Teachers who had taught in one district continuously for 3 years, 15; for 2 years, 28; for 1 year, 43.

The number of districts was as follows: Common, 73; independent, 2; total, 75. There were no special districts. During the year five school houses were built, all frame, their value being estimated at $3,519. The number of school houses in the county was 78, of which 75 were frame, 1 brick and 2 log. Value of all school houses and sites, $79,055. Value of all seats and desks, $7,166. Value of school apparatus, $4,634. School libraries—The number of volumes purchased during the year was 290; the number of volumes in all the school libraries in the county was 1,250; the total value $1,500.

There were 3,334 pupils in McLeod county entitled to apportionment. The number not entitled to the apportionment was 1,370. For the fall term there were 1,688 pupils enrolled; for the winter term, 3,485; and for the spring term, 2,920.

The report of graded schools for the year ending July 31, 1890, gives the following statistics for Brownton, Glencoe and Hutchinson, McLeod county, no other towns or villages being mentioned in this county.

Brownton—total enrollment, 158; average daily attendance, 90; number of months of school, 9; number of school houses, 1; value of school house and site, $1,200; capacity of school house, 150.

Glencoe—total enrollment, 415; average daily attendance, 287; number of months of school, 9; number of school houses, 2; value of best school house and site, $10,000; cash value of all school houses and sites, $14,000; number of pupils all school houses will accommodate, 450.

Hutchinson—total enrollment, 529; average daily attendance, 311; number of months of school, 9; number of school houses, 3; valuation of best school house and site $16,000; cash value of all school houses and sites, $22,500. Number of pupils all school houses will accommodate, 550.

In the years that passed from 1890 to the school year of 1915-16, many changes were wrought. The report for 1915-16 shows eighty-four school districts, seven high and graded schools being maintained, and seventy-seven rural and graded

schools. The statistics for all schools in the county were: Enrollment, 4,122; number entitled to apportionment, 3,823; not entitled to apportionment, 399; persons between 5 and 8 years of age, 908; persons between 8 and 16 years of age, 2,927; persons between 16 and 21 years of age, 385; average daily attendance for each pupil, 130.5; number of teachers, 154; average monthly wages, $70.61. Rural and semi-graded schools—Enrollment, 1,958; number entitled to apportionment, 1,817; not entitled to apportionment, 253; persons between 5 and 8 years, 327; persons between 8 and 16 years, 1,279; persons between 16 and 21 years of age, 33; average daily attendance of each pupil, 113.4; number of teachers, 80; average monthly wages, $52.38. High and graded schools—Enrollment, 2,164; number entitled to apportionment, 2,006; not entitled to apportionment, 141; persons between 5 and 8 years, 581; persons between 8 and 16 years, 1,648; persons between 16 and 21 years of age, 352; average daily attendance of each pupil, 147.7; number of teachers, 74; average monthly wages, $88.84.

The independent districts in the county are Glencoe (No. 1), Hutchinson (No. 2), Stewart (No. 33), Silver Lake (No. 38), and Lester Prairie (No. 70). In the following list the president is given first under each district, the treasurer next, and the secretary last: Dist. No. 1—Frank Kadlec, L. W. Gilbert, F. D. Stocking; 2—O. W. Lundsten, S. J. Boelter, Henry Braun; 33—T. C. Mahoney, E. M. Hanson, Fred Rehse; 38—Frank Hakel, A. J. Totusek, Thos. J. Trutna; 70—Emil Schmalz, Geo. A. Rogers, F. W. Ehlen.

The other districts are as follows, the number of the district being given first, the name of the president next, the name of the treasurer next, and the name of secretary last: Dist. No. 3—Henry Kuehl, Wm. Schmeling, Henry Baseman; 4—F. H. Schmalz, H. B. Hagen, C. H. Peters; 5—Gerhard Fruetel, Fred Schweikert, Henry Fruetel; 6—Wm. Vacek, James Miska, Frank W. Cacka; 7—Fred Albrecht, Ed. Albrecht, Albert Gruenwald; 8—Fritz Stradtman, Otto Mesenbring, George Zierke; 9—Robert Zander, John S. West, A. G. Zimmermann; 10—Stephen Bebo, Wm. Machemehl, Adolf Jesse; 11—Wencel Pessek, James Zavoral, John Marvan, Jr.; 12—John Zeik—H., Frank V. Zeik—H., George Kasper; 13—Jos. J. Kappel, Andrew A. Fasching, Mike Fasching; 14—Ed. Pessina, Wm. McNellis, Mrs. M. Meyers; 15—Herman Boldt, A. H. Mills, J. E. Stone; 16—August Henke, Leo Podratz—Winthrop, Albert Muchow; 17—A. C. Bluhm, Henry Ulrich, E.

R. Jensen; 18—Wm. Leistiko, J. H. Graupmann, B. F. Rosenwald; 19—Emil Touchoike, Ed. Olson, Louis Larsen; 20—Julius Duesterhoeff, Otto Tabbert, John Schmidt; 21—Wm. J. Tews, Wm. Mahs, Wm. Mattsfield; 22—Ferdinand Loek, P. J. O'Connell, Joe Dvorak; 23—C. K. Graupmann, Fred Tahlman, C. J. Huepenbecker; 24—Wm. Schuft, John Prochl—Winthrop, J. C. Stockman; 25—John Poshek, Joseph Wozniak, W. Lewandowski; 26—John Booth, H. Schwartz, Fred Peik; 27—A. Greshowak, John J. Schultz, James Uherka; 28—Mike Seifert, Bernard Wolf, Ben Harpel; 29—Jos. D. Dvorak, J. S. Chastek, J. C. Bednar; 30—H. Mielke, R. Mielke, John H. Sanken; 31—August Dahlke, F. J. Kasal, Herman Braun; 32—Carl Winterfeld, Henry Streich, Louis Wilhelm; 34—Hans Bandser, Wm. Werner, Theo. Gahl; 35—David Adams, Chas. Seeman, F. H. Brecht; 36—Gust Leske, Chas. Reiner, R. E. Belkes; 37—August Richdeim, Emil Witte, Albert Gehrke; 39—Henry Brinkman, F. J. Walters, Henry Bierman; 40—Joe Portele, H. T. Peters, F. H. Valker; 41—Andrew Olson, N. P. Peterson, E. Pieton; 42—Paul Letschke, Chas. Schmalz, John Stapel; 43—Louis Brinkman, W. D. Jensen, Fred Ortloff; 44—C. B. Hanson, C. Fredrickson, Mrs. J. M. Bell; 45—Andrew Swanson, Wm. Johnson, G. F. McCarty; 46—Jas. Mickolicek, Bernard Gresbowak, Edw. Hudec; 47—John A. Smutka, Lem Tomlinson, John H. Micka; 48—E. Halvorsen, Wm. Hoereman, Peter Olson; 49—Ed May, N. P. Nelson, W. M. Torrey; 50—Frank Pekal, Jos. A. Forcier, L. S. Phillips; 51—Joseph Hlavka, John Jilek, W. R. Baisden; 52—Henry Otto, Albert Otto, Louis Westrup; 53—Wm. Block, E. C. Graupman, Fred Graupman; 54—Henry Schmidt, Julius Sitz, Ed. Sitz; 55—Albert Schutt, Albert Kohls, Gustav Kohls; 56—Henry Sellers, Jos. Pokorny, W. W. Malchow; 57—John Kroppen, Michael Hoof, Emil Engleman; 58—Herman Boller, M. O'Fallon; August Strasmon; 59—George Bluhm, Wm. Peihl, F. F. Baliman; 60—Chas. Augustine, W. F. Horton, F. W. Wolters; 61—Chas. Ewart, F. W. Wicks, J. W. Dawson; 62—Joseph Dahlen, John Schimanski, Chas. Telecky; 64—Herman Opitz, John Schultz, Herman Uecker; 65—John Picha, Joseph Picha, Jos. Uhliss; 66—Jos. Chuel, Wm. Streachek, John W. Tepley; 67—Julius Zipt, J. F. Dask, Alfred Algren; 68—R. Froemming, John Rivers, J. H. Cullar; 69—Joseph Chap, Joseph Zasters, Jos. Radoush; 71—Arthur Kreie, Louis Ewald, Herman Sommerdorf; 72—Maynard Alexander, James Nelson, P. B. Rasmussen; 73—H. P. Olson, Hans Hanson, W. A. Tesch; 74—Jacob Karstens, David Biehoffer, Adolph Jungclaus; 75—Carl Plath,

Benj. H. Prieve, M. C. Hanson; 76—N. J. Hendrickson, I. K. Peterson, S. T. Simonson; 78—Henry Redmond, August Klitzke, August Zieman; 79—Tom Christensen, Wm. Tomlinson, P. T. Mullin; 80—Geo. A. Chmielski, John S. Nowak, Thos. J. Garanowsky; 81—Herman Haag, F. R. Rasmussen, Gust Hanke; 82—Fred Zummach, J. M. Zahl, Wm. H. Boldt; 83—F. J. Heidenreich, Jos. A. Lamothe, Albert Merchant; 84—Ewald Quast, H. G. Kuhlman, Wm. Damman; 85—Emil Wagner, Adolph Piehl, F. H. Nutter.

When the state of Minnesota was organized, sections 16 and 36 of every township in the state were set aside as school property. This land has gradually been sold and the money put into a permanent state school fund. Valuable mineral has been found on much of this land, which makes the school fund limitless and inexhaustible. The interest only from this fund is used, out of which the apportionment money for each pupil attending school a certain number of days each year is paid. This amounts to about $6, on the average, for every pupil each year. The state aid money to schools is paid out of the annual fund which is appropriated by the legislature at each session. This money is derived from taxes on all taxable property. The larger percentage of this fund is paid by the three largest cities and the large corporations of the state. There is also a one mill local tax which is collected from and paid back each individual district. Any other tax paid is the amount that is voted by the patrons at the annual school meeting for the running expenses of their school.

CHAPTER XXIII.

MODERN GLENCOE.

Glencoe, the county seat of McLeod county, is located 50 miles southwest of Minneapolis, on the Coast line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. As elsewhere narrated in this history, it was first permanently settled by white men June 11, 1855, the townsite of Glencoe being selected in sections 13 and 14 of the township. The city is located on a high plateau of ground, overlooking a fine stream of water, Buffalo creek, which flows through the southern part of the county, and is one of the most healthful localities in the west. Glencoe was incorporated as a village in 1873 and as a city in 1909. Its present population is estimated to be about 2,000.

The decision on the part of its citizens to assume the privileges and responsibilities pertaining to city government was made manifest at an election held March 4, 1909, which resulted in the charter being adopted by a gratifying majority. The total number of votes cast was 236, 174 in favor and 60 against, two ballots being irregularly marked. The vote polled was extremely light, this being principally due to the general opinion that there would be little opposition to the adoption of the charter, and consequently no effort made to bring out the full vote. Two weeks before the election, however, there had been considerable opposition, which faded on the provisions of the charter being published. J. B. Mayer was elected as the first mayor. Surrounded by a rich farming community, the prosperity of the merchants and business men of Glencoe has kept pace with that of the surrounding farmers, and the city contains a number of excellent stores, while its professional men, lawyers, physicians and dentists, are equal in ability to those of many a much larger community. As a business center, it is called by many traveling men, "the best town on the line." Among its leading business interests are: the Glencoe Enterprise, a Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, two elevators, a Drain and Tile Company, milling company, foundry, telephone company, two lumber companies, and two banks. A small but well equipped hospital is also located

here. The city has an ample supply of good water, an efficient lighting system, and an excellent fire department, while six churches and a number of fraternal and other societies are doing good work in developing the moral and religious tone of the community and furnishing desirable opportunities for social intercourse. Its public school is a noted institution and is one of the best in this part of the state. Not the least attraction to the thoughtful resident or intelligent visitor is a small but good public library, while a well laid-out park affords opportunities for outdoor recreation.

When the pioneers of Glencoe arrived there were no white settlers between them and the Rocky Mountains, except a few where the government had established forts. The trade of Glencoe was drawn from points within a radius of 30 to 40 miles around. The wheat that was shipped from here in early days was hauled to Carver, 30 miles distant, and Glencoe goods were taken by boat to Carver, and sometimes by railway to Blakeley and then hauled 20 miles over a terrible road. Much of the lumber used in 1855 for building purposes was hauled from Henderson, and was of the cottonwood variety, costing $30 per thousand there. It usually took four days to make the trip, as several streams had to be crossed and no bridges existed between Henderson and Glencoe. At a very early period in the history of McLeod county, stage lines were operated, connecting Glencoe and Hutchinson with points outside the county or on the nearest railroads. A stage line between Glencoe and Carver was owned by Peter W. Savage, who had a contract from the government for carrying the mails, and who instituted passenger service. He operated other routes, one being a weekly line extending from Glencoe to Fort Ridgeley. The business afterwards passed into other hands, among the later proprietors being White & Newcomb and John R. Loudon. One informant says the stages ran from Hutchinson to Glencoe, then from Glencoe to Carver, by way of Young America, where horses were changed. Subsequent connections were made with Blakeley and between Hutchinson and Dassel. The coming of the railroads made the business unremunerative, and one route after another was dropped until the old stage lines were replaced by more convenient, if less picturesque, methods of transportation. To some extent, the automobile has revived the more convenient features of road travel, and through Glencoe run two routes used for this purpose, known respectively as the Yellowstone Trail, from Chicago to Seattle through Yellowstone Park; and the Watertown Trail, from the Twin Cities to Watertown, South Dakota. Here, as elsewhere, they benefit the hotel business.

The first hotel, named the Pioneer House, was built by the townsite company, and most of the lumber was sawed with a whip-saw on the ground in the spring of 1856. Its first landlord was B. F. Buck and at a later period it was conducted for some time by John H. Smith, who came to Glencoe in 1855. It was the principal hotel in Glencoe for many years and was very popular with the traveling public. Its last proprietor was a Mr. Rawson. For a long time the building was owned by Reed & Richardson. The Bates House, built by Joseph Bates, who came from California about 1857, was a good-sized hotel for early days and was well patronized. Mr. Bates became prominent in the county and at one time ran for the office of sheriff but was defeated. He afterwards moved to Minneapolis, where he died. The hotel was finally torn down. A boarding house was started in the village in 1857 by a Mrs. Larrabee, wife of Capt. Israel Larrabee, a sea captain who settled in McLeod county about 1857 and for several years was a prominent character here. The Larrabees came from Maine, to which state the captain went back after a few years' residence here, and died. While in Lowell, Mass., Mrs. Larrabee, then a widow, made the acquaintance of a Mrs. Burke, whom she brought to Glencoe with her, and together they started a boarding house, which was well patronized. Being so successful, they bought a site just north of the present tracks of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad, and a block east of what is now the American House and built a hotel which became one of the most famous hostelries in the state, traveling men going out of their way to spend their Sundays here. It was subsequently sold to a Mr. Isaacson and some time afterwards burned down. Then Col. James T. Edson bought a site further west, and erected the hotel now known as the American House, under which name he conducted it for several years, finally selling his interest in the property. Since then it has passed through a number of hands and is now owned in Minneapolis, being managed by C. B. Hunter and wife. It is the principal hotel in the city, being much the largest, and its location near the railway station is convenient for traveling men. The Commercial Hotel was built about 1872 by Joseph Eheim, who, with his wife, conducted it for a number of years. It finally passed into the hands of John Graupman, its present proprietor, and is now conducted as a rooming-house with bar attachment. The old City Hotel, built

in 1878 by H. F. Wachholz, who died in 1888, has been improved and is now the Glencoe House.

According to Capt. A. H. Reed, the earliest settlers of Glencoe—those who helped to make its early history, and are entitled to have their names handed down as its pioneers—were the following: Col. John H. Stevens, W. S. Chapman, A. J. Bell, Martin McLeod, J. H. Mayall, Robt. Vinton, Isaac B. Edwards, Geo. Parks, John H. Smith, J. V. McKeen, C. Chandler, Peter Durfee, R. F. Buck, A. H. Rouse, D. Davis, John Hubbard, —Doty, H. C. Walker, James Phillips, J. C. Appleton, A. H. Reed, M. L. Richardson, I. W. Cummings, Joseph Bates, Frank Hanscome, John McClelland, Harvey McClelland, A. J. Snyder, G. K. Gilbert, John Folsom, Rev. Henry Elliott, Lawrence Gillick, Geo. Harris, Christian Johnson, P. W. Savage, Alex S. Nobles, James Gillick, Leonard Caldwell, Reuben Lanphear, Frank Buck, F. B. Dean, E. P. Sievers, John McLeod, L. C. Simons, John McCurdy, John McFadden, E. W. Richardson, A. B. White, Luther L. Baxter, Wm. R. Baxter, J. F. Whithes, A. R. Newcombe, J. R. Louden, J. O. Preble, Wm. K. Vickroy, S. D. Damman, D. J. Pettijohn, Bradbury Richardson, Chas. Jennison, C. G. Mickel, R. J. Clyde, Alex Grant, Geo. Lanphear, Wm. P. Bates, C. L. Snyder, F. E. Ford, Ransome A. Judd, J. C. Edson, Prentice Chubb, Marshall Robinson, Chas. Hopkins, Geo. Abbott, Henry and David Little and B. F. Foster.

Among the many substantial settlers who settled outside of our village and aided the building up of Glencoe, and whose names are remembered as household words, are: A. M. Young, Capt. R. B. Young, A. Langley, Dempsey Marshall, G. Cornies, F. Money, E. F. Huntington, Nicholas Clinton, Writ Armstrong, Wm. and John H. Getchell, Amos Nash, Ezekiel Wilson, Isreal Larrabee, Ezra Foster and sons, B. F. G. Lewis, Uriah and Stillman, Daniel and Jerry Nobles, John Walker, P. Payn, Alonzo Jennison and D. W. Johns.

The business firms advertising in the Glencoe "Enterprise" issue of December 5, 1883, were: H. J. Hanson, clothing and furnishing goods; Bank of Glencoe; First National Bank of Glencoe; J. R. Louden, groceries and confectionery; Henry Simons, drugs, cigars, etc.; E. H. Clinton, boots and shoes; Knight & Dean, loans, insurance and collections; G. M. McDonald, groceries; Bell & Eickmann, grocery and clothing store; McLeod County Bank, A. M. Knight, president and F. B. Dean, cashier; Frankenfield & Co. (Amos Frankenfield and F. Graves), machinery and general hardware; Glencoe Foundry and Machine Shop, B. F. Sisson, proprietor; P. Welch, general merchandise; Glencoe House, A. Wachlen, proprietor; Boston One Price Tailoring House, P. M. Sjostrom, proprietor, which boasted "branch offices in St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago and New York, also in several parts of Europe"; and Anderson & Howe, at "the Minneapolis Branch Store." This issue also contained a number of advertisements of St. Paul and Minneapolis firms, and one (Griebe & Neitzel), of Brownton. From price lists published we select the following items: J. T. tobacco, 40 cents per pound; good smoking tobacco, 13 cents per pound; 26 to 28 pounds of pearl barley for $1.00; good prints four and one-half cents per yard; five gallon keg of best syrup, $2.20; 26 pounds oatmeal, $1.00; good jeans, 15 cents per yard; 11 pounds French prunes, $1.00; 11 pounds English currants, $1.00; 3 pound can of peaches, 15 cents; 5 gallons best water-white kerosene oil, $1.00; green turtle, per pound, 43 cents; "Good Luck," per pound, 20 cents. The last commodity, in particular, seems to have been cheap at the money. No wonder Glencoe prospered! The same issue of the Enterprise contains a long account of the proceedings of the Farmers' Institute, held in Glencoe November 27th and 28th, by which it seems the meeting was called to order on the 27th by Dr. J. Benjamin, who appointed Col. J. H. Stevens, of Minneapolis, for chairman. A. H. Reed, in seconding the nomination said that in doing so he introduced to the farmers the man who ploughed the first furrow in the county, the man who brought the first head of stock, and the man who brought the first good blooded stock into the county a quarter of a century ago, and that it was now very fitting that such a man should preside over a meeting in the county where he had done so much. Addresses full of interest to the farmers were made on this and the following day by Colonel Stevens, M. T. Ridout, of Renville county, R. C. Judson, secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and others.

The early history of Glencoe is full of romance and will be found narrated in the general history of the county, with which it is inseparably interwoven. It only remains, therefore, to here refer to the more modern phases of its development along the lines of public utility, manufacturing enterprise and religious and social organizations.

Water Supply. The city of Glencoe derives its water supply from a well, known as the "city well," the boring of which was started in 1897. The well was drilled for the purpose of obtaining a flow, but this project failed. The process of drilling

was attended with some vexatious accidents. After working for six months two drills were lost at a depth of 450 feet. That hole was then abandoned and a new one started about ten feet away from the first, and was put down successfully to 1600 feet, when another drill was lost.

Two months were spent in trying to recover this drill without success. A good supply of water had, however, been found, and accordingly the city advertised the sale of $25,000 worth of bonds, in March, 1898. The bonds were sold by September, the same year and the construction of the water works was begun, the present brick power-house being soon completed. During that summer four and three-quarters miles of water mains were laid in the town and finished during the fall and an 80-horse-power boiler installed in the pump-house. A deep well steam pump was also placed in the well, to pump the water from the well to the reservoir. The latter, which adjoins the power-house is cylindrical in shape, with a diameter of 31½ feet and a depth of 20 feet, and is water-tight, having side walls of stone and concrete and a concrete bottom.

From the reservoir the water is conveyed into a tank, 22 feet high by 30 feet in diameter, which stands on top of an 80-foot steel tower, the tower itself being situated upon an eminence that was formerly the site of a fort used as a place of defence during the Indian uprising of 1862. Some of the logs of the old fort can still be seen. The tank is distant some half mile or more from the power-house, the water being pumped into it from the reservoir by a 2,000,000 gallon, compound, duplex Fairbanks force pump. About 1902, on account of the expense of maintaining a large boiler under steam, the council deemed it advisable to change to gasoline power. This made it necessary to put a different kind of pump in the well and after investigation a Dounie double-acting deep well pump, and a Champion 20-horse-power gasoline engine were installed and were in use for about five years, when the gas engine was superseded by electric power. During this latter interval the reservoir was not used. On Thanksgiving day, 1909, the water tank burst, letting loose 85,000 gallons of water and doing considerable property damage. It was immediately replaced, however, by a new and strong tank. In 1910 the council installed a double-acting geared pump, electric driven, which took the water from the reservoir and forced it into the water-tower. In 1915 the council voted $6,000 more funds and extended the water mains about one mile, putting down 6,000 feet. There are now (July, 1916) about seven miles of

water mains in Glencoe, two blocks more having been laid during the present year in the new (Richardson) addition.

The water in the Glencoe well stands at 90 feet from the surface, in sand rock full of crevices. The upper part consists of an eight-inch pipe, which goes down 220 feet; the lower part is six-inch pipe, penetrating to a depth of 385 feet, but that, however, is cut off at 186 feet from the surface. The upper stratum through which the well is drilled consists of surface clay and boulders and extends to a depth of 385 feet. Below that is a stratum of blue shale, which ends at 450 feet. Then comes a stratum of white sand rock, extending to 545 feet below the surface. Underneath that the stratum to a depth of 936 feet consists of a water-bearing stratum of red and pink sand rock and from that level to the bottom of the well, which lies at 1600 feet, the stratum consists of red shale.

Closely connected with the water department, and dependent upon it to a large extent for its efficiency, is the Glencoe fire department, an institution of which the people of this little city are justly proud, as it holds a high rank for efficiency among similar institutions of its kind in the state. It was organized in August, 1880, among its first members being W. C. Russell, W. G. Cobb, G. S. Eichmiller, N. Albrecht, John Danek, Geo. E. Allen, Frank Wostrel, William Jaenike, I. A. Latta, J. Carsten, O. B. Dabis, F. Brandt, John Gutsche, John Schoch, F. W. Keehn, Fred Fronheim, Charles H. Reiber, W. F. White, Joseph Rogers, John Smith, John Luiten, William Denny, S. E. Martin, Henry Greenburg, G. A. Copeland, Robert Snyder, Frank Wachholz, William Buchannan, Fred Schuetz and Nelson Hassan. John Smith was the first foreman. From the first the department has been a voluntary organization. For some years its services met with little recognition from the merchants and people of the village and it was difficult to obtain funds for improved equipment, but as the value of its work became more apparent in the low insurance rates granted business men and residents of Glencoe as compared with those which the people of many other towns the same size had to pay, the department began to be looked upon as a valuable asset to the village and the people became more liberal in its support. Entertainments were given from time to time, which the merchants and other residents patronized, and as funds increased, better apparatus was procured and the equipment added to. The first engine of the department was a small hand-pump machine, which subsequently gave way to a steam fire engine, the latter being used until the city water works

were established. The 65-pound hydrant pressure thus obtained being found sufficient for practical purposes, the steam fire engine was sold. The equipment now consists of two hose carts, a hook and ladder, a chemical extinguisher, and supply wagon. The department occupies commodious quarters in the city hall building, erected in 1888, which gives it a central location. It ranks as third in efficiency, in proportion to the size of the population, among the fire departments of the state. In connection with the department a band was organized in 1901, which has taken a place well up among musical organizations of its kind and furnishes music for the weekly summer concerts in the public park.

In 1915 the city installed a modern sewerage system, 54 blocks of pipe being put in, at a cost of $30,000.00 for the complete system. The sewerage drains into a septic tank from which it is conveyed to the river.

The lighting system of Glencoe is furnished by the Northwest Light & Power Company, of Hutchinson, which, in 1913, purchased the interests of the local plant and ran a transmission line from Hutchinson. The city employs four policemen, of whom William Boyce is the present marshal, also holding the office of street commissioner. Glencoe post office was established in June, 1856, with A. J. Bell as postmaster. Five rural routes are now served from this office, the present postmaster being F. X. Eickmann.

Among the most notable public improvements of Glencoe is a well laid out park, occupying the space of a good sized block, which was originally known as Court House block and was owned by F. B. Dean. The location, which in early days was covered by a slough, was reserved as the site of the court house, the slough being later filled up and raised to the street level. At the time bonds were voted for the water works, (1898) the village purchased this land for park purposes. The park contains a fountain, which was paid for by public subscription. The trees were also purchased by individuals and presented to the park, the plan of which was drawn up by Miss Lettie Paine. Lincoln park contains a mountain howitzer, (or mortar) which was presented to the post by the government war department, being transported from the Atlantic coast. There is also a band stand in which weekly concerts are given by the local band. The power house and reservoir of the water works system are located in the southwestern corner of the park. The present park board consists of Frank Kadlec, Elwin Greaves and Max Jumer. Another piece of

ground of 40 acres located farther south was also reserved for park purposes, but a portion of it has since been sold.

Glencoe public library was organized November 13, 1903, the initiatory steps being taken by Mrs. H. Wadsworth, F. R. Allen, Miss Lettie Paine and others. The plan meeting with approval, a meeting was called, of which Mr. Allen was chairman and Miss Paine secretary, and a committee on organization was appointed, consisting of H. Wadsworth, H. C. Hess, W. L. Williams, Dr. F. E. Burch, Mrs. H. L. Simons and Mrs. F. E. Burch. A committee on constitution was also appointed, whose members were F. R. Allen, Mrs. F. E. Burch, Mrs. A. S. Snyder, Mrs. O. Simons and H. C. Hess, Mr. Hess being at that time school superintendent. An additional committee was appointed to solicit membership, a membership fee of $2.00 yearly being decided upon, with annual dues of 40 cents, and in this way enough money was raised to make a start. The two dollar membership fee not meeting with popular approval, was abandoned several years later. Contributions of books were solicited, to which appeal a number of citizens responded. About a year after the library was started, the Red Cross society, of which Mrs. Wadsworth was president, was disbanded, and it was arranged that existing funds in the possession of the society should be turned over to the library. Through the generosity of a prominent citizen of Glencoe the library occupies rooms rent-free on the second floor of a conveniently located building, and yearly entertainments are given, which add to its fund for the purchase of books and other incidental expenses. The library is open once a week, on Saturday afternoon and evening, the work of a librarian being performed voluntarily by ladies selected by the board, each serving for one month at a time. The first officers of the library under the permanent organization were F. A. Allen, president; Mrs. H. Wadsworth, vice-president; H. C. Hess, secretary; and Mrs. J. H. Dorsey, treasurer. The trustees were: Mrs. Frank Kadlec, Mr. John H. Reiner, F. R. Allen, Mrs. H. L. Simons, J. B. Bayer, H. C. Hess, Mrs. H. Wadsworth, Mrs. J. H. Dorsey and Mrs. F. E. Burch, three members being elected each year, which plan of organization has been continued down to the present time. The present officers are: F. R. Allen, president; Mrs. Frank Kadlec, vice-president; Mrs. H. L. Simons, treasurer; C. W. Street, secretary. Mr. Street, as superintendent of schools, exercises the functions of secretary in accordance with a custom which has obtained from the beginning, the school superintendent hav-

ing always been the secretary of the library. The trustees of the library in 1916 were: Miss Della Child, Mrs. Edwin Jungclaus, Mrs. J. H. Dorsey, Mrs. H. L. Simons, C. W. Street, Herman Ebeling, Mrs. Frank Kadlec, John H. Reiner and F. R. Allen. The library now contains 1573 books. During 1915 over 1200 books were drawn out. There is a balance of cash on hand (July 27, 1916) of $339.58. The board consists of nine members—five ladies and four gentlemen—three retiring and three new members being selected each year. About three-fourths of the books in the library are works of fiction, the others being standard works on various subjects.

Glencoe Cemetery Association. When the town of Glencoe was first platted, provision was made and a plat of ground set aside for cemetery purposes by the proprietors of the town site. The ground thus reserved was two acres in extent and was donated by the proprietors to the public. The first burial recorded was that of Mrs. I. W. Cummings, who died in 1858, and other interments took place from time to time, increasing in number with the increase of population. During the Indian uprising, the bodies of the White family, all the members of which were massacred but one—a son, Samuel W., who was absent from home—were brought here for burial; and during the same period the bodies of some soldiers who died in the encampment, were also interred in this cemetery. Until 1877 the burials took place promiscuously, without much regard to system, but on September 10, that year, a regular organization was effected, the first members of the cemetery association being John R. Louden, V. M. Hall, A. J. Snyder, John N. Albrecht, Jos. Ebeing, G. W. Foster, J. E. Lambert, S. E. Martin, C. E. Newton, Charles Rogers, L. G. Simons, H. Wadsworth, James C. Edson, Amos Frankenfield, John C. Riebe, F. H. Ohland, M. Thoeny, G. K. Gilbert, F. B. Dean, A. M. Knight, R. L. Moore, J. F. Withee, L. H. D. Bondy. The original members of the association now living are S. E. Martin, H. Wadsworth, Amos Frankenfield, M. Thoeny, G. K. Gilbert and possibly, G. W. Foster. H. Wadsworth was chairman of the first meeting and is still president of the cemetery association. The cemetery is located in the southwestern part of the city of Glencoe, within the present limits. The original ground was enlarged by the purchase of a few acres additional from an adjoining farm. The cemetery is situated in a naturally beautiful spot and contains a number of tasteful monuments in granite and marble. The present trustees of the association are: H. Wadsworth, F. R. Allen, N. Hassen, H. L. Simons, L.

W. Gilbert and O. Simons. Mr. Wadsworth is president, H. L. Simons, treasurer, and O. Simons, secretary.

Adjoining Glencoe cemetery on the east is another burying ground of about five acres, called Mt. Auburn cemetery, which was laid out a number of years ago by A. H. Reed and Joseph Richardson, while on the north is the Evangelical Lutheran cemetery, also about five acres in extent, and on the south of the Glencoe cemetery is another cemetery of two acres, belonging to the First Evangelical Church of Peace. Thus some 17 acres in this locality are devoted to burial purposes. The grounds are ample for the purpose and are well cared for.

The Catholic cemetery now in use is located just beyond the city limits, on the south side of the city, and was opened in 1890. To the east of Glencoe, in Helen township, is an old Catholic cemetery opened 50 years ago, or more, the use of which has been discontinued since the newer one was laid out.

McLeod County Court House. The first term of the district court of McLeod county was held soon after the organization of the county in the old log school house on block 59, Glencoe, Judge Chatfield presiding. As elsewhere stated, there were at that time no cases on the court calendar for trial. This school house for a number of years served various purposes, including that of court room. That a suitable court house was early looked forward to, is shown by the fact that in September, 1857, the county commissioners selected block 34 in Glencoe "as the site of the public buildings of McLeod county." The subject was broached at different times subsequently, but it was quite a number of years before anything practical was done, the business of the county in the meanwhile being transacted in different places, the different departments often being in separate locations.

January 4, 1876, the county commissioners passed a resolution to the effect that if the citizens of Glencoe would donate to the county suitable grounds for the erection of county buildings, and give additional cash or material for building so as to make a total donation equal to the value of $2,500, the said commissioners would, so far as the law allowed, proceed to erect such buildings. This brought forth in March an offer from the people of Glencoe, who tendered for the purpose a plot of ground, namely lot 8 and the east half of lot 7 in the village of Glencoe as a site for the building, stipulating that the village should have the right to use the upper room, when it was not wanted for county purposes, free of rent. They also stipulated that "if at any time the county vacate the

premises the property shall revert to the village of Glencoe." The last clause, however, was changed to read "provided if at any time the county shall dispose of said property, the village reserves to itself the right to have the proportional amount received from said sale returned to the village treasury," and it was further agreed that the village would repair "all damage done by them to the hall." This proposition with the amendment was accepted, and a committee was appointed to examine said land or tracts and report and take action on same "at the present session of the county commissioners." The firm of Bisbee & Bardwell, of Minneapolis, had presented plans for a court house 48 by 70 feet, with six rooms below and two fireproof vaults, 8 by 17 feet, court room above, with one jury room, and on May 10 both these plans were adopted as those from which the contract was to be let. Advertisements were printed in several newspapers asking for sealed bids to be handed to the county auditor by June 1, 1876, and when the bids were opened on that date, that of Bisbee & Bardwell was accepted. Their proposal was for the building of the court house in brick for $8,000 and the vault for $1,275. George Thom and A. H. Reed were appointed to act as building committee. Subsequent changes and additional work increased the total cost of the court house, as completed, to $9,967.18, of which the village of Glencoe paid $2,500. This entry on the commissioners' records is dated October 11, 1876. Some further improvements were made in the spring of 1881. By January, 1887, the business of the county had so increased that enlarged quarters became necessary and a committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of building a 20-foot addition to the court house. It was subsequently resolved to construct two jury rooms in the north end of the second story, to remove the stairway in the northwest corner and to build another vault in its place. In September the village of Glencoe, through its council, was notified to remove all its property from the upper room or hall, as the said room would thereafter be wanted at all times for county purposes. In March, 1887, the village of Glencoe had presented a claim on the county of $2,507.65 for the site of the court house and cash advanced toward erection of same, which claim was rejected by the commissioners on November 10. Between 1909 and 1912 extensive additions were made to the court house, a large new building being erected directly in front of the old one, with which it was united so as to make one complete structure. To achieve this result, the older building had to be remodeled and

extensive changes made. The cost was more than four times that of the original building. The contract for the new building was let May 20, 1909, for the price of $28,765, but the entire work, including the remodeling of the old building, cost about $45,000. W. F. Kinney, of Minneapolis, was the architect, and Emil M. Johnson, of the same city, was the builder. The county commissioners at the time were: William Machemehl, chairman, first district; Frank Morrison, second district; George F. McCarty, third district; Joseph Wozniak, fourth district; and William Schultz, fifth district. F. D. Stocking was county auditor. With the completion of this work the county became possessed of a handsome and commodious building.

McLeod County Hospital, Glencoe, a private hospital for the treatment of non-contagious surgical and medical cases, was established in June, 1907, by Dr. E. E. Barrett, its present superintendent. The institution has eight rooms, with accommodations for 10 or 12 patients, and is free to the profession of the county. It has a modern operating room and other up-to-date equipment. Mrs. A. E. Barnum is the matron.

The Glencoe Club. Glencoe has a commercial organization, now known as the Glencoe Club, which, from time to time, for many years has taken an active part in promoting the business interests of the city. In 1915 it was reorganized and is considering plans to attract attention to the business facilities of Glencoe by the installation of electric lights on the business streets, with possibly a yearly business carnival, as is done in many of the larger cities. The club now has about 100 members. Its officers under the new organization are: Jay Greaves, president; John Zrust, vice-president; Joseph Klobe, secretary, and Henry Thoeny, treasurer. Directors: Henry Schrupp, Dr. E. H. Jungclaus and Luther B. Gilbert.

The Glencoe Register, an ably conducted weekly, the first newspaper published in McLeod county, made its appearance in Glencoe on Saturday, August 8, 1857. Hon. L. L. Baxter, with his cousin, Capt. W. R. Baxter, brought the material for the new paper to Glencoe, which included the Washington hand-press, on which the first paper struck off in Chicago was printed. Horace Baxter was the first publisher of the new paper and William R. Baxter was its editor. The Register was published in the fall of 1857 by Col. John H. Stevens and William S. Chapman, who conducted the paper for several years, and largely through the force of Col. Stevens' personality and editorial writing, it soon became one of the fore-

most papers in the state. After he let go of it, it soon declined and was finally suspended for lack of support, though an occasional issue was published. In 1868 the outfit of the office was sold to Frank Belfoy, who used it in Forest City to establish the pioneer paper of Meeker county. For a time there was no journal published in this county, but on the 25th of February, 1869, the Register again made its appearance, under the editorial charge of Hon. James C. Edson, C. A. Bennet being associated with him. May 23, 1872, the salutatory of Liberty Hall, the new editor, was published and gave the information that he had purchased the office of Col. Edson. Mr. Hall was identified with the paper until 1887, when he disposed of his interests therein to Chas. H. Slocum. Two or three years later Mr. Tallboy became editor and under his management it existed for three or four years. He was succeeded as editor by B. F. Corson, under whom it had a further lease of life of one or two years, after which it was discontinued. Its ownership during its last stages of existence is somewhat uncertain. During the early days of the Register a lyceum was also supported by most of the citizens and a paper called the Glencoe Evening Star, edited by several of Glencoe's most intelligent ladies, was read every second week of the lyceum. Among its editresses were Mrs. B. F. Buck, Mrs. F. E. Ford, Mrs. George Harris and Miss Lizzie McKeen.

The Glencoe Enterprise, now the only English newspaper in Glencoe, was established in Hutchinson in September, 1873, as a Republican sheet by "Jig" Olson. He remained at the head of the journal for some three or four years and then it passed under the management of William Lamb, Mr. Olson still retaining the ownership. Through the influence of Capt. A. H. Reed, F. B. Dean and A. M. Knight, Mr. Olson was induced to remove the office to the county seat, Glencoe, where it has been ever since. In 1879 the Enterprise was purchased by Messrs. Reed, Dean and Knight, Capt. Reed acting as occasional editor. Capt. Dean owned it alone later and placed it in the basement of the First National Bank, installing a new press. Subsequently the ownership of the paper passed into the hands of Capt. Reed, who engaged Charles V. Corson as editor and manager. Mr. Corson stayed two or three years and was succeeded by Joel B. Heatwole, who edited it for nearly two years. Up to this time, since being transferred to Glencoe, the paper had been run in opposition to the Register, but its purpose in this respect having been fulfilled, Capt. Reed sold it to E. A. Childs, a strong Democrat, who formed a

syndicate, taking in James Nowell. They later sold to Hon. R. H. McClelland and Judge C. M. Tifft, who owned it until 1901, when the latter's interest was bought by F. A. J. Tudhope. McClelland and Tudhope published the paper until March, 1904. At that time F. A. J. Tudhope purchased the interest of the Hon. R. H. McClelland and has since been owner and publisher of the Enterprise. The paper now has one of the large circulations in the country newspaper field in the state.

The "Freie Presse." In 1906 a weekly German paper, called the Freie Presse, was established in Glencoe by Reynold Kintzi, a native of Austria, and is still published, having for its patrons many of the German-speaking citizens of this vicinity and other parts of the county. It is the only German paper published in McLeod county.

McLeod County Telephone Company was started as a private enterprise by J. J. Greaves in 1898 and was conducted as such until 1893, when it was incorporated with a capital stock of $70,000, most of which is owned in Glencoe and the vicinity. J. J. Greaves was president; Dr. W. L. Tifft and E. B. Greaves, secretary and treasurer. Since its incorporation the company has had a large growth, and its lines now cover two-thirds of the county and extend beyond its limits, taking in the villages of Brownton, Lester Prairie, Silver Lake, Biscay, Plato and New Auburn. It has 1,400 subscribers. The present officers are Jay Greaves, president; W. L. Tifft, vice-president and E. B. Greaves, secretary and treasurer. Directors: Dr. E. E. Barrett, R. M. West and G. H. Greaves.

In 1857 the Graham brothers established a private bank in Glencoe, which they called The Exchange Bank of Glencoe, the securities back of it consisting of railroad bonds. It had a brief existence of but a few months, when it failed. A fuller history of this institution may be found elsewhere in this volume. In 1882 Knight & Dean started a bank in Glencoe, called the McLeod County Bank, which was conducted for a number of years, but failing to make money the proprietors then closed out the business.

Bank of Glencoe. This institution was established as a private bank by G. K. Gilbert in 1875. It was incorporated as "Bank of Glencoe" (State Bank No. 59) in March, 1883, with a capital of $50,000, there being 26 incorporators, whose names were respectively as follows: G. K. Gilbert, J. B. Gilbert, L. W. Gilbert, A. J. Snyder, C. T. Buchanan, Charles H. Sievers, John Preiss, Patrick Welch, John Luiten, L. W. Lester, F. M. Wads-

worth, A. P. Fitch, H. F. Wachholz, C. Reiber, D. H. De La Pointe, W. C. Russell, H. Wadsworth, E. C. Baird, H. L. Simons, J. H. Dorsey, and J. J. Greaves, all of Glencoe; F. Moy, of Winstead; J. V. V. Lewis and D. A. Adams, of Hutchinson; J. H. Thompson, of Minneapolis; and A. Scheffer, of St. Paul, Minn. The first officers were: G. K. Gilbert, president; A. J. Snyder, vice-president; L. W. Gilbert, cashier. Directors: G. K. Gilbert, L. W. Gilbert, A. J. Snyder, Fritz Moy, L. W. Lester, C. T. Buchanan, D. A. Adams, Patrick Welch, and C. H. Sievers. Of the original officers G. K. Gillet is still president and L. W. Gilbert cashier. A. J. Snyder remained vice-president until his death in 1908. W. C. Russell was vice-president from 1908 to 1913, since which time F. L. Polak has held the office. E. H. Corson was assistant cashier from 1898 to 1905, being succeeded by H. Ebeling, who still acts in that capacity. This bank has the distinction of being the oldest one in the county and has always been a solid financial institution, filling an important place in the business community. The bank is now erecting a new brick building which will give it more commodious quarters. The new building is situated on the same site as the old one enlarged and has a twenty-three foot front, and a depth of seventy-five feet, the rear thirty-six feet being thirty-five feet wide. The second floor will be used for additional room by the bank and offices. The present capitalization is $50,000 and a permanent surplus of $50,000 and an average of over $12,000 undivided profits. Total resources about $850,000.

The First National Bank of Glencoe was incorporated October 10, 1881, by 25 business men, whose names were respectively: Capt. A. H. Reed, M. Thoeny, C. T. Buchanan, F. A. Graves, Lawrence Preiss, I. A. Latta, H. J. Hanson, M. O. Little and E. B. Lincoln, of Glencoe; D. A. Adams of Hutchinson, Minn.; Albert Boedigheimer, of Stewart, Minn.; Seth Strickland and A. C. Baker, of Brownton, Minn.; H. G. Harrison and C. C. Pratt, of Minneapolis; Charles Pigler, of New Auburn, Minn.; W. S. Culbertson, P. H. Kelly, Walter Mann, John L. Merriam, P. S. Ferguson, C. Grotlan and J. W. Cooper, of St. Paul, and James Slocum, of Norwood, Minn. The capital stock was $50,000 and the first officers were: A. H. Reed, president; I. A. Latta, vice-president, and E. B. Lincoln, cashier. The directors were: A. H. Reed, I. A. Latta, E. B. Lincoln, James Slocum, Jr., and Charles Pigler. The bank opened for business soon after its incorporation. It had a 20-year charter, which was extended October 5, 1901, for an additional

20 years. In 1898 the bank erected the building it now occupies, a substantial two-story brick structure, a part of which is rented out for stores and offices. It is one of the leading financial institutions of the county and has had a long and prosperous career, having been managed from the first by conservative but enterprising business men, whose interests have been closely connected with those of the town, and it has always deserved and retained the confidence of the citizens. The present officers are: Henry L. Simons, president; T. M. Paine, vice-president; H. A. Thoeny, cashier, and J. F. Kolbe, assistant cashier.

The Glencoe Foundry and Machine Company. This concern originated many years ago in an ordinary blacksmith shop which was carried on for a number of years in connection with a sawmill. About 1895 the property was purchased by W. C. Russell and was incorporated soon after by L. W. Lester, W. C. Russell, M. H. McKenzie, W. G. Gould, L. P. Albrecht, John A. Karstens, Henry L. Simons, L. S. Priess, C. C. Kriger, George McAllister, R. E. Hubbard, C. Biehoffer, Dr. E. E. Barrett, A. T. Le Vesconite, A. H. Reed, John S. Anderson, George C. Bell, J. S. Davis, G. K. Gilbert and Dr. J. H. Dorsey. J. S. Davis subsequently sold his interest to F. L. Pollak. The first officers of the company were: W. C. Russell, president; L. P. Albrecht, vice-president; L. W. Lester, secretary and G. K. Gilbert, treasurer. The concern entered in the manufacture of ditching apparatus, dredges and plow ditchers, besides general machine work, including boiler repairing, and is still engaged in this business. At the present time it gives employment to about ten men. The officers in 1916 were: W. C. Russell, president; George McAllister, vice-president; John F. Albrecht, secretary, and J. J. Hankeson, treasurer.

In the early seventies the Albrecht brothers—Fred, August, Herman and Henry—started a milling enterprise in Glencoe, erecting the Glencoe Roller Mills. The business was conducted by them for some time, afterwards by Patrick Welch, and still later by Lindemeier & Bednar, until the mills were destroyed by fire in December, 1909.

Glencoe Milling Company. In 1904 two brothers, John and Joe Kennedy, together with Charles Fisher, established an enterprise known as the J. H. Kennedy Milling Company, for the manufacture of flour and feed, and it was conducted under that name for about eight years. It was then sold to Nicholas Pott, who conducted it for about two years under the style of N. Pott & Sons, after which it again changed ownership and

has since been conducted under the name of Glencoe Milling Company, incorporated. The mill was erected by the Kennedys in 1904, at a cost of $47,000.00, including a complete equipment of Allis-Chalmers machinery, and a 120 horse-power Corliss engine. The capacity of the mill is 150 barrels of straight and fancy flour per day, the specialty being known as "Big G" flour. Feed is also manufactured. The product is disposed of to both the local and eastern trade. The officers of the company are: R. C. Lubens, president; P. K. Everson, vice-president; and M. W. Stiles, secretary and manager. Joe Kennedy is the miller. The plant is conveniently located close to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad tracks, and is doing a prosperous business.

The Farmers' Elevator, Live Stock and Produce Company, of Glencoe, was organized in January, 1912, by the farmers of the vicinity. The incorporators were: John Marsh, president; A. C. Welch, vice-president; William Harpel, secretary; Charles Arlt, treasurer; and Pat O'Connell, Louis Judson, William Judson, Adolph Jungclaus and Hans Larson, directors. About 180 persons took part in the organization. The elevator was already in existence, having been built about 35 years ago, and was the property of the Exchange Elevator Company, from whom the present company purchased it. The concern has been successful and is doing a good business. The present officers are: F. J. Zick, president; A. C. Welch, vice-president; Charles Arlt, secretary; and L. W. Gilbert, treasurer.

The Farmers' Union Elevator, another old institution of Glencoe, which has had a varied career of ups and downs, closed up business, temporarily at least, in August, 1916. Those prominently associated with it in recent years were: David Williams, A. J. Cooper and John Williams.

The Glencoe Butter and Cheese Company, a co-operative concern now engaged in the manufacture of butter, was incorporated March 6, 1894, by John Marsh, E. C. Buck, L. M. Gazin, Anthony Danek, Newt. Hanson, John Harpel and J. H. Albers. John Marsh was president of the company; L. M. Gazin, secretary; and J. H. Albers, treasurer. The concern was started with 350 cows and no skimming station. At the present time it handles the milk from 4,000 cows, having an average of 400 patrons. The factory is equipped with modern machinery, including two large churns, operated by steam power, and with a capacity each of 1000 pounds; also three cream ripeners, in which the cream is pasteurized and afterwards ripened and cooled for churning, each having a capacity of 400 gallons. There are also three No. 1 DeLaval separators. The milk is delivered by the farmers to skimming stations, of which there are three—one located about seven miles south of Glencoe, just across the county line, in Sibley county; another five miles west in Sumter township; and the third six miles north in Rich Valley township. In these stations the milk is scientifically tested before being shipped to the factory. There is an ice-house in connection with the Glencoe plant. Twenty-nine carloads (580,000 lbs.) of butter were turned out in 1915, being shipped mostly to Philadelphia. The construction of a larger and more complete plant is contemplated in the near future. The present officers of the company are: W. W. Graupmann, president; William Harpel, secretary; Harry A. Thoeny, treasurer; and W. G. Arlt, manager and butter maker. Directors: A. C. Welch, Ed Connelly, F. J. Zich, A. C. Howe and Alfred Biehoffer.

The feed mill operated in Glencoe by John B. Griep from 1908 to 1910, when it passed from his hands into those of George Michaelis, who was its proprietor until 1913. The firm then became August Michaelis & Son, and so continued until 1915, when August Michaelis sold his interest to Herbert Bethke, the style becoming Bethke & Michaelis. In August, 1916, the business was sold to James Regan, its present proprietor. All kinds of feed are manufactured, the average output being from 125 to 150 bags per day.

Glencoe Drain Tile Company, a thriving concern engaged in the manufacture of drain tile, was established by George McAllister and John Dibb, both Glencoe men, in the fall of 1906, and has had a highly successful career. At first cement blocks were also made, but the tile business has so increased that the company now confines itself to this line of manufacture only. The building which constitutes the factory and offices, a neat and substantial cement structure, costing $12,000.00, with fittings, was erected in 1906. The product, which was formerly shipped to outside points, is now nearly all sold in Glencoe and the vicinity.

The J. B. Mayer Bottling Works, Glencoe, was started by O'Leary and Jameson about 1886 and subsequently passed into the hands of Sam Appleton. Then J. B. Mayer bought an interest in the business and conducted it with Mr. Appleton until 1891—a period of about two years, since which date Mr. Mayer has been the sole proprietor, having bought out his partner. He is engaged exclusively in the bottling of all kinds

of carbonated beverages, though for awhile formerly, both were associated with Mr. Appleton and subsequently, the bottling of beer was carried on, which branch of the business, however, Mr. Mayer gave up in 1895. His factory is fitted up with the latest and most rapid machinery, including an automatic Junior filler; rapid bottle washer and Bishop and Babcock carbonator, etc. Both electric and steam power are used. The amount of business done in recent years has averaged $12,600 yearly. In 1916 it will amount to between $13,000 and $14,000, having increased in amount from $3,500 in 1890.

The Central Lumber Company, Glencoe, was established January 1, 1903, by the Central Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, this company purchasing the plant previously owned by John S. Davis, of Glencoe. Since then the plant has been enlarged and improved, the building built 9 years ago, being 74 by 132 feet, in addition to a yard. The company conducts a retail business, handling all kinds of lumber, also coal, lime, brick, cement, paint and other supplies. E. L. Barnum has been manager for the last 13 years.

The Thompson Yards lumber company deals in lumber, coal, lime, cement, sewer pipe, etc., having a shed 66 by 150 feet, and using two delivery wagons. Like the other lumber companies here, it is owned in Minneapolis, the local manager being G. H. Wilsie.

The Glencoe Brewing Company was established by Edward Lemmel in 1877 and was conducted by him until 1895, when he sold out to Peter Eickmann, who made many improvements and increased the sales, putting the business on a profitable basis, and conducting it until 1901. A corporation was then formed under the name of the Glencoe Brewing Company, Peter Eickmann, with his two brothers, Frank X., and Henry J., and Gustave Zimmermann being the incorporators. The officers were: Peter Eickmann, president; Frank Eickmann, secretary, and Gustave Zimmermann, treasurer. Peter Eickmann turned over his brewery and site for the controlling interest in the company, and the balance of the stock was subscribed for by Frank X. Eickmann, Henry J. Eickmann and Gust. Zimmermann. The new company then built a large new brewery building, 175 by 120 feet in dimensions, and many new improvements were put in, including the installing of a new 100 barrel mash tub, a 50-barrel brew kettle, an 18 by 15 cooling rack and a new boiler. A bottling department was also established, these improvements still further increasing the

sales. This arrangement continued until 1904, when F. W. Jumer, who was employed by the company as bookkeeper, bought some stock from Peter Eickmann and was appointed assistant secretary, and in the fall of 1905 Frank X. Eickmann sold his interest and resigned as secretary, F. W. Jumer being elected to that office. In 1906 Peter Eickmann sold his controlling interest to F. W. Jumer and his brother Max, and new officers were elected, namely: F. W. Jumer, president; Henry Eickmann, vice-president; and Max Jumer, secretary and treasurer.

These officers and their management have continued to the present time, and under the untiring efforts and strict business policy of F. W. Jumer as president the company has made great progress, having increased its sales from 4500 barrels in 1906 to 13,000 barrels in 1915. During this time they have also made other improvements, increasing the cellar capacity by installing a new and larger cooperage. A new 135-barrel brew kettle replacing the old one holding only 50 barrels, has been installed, also a new air compressor, engine, pumps, keg-washing machines, a complete new elevator and conveying system, malt cleaning and polishing machines, new soaking tanks and additional malting floors. The company also increased the capacity of the bottling department, where the famous "Uncle Sam" beer is made, by installing new and larger soaking and steaming tanks and adding one of the latest improved labeling machines. The brewery is now one of the largest institutions in McLeod county and employs 18 men.

The business enterprises of Glencoe in 1916 include three hotels, with one or two rooming houses, two jewelry stores, three piano stores, two drug stores, two livery barns, two photograph galleries, two restaurants, five general stores, two farm implement dealers, one paint shop, two marble works, one cement dealer, a hospital, telephone company, bottling factory, one feed mill, one or two garages, one sawmill, one tailor shop, one feed store, three blacksmiths, three hardware stores, two banks, one clothing store, two furniture stores, two meat markets, three lumber firms, two theatres, one wall-paper dealer, four barber shops, one pool room, one plumbing establishment, two grocery stores, two elevators, one cigar manufactory, three milliners, one shoe store, a brewery, a creamery, two newspapers, one printing house, one flour mill, a general produce company, two dry goods stores, one baker, one horse-shoer, one cigar store, one harness shop, one men's furnishings store and four saloons. There are also three

lawyers, three physicians, two veterinary surgeons, two dentists, one optometrist, one or more insurance offices, etc.

Stevens Seminary, Glencoe, bas the unique distinction of being the only school in Minnesota which originated through the legislature's changing the location of a state institution. The legislature, in the early 60's, had named Glencoe as the place for the state agricultural school, but in 1868 decided instead to establish the school of St. Antbony Park. As compensation to the Glencoe people for the disappointment in losing this important institution, the legislature voted to give all the swamp land in McLeod county, about 5000 acres in all, to a school corporation with the following conditions: (1) That three residents should form a corporation; and (2) that the incorporators should have a building, valued at least at $2,000, to be constructed within two years. A. H. Reed, Liberty Hall and Henry Hill were the first incorporators. As the building could not be completed within the two years, the legislature extended the time two years. The incorporators, or trustees, of whom Mr. Hill was president; Mr. Hall, secretary; and Mr. Reed, treasurer, got the town of Glencoe to bond itself for the erection of the building. The articles incorporating the institution under the general statutes were filed in the secretary of state's office, March 2, 1868, the incorporators being: Liberty Hall, A. H. Reed and, Henry Hill. The articles read as follows:

1st. The name of this corporation shall be the Stevens Seminary. The object and purpose of this association is to establish, build and conduct a high school in which youths of both sexes may commence, pursue and finish a course of studies as is usually pursued in academies and colleges. The seminary to be located in the township of Glencoe, in McLeod county, on such lands as tbe trustees of this association may select for the site. 2d. The said association shall be known as tbe trustees of Stevens Seminary and they and their successors shall be a perpetual association. The term of membership of the present incorporation shall expire in two, three and four years respectively from the first Monday in February, 1868. The terms of association to membership in this corporation shall be as follows: The board of county commissioners of McLeod county sball at their meeting, January, 1870, and annually thereafter, elect a trustee for the term of three years who shall therefrom be a member of said corporation. Provided, however, that if said county commissioners fail to make such appointment tbe trustees may by vote elect

a member of said corporation. There shall be no contributions required of members. 3d. The officers of the corporation shall be president, treasurer and secretary, who shall be elected on the first Monday in February each year in Glencoe.

As the railroad was not completed until the summer of 1872, the material for the construction of the building had to be hauled by team from the nearest railroad stations. Most of the lumber was hauled from Carver, and the bell, which still calls the children to school, was hauled from Blakely. The building was erected on the present site of Stevens Seminary and was completed in the fall of 1871, costing about $2,500. To aid in its construction some prominent citizens, including the three incorporators, signed the following agreement: "To aid in tbe construction of the Stevens Seminary, we, the undersigned, hereby agree to take scholarship certificates to the amount set opposite our respective names: Henry Hill, $100.00; Liberty Hall, $100.00; A. H. Reed, $100.00; James C. Edson, $100.00; A. J. Snyder, $100.00; G. K. Gilbert, $100.00." Additions have since been made to the original building by the school districts, on both the north and south sides, the north addition being completed in 1877 and the south in 1909. The contract price of the north addition was $2,273.00, while the south building cost $11,940.00, including the installation of a steam heating system. The school was named Stevens Seminary in honor of Col. John H. Stevens, one of the most prominent pioneers of this section.

Stevens Seminary at first hardly amounted to more than an up-to-date rural school of today. Only two teachers were employed, one for the primary department and the other to take charge of the higher grades. As the enrollment increased, more teachers were added. In 1875 teachers were employed for the primary, second primary, intermediate, and high school departments. Up to 1882 the salaries of all teachers were paid by the school district. These salaries were anything but exhorbitant, the principal being paid from $900 to $1,000 a year, and the lower teachers from $35 to $50 monthly. Among these early teachers who were employed by the school district were A. M. Knight, Elvira Hall, S. H. Folsom, Ida C. Little, A. R. Archibald, M. B. Foster, T. H. Pendergast and L. W. Chaney.

The advent of E. V. W. Brokaw in 1882 started a new era in the life of the school. Mr. Brokaw was employed by the Seminary as principal and was also elected as superintendent of the school district by the board of education, in accordance

with a custom that has been followed from a very early period, the school board always electing the principal of the seminary as superintendent of the school district. Mr. Brokaw was paid a salary of $1,200, which was the first money paid to any teacher by the seminary. The teaching of chemistry was now taken up and a chemical laboratory started; physics were taught with the handicap of limited apparatus; a collection of minerals and nature subjects was commenced; instruction in many other subjects was offered and the number of teachers increased. Anna M. Johns (the late Mrs. F. R. Allen) had the distinction of being the first Stevens Seminary graduate, finishing the course in 1884. E. P. Frost succeeded Mr. Brokaw in 1886 and successfully carried on the work inaugurated by his predecessor. In 1887 the library, now containing 7,000 volumes, and considered one of the best school libraries in the state, was started.

E. E. McIntire assumed the duties of superintendent in 1890, and immediately started the work of placing Stevens Seminary in the front rank of the high schools of the state. A higher standard of scholarship was demanded, new subjects were taken up, the chemical and physics laboratories were fully equipped, more teachers were employed, and the rapid progress was remarkable. The alumni of the school well remember the thorough methods of Mr. McIntire, and their experiences when they did things not in accordance with his ideas of good deportment. The place the school now holds among the best in the state would undoubtedly never have been a reality without the untiring efforts of Mr. McIntire. In 1893 the increasing number of pupils made it necessary to construct an additional building. This building was erected just west of Stevens Seminary and was named "The Henry Hill School" in honor of one of the first incorporators of Stevens Seminary. In 1902 Mr. McIntire was succeeded by H. C. Hess, who carried on the progressive work, a special teacher for music and drawing was added to the faculty in 1906. C. G. Selvig was engaged as superintendent in 1907. Rapid progress was still in evidence in every way. The manual training department was added in 1908, the domestic science, normal and agricultural departments in 1909. The large south addition to the building was completed in the fall of 1909, affording ample room for the steadily increasing enrollment and the new departments. A lyceum lecture course was started and the Glencoe people were afforded the opportunity of hearing many noted speakers. Literary societies were organized, as well as an agricultural club. In 1910 F. B. Reed succeeded Mr. Selvig, and under his superintendency additional improvements were made, the manual training department removed to the Seminary building, and the sewing department taking the room formerly serving for manual training, several other changes were brought about, all tending to make Stevens Seminary a modern up-to-date school. More noted speakers were obtained, both for the lyceum and the agricultural courses, more interest was taken by the farmers in the agricultural department, new studies were taught and the same steady progress of the former years was plainly in evidence.

In 1912 Mr. Reed was succeeded as superintendent by Leonard V. Koos, who remained until 1914. Under his superintendency a blacksmith shop was installed and the general work of the Seminary strengthened and extended. Since the year last mentioned the superintendent has been C. W. Street, who has continued the good work of his predecessors. Under him a commercial department has been added, and night school work inaugurated for the benefit of those pupils who are unable to attend the day school. This department includes such special studies as bookkeeping, shorthand, manual training and lessons in practical English. The school grounds have also been improved and beautified and a playground established.

In accordance with the arrangements made with the school district in the earliest period of its history the high school department constitutes the regular high school of the district, the superintendent being paid by the seminary and the other teachers by the district. There is also a regular graded course which the younger children of the district attend. In 1916 there were 28 graduates from the high school, in which department there are eleven teachers, there being eight teachers in nine grades. The present trustees of the seminary (1916) are: Judge C. M. Tifft, president; F. R. Allen, secretary, and M. Thoeny, treasurer, one trustee being elected each year. The public school board consists of Frank Kadlec, president; Frank D. Stocking, secretary; L. W. Gilbert, treasurer; G. W. Brown, Jay Greaves, and Dr. J. H. Dorsey.

The board of education was organized in July, 1874, prior to which time there existed only a common school district, under control of three directors. In 1874 it became independent school district No. 1 of McLeod county, Minn., with a board consisting of six members, two being elected each year

by the voters of the district. Many members of the board have served repeatedly by re-election.

Perhaps no one took a more active beneficial interest in the growth and development of the seminary than G. K. Gilbert, who was a member of the school board for 47 years, retiring in 1915. He was ever ready to promote its interests, and it was he who suggested the erection of what is now known as the Henry Hill building. He spent much of his time in supervising its construction, and the result is a splendid monument to his unremitting care and zeal. In 1909 Mr. Gilbert made an unconditional present to the seminary of two lots, one of which is now used as a playground, the other being the site of the small building used for the agricultural department and blacksmith shop.

The annual report of the superintendent of the Glencoe schools for the school year ending July 31, 1916, showed the following statistics: Children of school age according to census taken: males, 194; females, 206; total, 400. Number of pupils entitled to apportionment: males, 186; females, 189; total 375. Number of pupils not entitled to apportionment: males 22; females, 15; total, 37. Total number of pupils enrolled (including both classes above mentioned): males, 208; females, 204; total, 412. Number between five and eight years enrolled (aged five to seven inclusive): males 25; females, 28; total, 53. Number between eight and sixteen years (aged eight to 16 inclusive): males, 124; females, 122; total, 246. Number between 16 and 21 years (aged 16 to 20 inclusive): males, 58; females, 54; total, 112. Total number between five and 21 years of age (aged five to 20 inclusive): males, 207; females, 204; total, 411. Number between eight and 16 who have attended school during the entire year: males, 169; females, 171; total, 340. Total attendance in days by all pupils, 61,451½. Total days of school including holidays, 180. Average daily attendance, 341.4. Number of books taken from libraries, 4,576. Teachers of each sex: males, 4; females, 15; total 19. Average monthly wages of teachers: males, $131.-75; females, $80.46; total, $92.19. Number of teachers (not graduates) who have attended a college: males, 1; females, 2; total 3. Number of teachers who are normal school graduates: males, 1; females, 10; total, 11. Number of teachers who are college (not business college) graduates: males, 2; females, 4; total, 6. Number of teachers who have attended an institute or summer school during the year: males, 1; females, 1; total, 2. Number of teachers teaching continuously in this district

OLD SETTLERS OF GLENCOE AND VICINITY

during the past three years or more: males, 1; females, 7; total, 8. Number of teachers teaching in this district the past two years: males, 2; females, 6; total, 8. Number of teachers teaching in this district only the past year: males, 1; females, 2; total, 3. Text books are loaned to the pupils free at an average cost to the tax payers of 95 cents per pupil. The total number of seats in the schools is 511.

Old Settlers' Association. On the second anniversary of the founding of the town of Glencoe, or on June 11, 1857, some of the principal inhabitants who had been among the first arrivals, held a social meeting in honor of the day and to talk over past events and future prospects. Subsequent meetings were held on succeeding anniversaries, at more or less regular intervals, these meetings being informal for many years and held only on the occasion of a special call, more for the enjoyment of social reunion than for any other object. In July, 1899, such a meeting was held at the home of A. H. Reed, in Glencoe, on which occasion Mrs. M. Thoeny was appointed president and Mrs. Ida C. Greaves, secretary. It was decided to hold a picnic at the park in the same month. A large number were present at this picnic and an interesting program was carried out, O. Simons acting as chairman. Remarks were made by G. G. Coon, of New Auburn, A. H. Reed, Mrs. B. F. Buck, Mrs. Rouse, B. F. Corson and others. No permanent organization, however, was effected at this time. Pursuant to another call the old settlers of Glencoe and the vicinity assembled at a picnic at the park on June 12, 1900. After dinner the meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Thoeny and the following by-laws adopted.

1. The name of this association shall be "The McLeod County Old Settlers' Association." 2. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and historian, each of whom shall be elected at the regular annual meeting to be held at Glencoe on or about the 11th day of June in each year and shall hold said office for one year respectively and until their successors shall have been duly elected. 3. (a) It shall be the duty of the president of said association to preside at all meetings of the association when present. (b) It shall be the duty of the vice-president to preside at all meetings of said association in the absence of the president and to perform all other duties usually required of such officers. (c) It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a record of the names of all members of said association in a book to be kept for that purpose, including the

date, time and death of each member as shall occur from year to year. (d) It shall be the duty of the treasurer of said association to keep all moneys belonging to or payable to said association and to pay the same out again on the order of the president and secretary. (e) It shall be the duty of the historian of the association to deliver the annual address of the association at its regular meeting to be held annually, as hereinabove provided. 4. The membership fee shall be the sum of 25 cents and the annual dues of the members of said association, to be paid to the treasurer on or before the annual meeting from year to year, shall be the sum of five cents. 5. All persons who settled in McLeod county prior to the year 1872, and who still reside in McLeod county, or in the adjoining counties, shall be eligible to membership in this association upon paying the membership fee herein above provided. 6. These by-laws may be amended by a majority of all members present at any annual meeting of said association. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. M. Thoeny; vice-president, Mrs. J. S. Rouse; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Reed; secretary, Mrs. Ida C. Greaves; historian, R. H. McClelland. Short addresses were delivered by F. E. Ford and Mrs. J. S. Rouse; B. F. Corson spoke on the subject, "What has transpired in our village during the past year." The association then adjourned sine die. The following is a fairly complete list of those who joined about this time or soon after, with the dates on which some of them came to Glencoe: Mrs. J. S. Rouse, 1855; A. H. Reed, 1856; Mrs. Nettie M. Reed, V. S. Appleton, 1856; Mrs. Jane Grant, 1856; Kate W. Morrison, 1856; Jeremiah Nobles, 1856; Mrs. J. Nobles, N. R. Nobles, 1858; Mrs. N. R. Nobles, H. Wadsworth, 1870; Mrs. E. C. Wadsworth, Mary E. Day, 1857; Cilia E. Knight, 1869; Mrs. Ida C. Greaves, 1856; F. R. Manous, 1859; Mrs. F. R. Manous, W. E. Armstrong, 1866; Mrs. W. E. Armstrong, R. H. McClelland, 1867; Mrs. H. A. McClelland, Henry L. Simons, 1859; Mrs. H. L. Simons, Frank K. Morrison, 1867; I. W. Cummings, 1856; Mrs. I. W. Cummings, John Johnson, 1855; Mrs. John Johnson, Henry Specht, 1868; Mrs. Henry Specht, Abraham Lambert, 1856; Harry B. Wakefield, 1872; Mrs. M. L. Child, 1856; M. Thoeny and wife, 1865; Mrs. Williamson, A. C. Baker, 1878; Mrs. A. C. Baker, Dr. John H. Dorsey, Mary T. Dorsey, Mrs. Rebecca M. Hankenson, Mrs. Josephine M. Davis, L. W. Gilbert and wife, Mrs. B. Richardson, Michael Dols, Mrs. M. Dole, Mrs. C. V. Corson, Mrs. L. S. Lord, J. R. Getchell, F. E. Ford, 1857; Mrs. Cornelia D. Cutler,

Mrs. W. C. Russell, Mrs. Moonser, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Casper.

The next meeting of the association (undated on the records, but presumably in June, 1901), was called to order by president, Mrs. M. Thoeny. An address of welcome, written by Mr. Ford, was read by Mr. Dascomb, after which the following officers were elected: President, H. L. Simons; vice-president, Frank Morrison; secretary, Mrs. L. W. Lester; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Reed; historian, R. H. McClelland. The annual address was read by the historian, Mr. McClelland, who was tendered a vote of thanks and it was requested that the same be printed. On motion, Article V of the by-laws was amended to read as follows: "All persons who have resided in McLeod county for 21 years immediately preceding their application for membership shall be eligible to membership in this association upon paying the membership fee herein above provided." It was moved and carried that the association meet on the 11th of June, 1902. After a few remarks by Mr. John Johnson the association adjourned.

June 11, 1902, the Old Settlers' Association was called to order by the president, H. L. Simons. After the reading of the secretary's and treasurer's reports the program arranged was carried out, after which the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. J. S. Rouse; vice-president, Orlando Simons; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Reed; secretary, Mrs. Frank Morrison. On motion John Hutchinson was elected an honorary member of the association. After a short talk and singing by Mr. Hutchinson the association adjourned to meet the 11th of June, 1903.

Glencoe, Minn., June 18, 1903. The Old Settlers' Association met in the city hall. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. J. S. Rouse, after which the secretary read the minutes of the last meeting. Short addresses were delivered by I. W. Cummings, Dr. Dorsey, A. H. Reed and others. B. F. Corson read a poem written for the occasion and C. A. Baker was called upon to make a few remarks. Mrs. J. S. Rouse read a paper on "The Flight from Indians in 1862," and Mrs. Buck, a paper on the "History of the Early Churches in Glencoe." After refreshments had been served the meeting closed by electing officers for the next year, namely: President, A. H. Reed; vice-president, Mrs. H. Wadsworth; secretary, Mrs. J. H. Dorsey; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Morrison. The regular records of the association end with the above report and no meetings have been held in recent years; but the association

has never been formally dissolved and it is not unlikely that further meetings may be held.

Robert L. McCook Post, No. 28, G. A. R., of Glencoe, was chartered May 25, 1883, the charter members being: R. S. Miles, T. Turnbull, W. Denny, A. H. Reed, A. Hopper, Zimri Harrison, A. Grant, F. C. Arnold, A. S. Nobles, Geo. Abbitt, Jacob Koons, J. F. Withee, T. H. B. Hollingsworth, John Ford, Daniel Benjamin, A. G. Meyers, J. N. Albrecht, E. H. Snow, M. Thoeny, S. E. Martin, William W. Getchell, A. L. Brown, L. C. Stett, H. M. Montgomery, Charles Rodgers, J. M. Wiehl, E. V. W. Brokaw, J. R. Butler, Edward Fallon and J. W. Williamson. But few of the original or early members are now living, and of these some have moved away. About 25 years ago the Post had 85 members but now numbers only nine. The present commander is Joseph Buska.

Masonic Lodges. Hope Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., Glencoe, had its origin in a meeting held at Stevens' Hall, on January 26, 1863, at which meeting a dispensation from the Grand lodge of the state was presented, giving the brethern authority to organize a lodge U. D., to continue until the next regular meeting of the Grand lodge. This dispensation was dated at St. Paul, Minn., November 12, 1862. There were present at this meeting the following brethren, who were to be charter members of the new lodge: A. McWright, W. M.; J. H. Stevens, S. W.; T. B. Chase, J. W.; Dana White, S. D.; Geo. W. Parker, J. D.; W. R. Baxter, treasurer; Henry Hill, secretary; ——— Perkins, tyler; and Bro. C. R. Brink. We are not quite clear as to who all the charter members were. Of those mentioned the names of Col. J. H. Stevens and Dr. A. McWright have become household words, for it was due to the efforts of Col. Stevens that the seminary bearing his name was established here—the institution that has done and is doing monumental work along the line of educating the young men and women in the several lines of endeavor that tend to make good citizens and good home makers. Dr. McWright administered to the spiritual, as well as to the physical welfare of the people of this then sparsely settled community. Every Sunday found him in the pulpit exhorting his hearers to forsake the broad path that leads to destruction and to walk in the straight and narrow way that leads to eternal happiness. He was noted for his eloquent and convincing sermons, and the good old Doctor's earnest prayers are never to be forgotten. If perchance any of his hearers had allowed their minds to drift off into dreamland, his resounding "Amen" would

bring them back with a start to a realization of their surroundings and to a sense of duty neglected. But his name will ever live in the hearts of the early settler, for it was he who would brave the summer's heat and the winter's cold and almost impassable roads to minister to the wants of his patients. And it must be remembered that his mode of conveyance was not the 40-horse power automobile of the present day physician, but when he was not compelled to walk, he relied upon his black and white ponies attached to a home-made buck-board. We who live at this present day cannot appreciate the heroic efforts of the early settler in this now populous and prosperous community.

The Civil War was on in earnest, the Sioux uprising had occurred only a year before, and those who were not at the front in battle, or on the frontier opposing the crafty savage were left here to save from destruction whatever progress had been made in the civilization of the wilderness. Dr. McWright continued as W. M. until January 7, 1867, when he was succeeded by A. J. Snyder. It was voted to hold a public installation of officers on February 22nd, and our record shows that the brethren formed in procession and marched to the Methodist church, where the officers were installed by Dr. McWright, who afterwards delivered an interesting address. A. J. Snyder was followed by Dr. McWright for one year, and G. K. Gilbert, who had been secretary for several years, and later S. W., was elected to office of Worshipful Master on December 28, 1868, and he continued to serve in this capacity until December 27, 1875. During a greater part of this time Brother M. Thoeny had occupied the office of secretary, and it goes without saying that records were faultlessly kept. Brother A. P. Fitch was elected Worshipful Master, December 27, 1875, which he held continuously until December 15, 1883, except one year, when it was held by Brother Darius Tupper. Both of these brothers have passed to their reward, Brother Fitch having died in California a few years ago. Brother Bradbury Richardson was elected on December 15, 1883. Brother Richardson came to this county as early as 1856 or 1857 and with the early pioneers withstood the hardships and vicissitudes of frontier life, and lived here continuously until his death, which occurred in 1896, with the exception of a few years spent in the east. Brother Henry L. Simons was elected in December, 1885, and was followed by E. A. Child in 1888. Brother Russell was elected in 1889, Miles in 1890, L. W. Gilbert in 1891, '92 and '93; C. V. Corson in 1894, and Brother

Russell again in 1895; C. M. Tifft in 1896, Nelson Hassan in 1897, Brother Simons again in 1898, B. W. Pierce in 1899, C. M. Tifft in 1900 and 1901, Brother Wallace L. Tifft in 1902 and 1903, H. J. Nelson in 1904 and 1905, L. W. Gilbert, 1906-07; Henry L. Simons, 1908-09, B. S. Nickerson, 1910 and 1911, Jay Greaves, 1912 and 1913; T. M. Paine, 1914; Frank Kadlec, 1915-16.

A good deal depends upon the Master of a lodge for its efficiency, as he is expected to take the lead in all matters pertaining to the management of its affairs, and the present prosperous condition of this lodge proves that its officers have not been remiss in their duties. As the children of Isreal, during their forty years' journey, moved from place to place, taking their altar with them, so Hope lodge during the journey of fifty-three years, has had several places of abode. Wherever its altar has been placed, there has the spirit of brotherly love and affection predominated. Stevens Hall was used for the meetings of the lodge at a very early date; so was the Dr. McWright house, now occupied by Mr. Charles Beihoffer as a residence. This building during its day has been the office of the county treasurer, office of Dr. McWright, a drug store, and at one time a session of the district court was held within its walls.

The old school house that came into the possession of the Catholic people sheltered Hope lodge during one season in about 1872. A frame building that stood on the corner of this block, and was afterwards used by W. G. Gould as a jewelry store, was also the home of the lodge for several years. This building which was occupied jointly with the Good Templar lodge, was burned in January, 1911. The building owned by Liberty Hall, which was replaced by the Greaves block, was also the home of the lodge for a number of years. For a number of years, by virtue of a lease from J. R. Louden, the lodge also used the building subsequently occupied by Michael Dols. It was here that the order of the Eastern Star was organized, which now numbers seventy-one members, and here the Royal Arch chapter first saw the light. In the latter part of 1893 the contract with Brother Loudon having expired, arrangements were made to procure other and more commodious quarters. After the usual delays in such matters, the second floor of the Frank Wachholz building was leased at an annual rental of $100. About $200 were expended and very comfortable and convenient rooms resulted. These rooms were occupied until December 31, of the same year, when the

building was destroyed by fire, with a stock of goods on the first floor, and all of the lodge's furniture, books, carpets and paraphernalia, including the charter. Only the records were saved. The property of the Royal Arch chapter was saved in a more or less damaged condition. The Bible presented to the lodge by the ladies was also lost. Mrs. Henry Hill, Mrs. P. W. Savage, Mrs. Frank Wightman, Mrs. Joseph Bates, Mrs. J. R. Loudon, Mrs. F. B. Dean, Mrs. Oscar Horner, Mrs. A. McWright, Mrs. B. F. Foster were the ladies from whom this esteemed gift had been received. Again the question of a Masonic building presented itself. The agitation resulted in the organization of the Masonic Building Association, with a capital of $10,000.00 in shares of $50.00 each. Early in the summer of 1895 the building now occupied by the Masonic bodies was commenced, and was completed in December of the same year. The corner stone was laid by the Grand lodge of the state of Minnesota, the District Deputy Grand Master of this district acting as grand master. A curious coincidence is that the stone was laid on the 32d anniversary of the chartering of the lodge. The new building was dedicated in ample form by the Grand lodge on the 27th of December, 1895, Most Worshipful Grand Master J. F. Lawiess presiding. During the time this building has been occupied numerous improvements have been added, such as the installing of a heating plant, the decoration of the walls, new furniture, and it is hoped that eventually the building will be devoted wholly to Masonic uses, and that the lower floor is made use of as a reading room, past room, and banquet hall, so that the Mason who has a few hours to spend in Glencoe will have a comfortable place in which to while away his time.

In the year 1882, a number of members living at Brownton and vicinity petitioned for a recommendation to organize a lodge at that place. This took several of our members, who were bidden God speed in their undertaking. The most cordial relations have always existed between the two lodges. It was to them we gave our furniture and when they had prospered so far as to deem it advisable to procure other and better, a part of the old furniture was returned to us and it now occupies a place of honor in our present lodge room.

In 1901 a lodge was established at Lester Prairie, made up in part of members from this lodge. We have always been particularly interested in Astra lodge and our exchange of visits have been both pleasant and profitable. Our reception book

shows a total of 261 members raised and joined. The five oldest members in point of age are F. E. Ford, J. Nobles, G. K. Gilbert, W. C. Russell and M. Thoeny. In October, 1913, Hope lodge celebrated its 50th anniversary, with appropriate ceremonies, during the course of which a historical review of its history was given by L. W. Gilbert, to which we are indebted for the facts contained in this article. The lodge now has ninety-three members.

Franklin Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., Glencoe, Minn., was chartered September 24, 1888, the charter members being: John Luiten, William Gross, Aug. Schubert, Berry Matthews, and B. F. Allen. The officers for that year were: John Luiten, N. G.; B. F. Allen, V. G.; L. W. Lester, recording secretary; and Joe Danek, treasurer. In the present year, 1916, the lodge has sixty-seven members. Officers, 1916, R. F. Hall, N. G.; Geo. A. Reed, V. G.; Leonard Wanous, recording secretary; and John Luiten, treasurer. The lodge has had a prosperous existence. The building in which it holds its meetings is shared by the Modern Woodmen of America, it being the joint property of the two societies.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 36, at Glencoe, was chartered June 26, 1886, the charter being granted to B. F. Allen, T. A. Turnbull, J. W. M. Courtney, Henry Carstens, John Luiten, Lewis Nelson, George E. Allen and C. Koen, by J. W. Soule, grand recorder, and George B. Arnold, grand master workman. The lodge now has about sixty-eight members in good standing. Meetings are held the second and last Tuesdays in each month.

Lady Washington Lodge, Degree of Honor, has about thirty members; with it is connected the Carnation Club, as a relief organization.

Camp No. 2335, Modern Woodmen of America, Glencoe, has a membership of about 120, and is in a prosperous condition.

A Sons of Herman lodge was organized some years ago by Herman Balfranz, Franz Donner, Wilhelm Dorschel, Johan Fischer, Freidrich Freudenthal, John R. Graupman, Adolph Hopps, Jacob C. Karstens, John A. Karstens, Charles C. Kriger, Edmund Lammel, Fritz Lehmberg, Julius Mathias, Julius Mielke, Charles A. Pulkrabek, Johan H. Rank, Theodore Schoumaker, Carl Schuft, and Julius Ziegenhagen. The lodge now has about thirty-one members and meets the first and third Saturdays in the month. The sister lodge, Sons of Herman, known as Glueckayf lodge No. 2, was organized December 2, 1908, the charter members: Regina Schure, Louise Kelm,

Emile Schwanke, Christine Hopps, Louise Henschke, Emma Schutler, Emile Schutler, Emma Rannow, Sophia Rannow, Emile Schultz, Minna Rannow, Katherina Bergmann, Emma Wolf, Louise Donner, Minnie Engelmann, Maggie Wisch, Margaretha Schroeder and Lourenie Beltz.

St. Edward Court Catholic Order of Foresters, Glencoe, was established in 1897, among the first members being: John P. Waldron, John W. Holloran, J. F. O'Connell, O. C. Haiverson, Frank Goulet, Francis V. Volkert, David L. Lemere, W. D. Huntington, John Specht, Michael O'Donnell, Michael Waldron, James Bric, Charles Bishop, Stanilaus Kurzijka and Joseph Spandel. The court now has 59 members.

The lodge of Ancient Order of Hibernians has a membership of about 13, though it used to have 40 or more. The present officers are: Ed Ford, president; C. P. Murphy, secretary; James T. Dolan, treasurer. The Ladies' Auxilliary lodge, A. O. H., has about 14 members.

The Ladies' Travel Club, Glencoe, is a literary society which was organized for the study of the various countries of the world—their geography, history, literature, origin and character of their people and their social customs. It is the outgrowth of one or two former clubs of somewhat similar character and which ultimately went out of existence. One of these was the Drawing-room Club, organized in 1891, but two members of which are still living in Glencoe—Mrs. J. H. Dorsey and Mrs. H. L. Simons—the others being dead or moved away. Afterwards the Shakespeare Club was organized for the study of Shakespeare's works and had an existence of about three years. The present organization, the Ladies' Travel Club, was founded in 1903, among those most active being Mrs. J. H. Dorsey, Mrs. Frank Kadlec, Mrs. H. L. Simons, Miss Della Child, Miss Cora Reed, Mrs. C. H. Deuel, all of whom had been charter members of the Shakespeare Club. During the last two years the club has taken up civic work to some extent, initiating public movements of a beneficial tendency, such as cleaning up the city, the beautifying of the streets and residences, etc. The club is kept up to 25 members, who meet once in two weeks at the court house, or at the residences of the members, from the middle of September to May 1st each year. The present officers are: Mrs. F. D. Stocking, president; Mrs. J. H. Dorsey, vice-president; Mrs. Edwin Jungclaus, secretary; Mrs. Jay Greaves, treasurer. The officers are elected once a year.

The Catholic Congregations of Glencoe. A brief but fairly

comprehensive historical sketch of the Catholic congregations of the city was written in 1903 by Rev. J. J. Malloy, who was pastor for some years of St. George's church. To this sketch we are indebted for most of the facts contained in this article, further information having been obtained from Rev. John Byrne and others. The first member of a Catholic congregation to settle in Glencoe was Lawrence Gillick, who with his family, made his way from Henderson, then a small landing-place on the Mississippi river, in the spring of 1856. Here he pre-empted a farm and was known as the first village black-smith. Later several Catholic families arrived. The first mass was celebrated in the summer of 1858 before a little altar erected in the residence of Mr. Gillick by a Benedictine priest, Rev. C. Whitman, then located in Shakopee. The tide of immigration continued to flow and with it came many members of the Catholic church. Priests wended their way on foot through forests and swamps from Shakopee and other remote points and held services in residences or the public school building until the summer of 1865, when the congregation purchased some lots from a gentleman named Folsom, on which was a small frame building, which was converted into a church. This building soon proved inadequate to accommodate the growing congregation. Bishop Thomas L. Grace visited Glencoe in the summer of 1866 to administer confirmation, and encouraged the congregation to erect a new church. He also donated the first $10 toward the erection of an edifice. The matter, however, was allowed to drag until the spring of 1870, when Rev. John McDermott became permanent pastor. The old building which had done service for several years was disposed of to Capt. A. H. Reed and moved from the grounds and the contract for the erection of the new church was let to John Marsen, of Hutchinson. Owing to the difficulty of securing lumber, and other contingencies arising, the carpenter work was not completed until the autum of 1872. The removal of Father McDermott to a new field of labor soon after, left the parish without a resident pastor for nearly three years. In September, 1870, Rev. Father Deustermann took charge of the congregation, visiting here once a month during the winter from Chaska. In July, 1875, he took up his abode in Glencoe as resident pastor. By March of the next year the church commenced in the spring of 1872 was completed, requiring nearly five years in its construction. Some two weeks later, on Sunday, March 19, 1877, while high mass was in progress, it mysteriously took fire and was burned to the

ground. The $1,200 insurance carried on the building proved of valuable assistance in rebuilding, and by May, 1878, Bishop Grace was called on to dedicate the new church. On October 13, 1889, the edifice was again destroyed by the fire fiend.

In the spring of 1890 the congregation divided, the Germans, Bohemians and Poles forming one congregation known as SS. Peter and Paul's church, holding the old site; and the French and Irish members organized as a congregation under the name of St. George's church. During the summer of 1890 the members of SS. Peter and Paul's church erected a substantial brick edifice on the site of the old building. Rev. Father Deustermann, who had done faithful service for 13 years, moved to a new field of labor and his place was filled by Rev. Father J. A. Schroeder, who took charge of SS. Peter and Paul's parish in November, 1889. After holding the position for over four years he gave way to Rev. A. Plut, who was succeeded by Rev. Geo. Pax in January, 1898. The next pastor was Rev. Leopold Haas, who remained until January, 1916, his successor being the Rev. Max Goevert, the present pastor. The parochial school was established in 1878 and placed in charge of sisters of St. Francis. It commenced with 13 scholars and soon took a prominent place among the educational institutions of this section. At present (August 1916) a building is being constructed for occupancy by the sisters.

In the autumn of 1890 the Rev. Father Rhatigan took charge of the newly organized parish of St. George. During the summer of 1891 St. George's church was completed at a cost of $20,000, being dedicated in June. An especially artistic feature of the building were the beautiful stained glass windows, made in Munich, Germany. On March 21, 1892, the church was destroyed by fire. There was an insurance of $10,000 on the building and it was rebuilt in the summer of 1894. The parsonage, which had been erected in the same year at a cost of $3,000, was not injured. In the interval, before the rebuilding of the church was completed, the congregation worshiped in the city hall. The stained glass windows, which had been destroyed, were replaced by others of handsome design, made in this country, and presented to the church by some of its members, who each contributed one, namely: William Dillon, Cornelius Murphy, Mrs. Stephen Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Rogers, Edward McNellis, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Osmek, Mr. and Mrs. Max Jumer, Mr. and Mrs. William Ebert, James O'Connell, Patrick J. O'Connor, Mrs. and Miss Murray, Edward T. Connelly, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lally and Miss

Theresa Heines. The Ladies' Auxilliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the ladies of the Sacred Heart Society, the Young Ladies Sodality of the Blessed Virgin also donated windows, while the boys and girls of the parish gave to the church the window behind the high altar. In September, 1894 Father Rhatigan gave way to Rev. J. J. Stritch, who was succeeded in September, 1896, by Rev. J. J. Molloy. The subsequent pastors have been Rev. J. J. Gleason, Rev. J. J. Conroy, Rev. Peter Quesnal, Rev. John Byrne and Rev. P. C. Moloney, the last mentioned taking charge of the parish in 1916. Under the pastorate of Rev. John Byrne, 1911 to 1916, the church was frescoed at a cost of $600, and under the same pastor a small and carefully selected library of books was provided for the use of the members. Owing to the large number of young men who have left the farms to make their homes in the large cities, the congregation of the church has been reduced from 100 to about 70 families, or about 350 members.

First Congregational Church, Glencoe. On July 9th, 1857, a preliminary meeting was held to discuss the advisability of organizing a Presbyterian or Congregational church and it was voted to organize a Congregational church, to be known as the First Congregational church of Glencoe. On Saturday, October 24, 1857, a meeting was held in Mickels hall for this purpose and after prayer by Rev. Charles Seacombe, George Harris was elected clerk. The charter members were: B. F. Buck, George Harris, E. C. Smith, P. C. Cummings, W. W. Getchell, Samuel Parks, Mrs. Sarah Buck, Mrs. Sarah F. Harris, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Smith, Mrs. Sarah W. Hill and Mrs. Mary S. Cummings. Rev. J. J. Hill was called as the first pastor. April 7, 1861, a meeting was held in the log school house for the purpose and Rev. M. N. Adams was delegated to collect money to "aid in enclosing and finishing our house of worship." Mr. Adams was about to make a trip East to his old home, and after visiting Buffalo, Cleveland, Erie, Painesville and other cities, the net result of his efforts was $68.50.

The first building was located where the present one now stands and while in a partly finished condition was occupied by the regular soldiers during the winter of 1862-63, to guard against the inroads of the Sioux Indians, who had risen in revolt in the memorable Indian massacre of 1862. The Civil War at this time claimed so many of the men of the community that church activities were almost at a standstill, and only for the ceaseless work of the women, who remained here, the church history of Glencoe would read differently. After

the close of the war and the return of those who had survived the rebel bullets, and sickness incident to warfare, church activities were resumed. The church building referred to above—a frame building about 36 by 60 feet, without foundation of brick or stone—was dedicated about 1867, and was occupied until 1891, when the present building was dedicated. The cost of this latter edifice, the corner stone of which had been laid in 1890, was about $5,000, including the fittings and furniture. It was erected during the pastorate of Rev. A. H. Tebbetts, and it was due in great measure to his untiring efforts that success was assured. The church and society have met with varying success during the many years since its organization. About five years ago the old parsonage, which had done duty for many years was sold and a new building for that purpose was bought at a cost of $2,000. The following is a list of pastors, with the years in which they began their respective ministry, there being occasional periods during which the pulpit was filled by supplies: Revs. J. J. Hill, 1857; M. N. Adams, 1860; B. F. Haviland, 1865; S. H. Kellogg, 1869; E. G. Wicks, 1872; A. Graves, 1874; J. Chandler, 1876; John Bradshaw, 1881; D. M. Lewis, E. E. Rogers, 1886; A. H. Tebbetts, 1886; S. G. Updyke, 1892; C. H. Routliffe, 1895; J. W. Todd, 1898; A. S. Dascomb, 1901; J. K. Schultz, 1902; L. V. Schermerhorn, 1904; F. L. von Meske, 1905; L. Sowles, 1913; R. D. Orton, 1916, the last mentioned being the present pastor. The present membership as recorded on the books of the church, is about 215, of whom, however, some 30 or 40 members have moved away during the last few years. Among those who have been especially prominent in the affairs of the church during this latter period are: Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. M. Thoeny, Mr. and Mrs. B. Richardson and Mr. and Mrs. C. de Leeuw. The Sunday school has about 100 members. On October 26-27, 1907, the church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by appropriate services, which proved very interesting to all whom attended. The program, Saturday evening began with greetings from former pastors and members. Then F. E. Ford, the senior deacon, elected in 1860, delivered an address entitled, "Fifty Years Ago," after which there were addresses by Mrs. Sarah Buck, the sole surviving charter member; Rev. A. H. Tebbetts, Rev. H. Holmes, of Minneapolis; R. P. Herrick, D. D., of Minneapolis; Rev. W. Oehler, of St. Paul; and Rev. J. H. Chandler, of Chicago. The addresses were interspersed with music by Genevieve Gilbert, piano;

Dr. Harold Nelson and Jay Gould, violin duet; Anna Kohlar, 'cello; Julia Parker, piano; and Maud A. Purdy and Henry A. Thoeny, violin duet. On the next day (Sunday) Rev. H. Holmes preached the anniversary sermon in the morning, Henry A. Thoeny and Della Gould contributing sacred songs; R. P. Herrick delivered a special address in the Sunday school, and in the evening there were addresses by R. P. Herrick, D. D., and Rev. J. H. Chandler (son of Rev. J. J. Chandler, pastor 1876 to 1880), with vocal music by Della Gould, Myrtle Anderson, Grace Albrecht, Genevieve Gilbert and the choir. The celebration was one long to be remembered by those who were present and who took part in it and as an important milestone on the road the church has traveled since its organization, is worthy of being placed on record. The Woman's Missionary Society and the Ladies' Aid Society are active factors in the work of the church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Glencoe, was organized in August, 1855, with a membership of nine persons, namely: James Phillips and wife, A. J. Bell and wife, J. V. McKeen and wife, Mrs. John Smith, Mrs. John Folsom and Mrs. Doty. Class meetings were held in the house of Mr. Bell, now known as the Kingsley residence. About this time Dr. McWright, who has been called the founder of Glencoe Methodism, "went about doing good," and also holding gospel services, wherever there was opportunity. Rev. Henry Elliott, said to have been the first minister in McLeod county, was the first appointed pastor of this church, and James Phillips, I. W. Cummings and J. V. McKeen were probably the first board of trustees. The first building was erected for public worship in 1857, on the site now occupied by the Glencoe Enterprise. In 1886 the location was changed to lots where the present church and parsonage stand. During the war the original building was used by the soldiers, and many names of the first male members of the church are marked on the record as "gone to the war." This church passed through many hard struggles in early days, but continued self-supporting and was never mortgaged for debt on the building or otherwise. Space does not allow mention of the names of those who helped to sustain the society through its ups and downs, but they are well remembered by the people and highly honored for their works' sake. The present condition of the church points to permanent success, and the number of members and adherents are about on an average with churches of this size. The official board is well organized and the usual organizations of the different

departments are in working order. The property is kept in good repair, the church being valued at $8,000 and the parsonage at $3,000. The present buildings were erected under the leadership of Rev. J. W. Martin, who was pastor at that time (1885-86). It is one of the most beautiful and convenient churches on the district, having memorial windows, and frescoed walls within. The parsonage is quite commodious and comfortable. J. L. Parmeter is the present pastor.

The First German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Glencoe, was incorporated January 20, 1880, with nine members, the articles of incorporation being signed by H. F. Beneke and M. W. Peuchel. Of the original members, H. F. Beneke is the only one now surviving. The first pastor was Rev. A. Chr. Landeck, of Hamburg, Carver county, Minn., who began to preach here in 1876 and was pastor of the congregation until 1884. He was immediately followed by Rev. V. Theo. v. Destinon, who had charge until 1888. After him the Rev. C. Dryer became pastor and remained so up to 1900, at which time Rev. E. Kolbe assumed pastoral duties here and has continued up to the present time. The original church edifice was a small frame structure, built about 1880 or 1881, in which the congregation worshiped for a number of years. The present church, a fine brick building, was erected under Mr. Kolbe's pastorate, the corner stone being laid July 17, 1904, and the church dedicated July 30, 1905, on which occasion there were 3,500 visitors. The ground dimensions are 92 by 52 feet, the height of steeple being 123 feet. The building which is of Gothic architecture, is constructed of solid pressed red speckled brick, and has a handsome interior. The entire cost, with fittings was about $25,000, though at the present time it would be much higher. H. Beneke, G. Zimmerman, L. Eichmiller and F. Sonnenberg were the building committee. A modern parsonage is now being erected to cost from $7,000 to $8,000. In connection with the church there is a parochial school of about 100 children, under the direct charge of F. W. Friedrich, in which the pastor teaches advanced classes, the latter having been in sole charge of the school previous to 1906. The real property belonging to the congregation consists of nine lots—three in connection with the church and six pertaining to the school. The congregation includes about 200 families, or 800 communicants, and is drawn from both McLeod and Sibley counties. The church services are usually in German, but occasionally in English, and English services at regular intervals are contemplated in the near future.

Christ Church (Episcopal), of Glencoe, was founded in the memory of Sarah Fotheral Wright, of Wilmington, N. C., the funds for the purpose being contributed as follows: St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia, $1,550.00; Friends in New York, $551.00; citizens of Glencoe, $483.00. The church was first opened for service on St. Peter's Day, June 29, 1881, by Rev. William R. Powell. The Sunday school was started July 3, 1881, Mrs. Jeanette Sweet, Mrs. Samuel P. Brown and Miss Eliza D. R. Brown acting as teachers. The church was consecrated by Rev. H. B. Whipple, assisted by Rev. William R. Powell, July 31, 1881. Rev. William R. Powell was the first pastor, being succeeded by Edgar Heath (lay reader), who officiated from June, 1882, to October, 1882. The next pastor was Rev. L. F. Cole, after whose ministry there were occasional services. The ministers following were: Rev. Mr. Mueller; Rev. H. L. Gamble, June 29, 1883 to December 30, 1883; Rev. Christian Denroche, July, 1884; Rev. T. K. Allen, January, 1885 to July, 1885; Rev. James Foster, September, 1885 to July, 1886. J. Wynne Jones (lay reader), supplied the church with alternate Sunday services from Christmas, 1886 to June, 1887; Rev. J. Wynne Jones, July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1889. In September, 1887, a heating system was installed at a cost of $235. Rev. A. J. D. Kuehn began as pastor in July, 1888, and was followed by Rev. D. F. Thompson and F. M. Bacon, the latter serving from August 19, 1894, to August 19, 1895, after which no services were held until the summer of 1899, when they were resumed and held once a month by Everett W. Couper, lay reader. Then there were occasional services by the arch-deacon until June, 1900, when Rev. C. E. Hixon took charge of the mission until April 1, 1901. Rev. F. Willis was rector subsequently until June 23, 1902. In October, 1901, the church and rectory were repaired at a cost of $156.00. From June 23, 1902, to June 12, 1904, the church was closed. Then morning services were resumed on the second and fourth Sundays of the month, by Rev. A. W. Farnum, who served this congregation in connection with St. John's of Hutchinson and St. Mary's of Brownton. In August, 1904, the church was repainted. Rev. A. W. Farnum was pastor from June 12, 1904, to 1906; Rev. Isaac Houlgate, May 1, 1906, to October 31, 1906; Rev. Edward C. M. Tower, from October 31, 1906, for about a year, he at the same time serving the church at Hutchinson, where he had his residence. Then the Rev. C. E. Hixon again became pastor and still officiates, services being held once a month. In recent years,

owing to deaths and removals the congregation has diminished to about six families, the loss not having been compensated for by new comers, who have been mostly of other religious faiths. Among the most prominent members of this church have been: Samuel P. Brown and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Sweet, James Robinson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Asher Snyder, E. P. Day, J. P. Hilger, Marcus Carstens, C. M. Riber, George Sneere, Thomas Paine and Frederick Sandman, with their families. The rectory was built about 30 years ago at a cost of $1,100.

The First Evangelical Church of Peace was organized in Glencoe about 1897, the original members being: John A. Karstens, Klaus Nubbe, William Soice, Louis Adams, Carl Shult, Jacob Karstens, George Hittel, George Burehardt, C. C. Krueger, William Wilde, Henry Sanken, Simeon Dasher, Wilhelm Morkee, and William Meyer. The organization was directed by C. F. Spahr, who was the first pastor. Subsequent pastors were J. T. Wenk, John Witzke, Henry Schroeder, C. C. Joern and Rev. Max Strasburg, of Biscay, who is now officiating in that capacity. The church edifice was purchased from the Baptist congregation in 1899, the church being incorporated the same year. There are now about 40 members, the officers being: Robert Patrick, president; S. S. Priess, treasurer; F. William Meyer, secretary.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MODERN HUTCHINSON.

The city of Hutchinson is picturesquely located on the south fork of Crow river, which, owing to a sharp bend in its course, flows east through its northern, and south through its eastern portion. The southern bank of the river, before it curves to the south, is high and thickly covered with timber, the river being wider here than it is in the eastern part of the town. Looking west from main street bridge, the view is very picturesque. Main street, the business thoroughfare, on which nearly all the stores are located, runs north and south through the center of the city, the land west of it having a somewhat easterly slope, while east of Main street it is level. The residence streets are well provided with shade trees. The

houses, mostly frame, are neat and substantial in appearance, and nowhere crowded, as in the large cities, there being plenty of space between them for light and air. Many of the residents cultivate small gardens. The principal part of the city lies south and west of the river, which is spanned by several bridges, giving easy access to the outlying portions and to the country beyond. The principal objects of interest are the public library, standing in the eastern part of the central square or park; the school buildings, on higher ground in the western part of the city, the six or seven large elevators located on or near the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Great Northern Railway, and the grounds and buildings of the County Agricultural Society in the southeastern part of town. About a mile or more north of the city, near Main street, stands another noteworthy object—the Danish-Norwegian Seminary. In addition to the two railroads above named, the Electric Short Line, or Luce Line, connects the city with Minneapolis, sixty miles away. Previous to the coming of the railroads transportation accommodations were furnished by stage lines, of which, at different times, there were several. One was the Hutchinson and Dassel line, operated for a time by A. Langley, which carried the mails, and the packages of the American Express Company, besides other freight. Another line of stages—Roberts'.—connected with Glencoe, also carrying mails.

The public interests of Hutchinson, whether as a village or as a city, have been well looked after by competent officials, who have ever combined their desire for civic progress and improvement, with a due regard for the finances of the taxpayers. The officers for 1916 are: D. H. Chamberlain, mayor; L. A. Ritter, Peter C. Weese, Frank Monroe and H. L. Merrill, aldermen; Robert McMullen, Jr., treasurer; C. G. Odquist, city attorney; Lewis H. Merrill, city engineer; H. I. Clay, chief of police; F. N. Moore, city clerk. Departments—accounts, finances, health and sanitation, L. A. Ritter; poor, public buildings and fire protection, Peter C. Weese; waterworks and sewers, Frank Monroe; streets and alleys, H. L. Merrill.

The city of Hutchinson voted for local prohibition at the municipal election, by a vote of 262 to 224, in April, 1908, since which time there have been no saloons in the city.

The present city hall was erected in 1914 at a cost of approximately $16,000, or with equipment and furnishings, $20,000, previous to which time the city offices were located

MARKER ON THE SITE OF THE HUTCHINSON STOCKADE

in a small frame building on the same site. One room on the ground floor is set apart as a "ladies' rest room," for the convenience of ladies from the country who come to Hutchinson for shopping purposes. Just east of the city hall is the jail, a small brick building that is rarely occupied. The records show that but two arrests were made in 1914, none in 1915 and none up to September 1, 1916. In fact crime is almost unknown in Hutchinson and the city supports but one policeman, who performs night duty only.

The city square or central park was reserved by the proprietors of the village for park purposes and is a large square block on the east side of Main street, planted with grass and trees and intersected by walks, a part of it being occupied by the library site.

In this park is a large granite boulder, on which is a brass tablet with the following inscription: "This tablet marks the site of a stockade built by the settlers of Hutchinson and vicinity for protection against the Sioux Indians, September 4, 1862. Chief Little Crow's band attacked the stockade and was repulsed. Erected October 4, 1905."

In the western part of town lie two large square blocks of 10 acres each known as North and South Park respectively, which were originally donated to the village for park purposes by the town site company. The original title being found defective, a perfect one was subsequently obtained through a second pre-emption made by William E. Harrington. These grounds, taken together, form a fine natural park, well wooded with big trees of oak, elm and basswood. The school buildings are located on the northern section.

The public water supply and nearly all the domestic and industrial supplies in Hutchinson are obtained from the strong artesian layer that occurs at a depth of about 200 feet and which furnishes so good a supply both as to quantity and quality that it has not yet been found necessary to seek lower levels. This layer gives rise to flows in all parts of the city, except the southwestern, where the altitude is greatest. The public supply is obtained from the well at the Ames Flouring Mill, the city being given the use of the water free of charge. This well was drilled about 1891 and there appears to be no diminution in the pressure, which is sufficient to raise the water 28 feet above the surface, or to a level 1,055 feet above the sea. The government analysis shows that the water is moderately hard. About 33,000 gallons are consumed daily. The water tank—a round wooden tank—stands on an elevation

in the western part of the city, surmounting a tower 80 feet from the bottom of the tank to the ground, and was erected in 1894. Into this the water is pumped with power furnished by the Northwestern Light & Power company, this arrangement having existed since 1901.

Previous to 1884 the apparatus for extinguishing fires in Hutchinson consisted of an old hand pump and other primitive appliances, but on June 24 of that year the present fire department was organized and soon reached a high standard of efficiency, which it has consistently maintained. In 1906 it became a member of the Minnesota Fire Department Association. The home department is a voluntary organization with a present membership of 48 men. The apparatus consists of one combination chemical and hose truck, obtained at the cost of over $3,000, a hook and ladder, one hand chemical and other accessory appliances. There are 55 hydrants conveniently placed throughout the city. In case of fire the house water supply is temporarily shut off, the direct engine pressure being thus brought to bear on the hydrants, which gives ample force for any possible demand.

The Northwestern Light and Power Company has been an important factor in the modern progress of Hutchinson. It was originally established as the Hutchinson Lighting and Manufacturing Company. In the year 1900 it was incorporated by W. E. Harrington, L. A. Ritter, F. P. Pendergast, G. R. Zickrick, A. A. Ames, Eli Drew, H. L. Merrill, and J. F. Billings, and continued business under the original style until May, 1913. The operations of the plant at this time were confined to the city of Hutchinson. It being deemed expedient then to expand the business, arrangements were made whereby Coler Campbell, of Huron, South Dakota, and John D. Curtis, of New York City, stockholders of the Northwest Light and Power Company of South Dakota, acquired a controlling interest in the concern and are now the principal owners. The following year the business was conducted under the style of Hutchinson Lighting and Manufacturing Co., with John D. Curtis, president; Thomas Pitts, of Hutchinson, vice-president; and Coler Campbell, secretary and treasurer. During this year—1913—extensive changes were made in the distributing system of the Hutchinson property and considerable money expended in changing from a single phase to the modern 3-phase, 2300 volt system. A transmission line was built from Hutchinson to Glencoe, and the Glencoe plant, which had also been acquired by Messrs. Campbell and Curtis,

was now supplied by the current from the Hutchinson plant. Subsequently the Hutchinson Lighting and Manufacturing property was leased to the Northwest Light and Power Company. In the fall of 1914 a Diesel engine was installed, giving the plant a total capacity of approximately 500 horse-power. During the present year (1916) the lines of the company have been extended to Plato, Young America, Norwood, Lester Prairie, Winsted and Silver Lake, serving these communities with lighting for private, commercial and municipal requirements, and power for all purposes, including the operation of the water works of each community served. During 1916 about 50 men were employed, most of them in the construction of new lines, the usual force being 12. The present officers are: John D. Curtis, president; Coler Campbell, secretary and treasurer; and Thomas Pitts, manager.

The Hutchinson Telephone Company, which supplies the city with excellent service, was incorporated in 1901 and the first board of directors were: M. W. Clay, president; E. J. Stearns, vice-president; W. S. Clay, secretary and general manager; W. W. Sivright and W. E. Harrington. William Davidson and C. G. Odquist were among the first stockholders. The office was located in what was then known as the Union block in the office now occupied by B. B. Farber. Olga Quade and Florence Harding were the first operators. No attempt was made for two years or more to build beyond the city limits but ultimately lines were radiated all over the trading territory surrounding Hutchinson and today there are over 400 rural homes connected and about the same number of city residences, besides the business telephones with the local switchboard. This company has never tried to extend its lines beyond the radius properly belonging to the city of Hutchinson and is content to serve its home people. At the present time it employs five operators, a manager, trouble shooter or repair man, and a bookkeeper and its present board of directors are W. E. Harrington, president; William Davidson, vice-president; Jas. Schunemen, secretary; and H. L. Merrill, treasurer. W. S. Clay is, and has been from the first, general manager. The remaining members of the board are I. B. Jorgenson and William H. Mergen. The company is and always has been financed by the home people and no outside company owns a single share of its stock. Connections are made with both the toll companies.

The Hutchinson Public Library, one of the most important institutions in the city, had its origin over 40 years ago, or

about 1874, when the project of a public library in Hutchinson was first broached by a few citizens of literary tastes. One of the most interested was Asa B. Hutchinson, who contributed two volumes of Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations as a nucleus for the library and also gave half a lot as a site for a library building. Other citizens donated money or books. The public interest in the project was stimulated to some extent by the "traveling libraries" of 50 books each, which were supplied by the state once every six months, though when this system was started, or how long it was continued, we have not been able to discover. However that may be, it was an important factor in educational development to those who availed themselves of the opportunity for self-culture it presented, and widened the circle of those who took interest in the formation of a home library. After the active workers in the cause had succeeded in getting a sufficient number of books together, the library was started. Its first location is not perfectly remembered, nor the date on which the books were first placed in circulation, but from about 1882 to 1887, the home of the library was in the back room of Ridout & Hutchinson's drug store, O. D. Hutchinson, one of the partners in the firm, acting as librarian. According to Mr. Hutchinson, the books at this time were purchased by public subscription, and members were enabled to draw them free of charge, but five cents per volume for two weeks' use was charged others, this fee going to Mr. Hutchinson for his services as librarian and care-taker. "Generally about Christmas time," says Mr. Hutchinson, in a recent letter to Mrs. Hattie T. Lewis, to whom the editors are indebted for much of the information contained in this article, "yourself, Mrs. Kee Wakefield and others would meet and select a number of new books and I would purchase them when I went to St. Paul and Minneapolis to get my holiday stock. I remember well the book shelves we had in our back store-room, and especially when it was 40 below zero, but those thirsty for knowledge didn't care if it was 100 below. They would take their time in making selections. There were penalties for overtime attached, but I don't remember that any were paid. Very few books were lost." When the school library was started the public library was consolidated with it, and so remained for awhile, but this arrangement does not seem to have been universally satisfactory. The taste for reading had grown and many people felt that it should be a separate institution, in a building of its own and with opportunities for practically unlimited expansion. This opinion found expression

soon after the opening of the present century. At a regular village election, held April 2, 1901, the proposition to establish a free public library, and to authorize the village council to levy such tax as is allowed by law for the support of the same, was carried by a vote of 276 for, and 76 votes against the proposition. The first library election was held in July, 1901, at which the following persons were elected as members of the library board: E. J. Stearns, H. L. Merrill, L. P. Harrington, J. R. Larson, Carlos Avery, Mrs. C. S. Tredway, Mrs. H. L. Merrill, Mrs. J. L. Farber, and Mrs. O. A. Kohler. Nothing more was done that year, but the board met in March, 1902, and made arrangements with W. S. Clay to lease two rooms in his telephone building. At this meeting E. J. Stearns was elected president, and Carlos Avery, secretary. September 3, 1902, the Hutchinson Free Public Library was formally opened to the public, the ladies of the Fortnightly Club being in charge of the opening. Miss Baldwin of the State Library Commission, was present to assist in the opening exercises.

In May, 1903, the voters of the village voted to accept the gift of $10,000 from Mr. Carnegie for a public library building and also voted to place the building in the public square, the half lot formerly donated by Asa B. Hutchinson not being large enough for a site. The committee appointed to confer with Mr. Carnegie was as follows: E. J. Stearns, H. L. Merrill, Carlos Avery, from the library board, and Carl Schallinger, from the village council. There is no record of when this conference took place, but it must have been between September, 1902 and May, 1903. The only condition imposed by Mr. Carnegie was that a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount given should be raised each year for the maintenance of the library. E. J. Stearns, Dr. P. E. Sheppard and Carlos Avery were the members of the building committee; E. S. Stebbins, of Minneapolis, the architect. As the plan called for more than the $10,000 given by Mr. Carnegie, he was asked for $2,500 more, the total cost of the library being $12,500. The new building was dedicated June 21, 1904, with appropriate ceremonies, which included: presentation of the library to the mayor, by E. J. Stearns; response by the mayor, Carlos Avery; addresses by Miss Clara Baldwin, of the State Library Board, and others. Through the efforts of the Fortnightly Club, a colonial clock was presented to the library; also a bequest of volumes from the private library of W. W. Pendergast, for many years superintendent of schools here, and later state superintendent of public instruction. In June, 1916, the li-

brary contained 4,680 books, to which number some have since been added. That it is a popular institution may be gathered from the fact that 15,000 books were drawn out in 1915, or an average of about 51 for each inhabitant of Hutchinson. The comfortable reading-room, supplied with a number of the leading magazines and journals, is also well patronized. The building itself is both artistic and substantial, and its central location renders it easy of access to residents in all parts of the city. Miss Ella J. Adams is the librarian, she having succeeded Miss Marjorie Wakefield in that office. The library board consists of nine members, its personnel in the present year (1916) being as follows: Dr. P. E. Sheppard, president; Dr. M. S. Goodnow, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. P. P. Pendergast, Mrs. Hattie T. Lewis, Mrs. H. L. Merrill, Mrs. D. Calvin Sivright, H. L. Merrill, C. L. Todd, and E. J. Stearns.

The Hutchinson Concert Band furnishes an interesting feature of Hutchinson life. It was organized in 1897 as the Hutchinson Military Band by E. B. McGannon and Joseph Touseck, and was the first uniformed band in Hutchinson. It started with 15 or 16 members, eight of whom are still with the band. Reorganized with the aid of the Union Club as the Hutchinson Concert Band, it has reached a membership of about 30 men and gained a wide reputation as an artistic musical organization. The band gives weekly concerts in Hutchinson during the summer, furnishes excellent music for festive occasions, and makes concert tours through this part of the state. The present leader is Frank Kohler.

The first postmaster of Hutchinson was Lewis Harrington. There are no records to show how long he served, but his successor was William L. Sumner. Mr. Sumner was succeeded by T. H. Pendergast, whose term of office expired in 1873. The successors of the latter have been as follows: E. W. Stocking, 1873 to 1878; T. T. Sargent, 1878 to 1886; O. H. Kohler, 1886 to 1890; O. D. Hutchinson, 1890 to 1894; O. A. Kohler, 1894 to 1898; G. R. Zickrick, 1898 to 1902; Kee Wakefield, 1902 to 1915; Sam G. Anderson, 1915 to present time. Hutchinson was made a money order office in 1872. It became a third-class office in 1887 and was advanced to the second-class in 1912.

Hutchinson Cemetery, located on the edge of the townsite of Hutchinson, about half a mile south of the city, consists of a tract of land about five acres in extent, additions having been made several times to the original tract. On the separation of

the village from the township the former bought the latter's interest in the cemetery. The books had previously been kept by the successive township clerks, but many things pertaining to the history of the cemetery—additions made to it, interments, and other matters—had been omitted or imperfectly recorded, but in 1907, Charles K. Goodnow, then city clerk, went over the books carefully, interviewed men who had been employed in the cemetery, and succeeded in bringing something like order into the records, though he found it impossible to ascertain every fact. Since then, however, the books have been carefully kept. The cemetery belongs to the city and is under control of the city officers. In the course of time many improvements have been made; the low ground has been drained, trees and shrubs planted, and walks laid out. There are a number of tasteful monuments and the appearance of the place is being constantly improved.

In 1880 Hutchinson had about 800 population. It contained an M. E. church, which was also used by the Congregational society, a Seventh Day Adventist church, and a Catholic church in process of construction. It had two lawyers, two physicians, several real estate and insurance agents, two general stores, one four-run stone flouring mill, one steam sawmill, one foundry and machine shop, two lumber yards, two large hardware stores, three drug stores, two furniture stores, two millinery stores, two grocery stores, two billiard halls, one wood yard, one veterinary and sale stable, one paint shop, three blacksmith shops, one photograph gallery, two harness shops, one tailor shop, one jeweler, one wagon shop, one shoe shop, one meat market, one brewery and two good hotels. It was also noted for being the best primary butter market in the state.

One of the great events in the history of Hutchinson took place September 30, and October 1, 1912, when the city held a grand celebration, the former date being devoted to exercises on the laying of the corner stone of the high school, and the latter to a commemoration of the Sioux Massacre. Elaborate preparations were made and the occasion was looked forward to by the citizens of Hutchinson and other parts of the county with most pleasurable anticipations, which, it is gratifying to say, were not disappointed on account of the weather or for any other cause, the double program being carried out substantially as planned. The city was full of visitors, many of whom came from long distances. The proceedings on September 30 began at 2:15 p. m. with a grand

parade led by L. M. Barrie, marshal of the day. Next came the Hutchinson military band, followed by a battalion of the U. S. Infantry; then a float representing the old Pendergast Academy, Hutchinson's first school house; after this came 850 school children and their teachers; then another band, also of Hutchinson players, followed by speakers in carriages, citizens in automobiles and carriages and citizens on foot. The parade followed a line of march which ended at the site of the new high school, where other exercises were held. These included an invocation by Rev. C. L. Hill; old Welch melodies by the school children and band; and welcome and review of the History of Education by Superintendent H. L. Merrill. The articles placed in the corner stone were: a blue print of the city of Hutchinson; blue print of the surrounding country; a telephone directory; a list of civic officers; list of school board officials; list of Hutchinson teachers; list of high school pupils by classes; photograph of Hutchinson; photograph of old settlers; and copies of the Hutchinson Leader, the Minneapolis Journal, and St. Paul Pioneer Press. Addresses were then made by Carl A. Anderson, superintendent of county schools; George B. Aiton, state high school inspector; and C. G. Schultz, state superintendent of public instruction, which were followed by a song, "The Yellow and Black," by the high school. Then came an address and the laying of the corner stone by Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Minnesota State University, after which the school and audience joined in singing "America." The exercises were closed with a benediction by Rev. P. A. Lang. In the evening the festivities were continued by a grand electrical illumination of the public streets, a reception of the defenders, pioneers and visitors at the public library, and an illustrated stereopticon exhibition of old time pictures, by Edward A. Bromley, of Minneapolis.

Not yet surfeited with excitement, the crowds gathered on the next day, October 1, to aid in commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the most thrilling event in the early history of Hutchinson and of this part of the state—the Sioux Massacre of 1862. This celebration began at one o'clock in the afternoon with a grand historical and civic parade, led by Mayor W. S. Clay, with an escort of two pioneers, Sam and William Dewing, all mounted, and scouts armed with stockaders' rifles. Then came in succession a platoon of 70 mounted men, drilled and commanded by Captains Dan Todd and Lou Barrie; the Hutchinson Military Band; a band of Indian Braves led by Chief Dodge-the-Lightning Gray Ham; Indian maiden Minnewhoopla, led by Do-Ris- S'me-Other-Day, riding pony dragging pole travois loaded with Indian camp outfit; a float typifying an Indian camp-tepee in woodland, surrounded by Indians and squaws cooking meal; float of Indian medicine man, vested with magic pouch and belt and with black tepee inscribed with signs and symbols; hunters' and trappers' float, showing a log cabin in the woods, with traps and pelts on the outer walls; a prairie schooner drawn by a yoke of real oxen from the State Reformatory Farm at St. Cloud and driven by Silas Slagel, a typical and lovable Hoosier frontiersman, expert in the gee-haw vernacular, and with ox-whip and gad-outfit, typifying the first means of transportation in McLeod county; a prairie schooner, horse-drawn, showing by contrast with oxen the gradual progress towards better transportation line conditions; a wagon loaded with all the paraphernalia and equipment of the permanent settler (contributed by Bearlakers); a log cabin, showing the difference between a hunter's and trapper's abode and that of the pioneer farmer, and the industries of pioneering by two beauteous Bearlake belles, spinning and churning (contributed by Bearlake); a float of the Pendergast Academy; Morgan Post drum corps, consisting of five Civil war veterans; Companies C and D of the 28th Regiment U. S. Infantry from Fort Snelling, commanded by Capt. M. F. Falls; the division being completed by boy scouts drawing a cannon. The next division was headed by forty stockaders who helped to defend the town against the Indians. Then followed a harvesters' float, typifying farming 50 years ago; an auto-truck float by the Hutchinson Produce Company, illustrating the dairy industry; and a float representing the new $50,000 school house as the climax of development.

The succeeding exercises on the site of the stockade were presided over by Dr. Kee Wakefield, the principal address delivered by Hon. Frank M. Eddy, of Sauk Center, a former congressman from this state. Other addresses were made by A. H. Campbell, of Litchfield; Rev. J. L. Farber, of Hutchinson; A. C. Baker, of Brownton; and Rev. U. G. Lacey, of Litchfield. Delightful music was furnished by O. D. Hutchinson and Mrs. Hattie Lewis, Mrs. Hutchinson accompanying the songs at the organ. The chairman then called upon and introduced several of the other people on the platform. The chairman spoke of the work and services rendered Hutchinson by Lewis Harrington and proposed that the city council be asked to change the name of Washington, on which the Harrington home was situated, to Harrington Avenue, which was put to

vote and carried unanimously. This completed the second day's program.

Among other items of interest in connection with the celebration may be mentioned the following: Lewis Stocking and wife, of Starbuck, were among the second generation of "old timers" present both Monday and Tuesday, having made the trip overland by motor car. A letter was received by the editor of the Leader, from G. C. Canfield, of Brownton, recalling his first visit to the village while the partially burned buildings and stockade were in evidence. He remembered that many of the settlers in the Big Woods used to come to Sumner's store with a small quantity of ginseng or fur to exchange for food; also that the oak trees near town had their branches broken and torn by bears feeding on acorns. These animals were driven north by forest fires and their flesh helped feed the families of Hutchinson and vicinity. North Pugh, pioneer drayman, who lived in Hutchinson from 1866 to 1911, came to the celebration from Miles City, Montana. Vincent Coombs of Greenleaf, a white-haired pioneer of 72 winters, recounted the time he was a member of the Sibley expedition of 1863 which followed the Sioux to Missouri. He was one of the five who found and captured the son of Little Crow, who had fled westward after the killing of his father, July 3, 1863.

One of the events of Tuesday afternoon was a "sham battle," which was well planned and carried out. While Capt. Falls was drilling his soldiers, a band of Indians swooped down upon them from the same woods which concealed Little Crow's band 50 years before. The air resounded with the terrific war whoops of the Red men and the encouraging cheering and urging on of the soldiers, and for a time great excitement prevailed; but finally the savages were subdued and the battle was declared won by the white men. This exhibition caused many of the older people present to recall vividly the stirring days and scenes of long ago, of which it was but a type, and in which they had themselves acted a real part, braving and overcoming not sham but real dangers; and doubtless many felt thankful at having been permitted to survive those troublesome times so many years. Many former residents of Hutchinson who could not attend the celebration, sent letters of regret, among them: George E. Chesley, of Durham, N. H., who was a resident here in 1856; George F. Whitcomb, of Alexandria, Minn., whose father, Capt. George Whitcomb, took a very active part in fighting the Indians and rescuing wounded pioneers, and whose mother, then (1912) living in

Minneapolis and 93 years old, helped to nurse the wounded as they were brought in to the fort; Mrs. C. D. Cutler, of Glencoe, Minn., who contributed reminiscences of the Indian war; and L. P. Harrington, who wrote an appreciative letter from Cresswell, Oregon. The photograph of stockaders and pioneers, which was taken at the commemoration, contained 24 people; namely: Minnie Buce Carrigan, Mrs. Alfred (Dewing) Gillett, Sam Dewing, Birney Lameson, Mrs. Ellen Harrington, J. F. Benjamin, Oliver Pierce, Mrs. Julia Ells, Mrs. Arthur Wheeler, Frank Urban, John Fallon, James Sweeney, J. C. Fallon, William Nass, John Murrey, Vincent Coombs, Al DeLong, John Parslow, Mrs. Oliver Pierce, D. C. Handy, Mrs. Abbie Pendergast, Mrs. Martha Andrews, C. W. Dewing, and James O'Fallon. The Hutchinson Leader published a number of pen sketches and other pictures of notable pioneers and interesting scenes, which were the more thoroughly appreciated, as the subjects were familiar to most of the older inhabitants of the town. The electric display at night was very beautiful, and on the Saturday night (October 5th) following the celebration, the company generously turned on the current again that the citizens might enjoy the effect in a quiet moment before the fixtures were taken down and the great occasion had taken its final place in memory's storehouse.

The Hutchinson Leader was founded by Calvin P. Smith in 1881. Mr. Smith was a native of Macomb county, Michigan, and a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and been honorably discharged for disability incurred while with his regiment at the siege of Vicksburg. A practical printer, he had also had some experience in publishing, having been in charge of the Kenosha Democrat, at Kenosha, Wisconsin, and the Pewaukee Standard, at Pewaukee, Wisconsin. He had also been connected in one capacity or another with other newspapers. With this experience he entered upon his career as the pioneer of journalism in Hutchinson. His office equipment was not elaborate, his paper being printed on an old Armstrong or Washington hand-press, which he usually operated himself. His subscription list hovered around the 400 mark, and his subscribers usually got the worth of their money, and often much that they did not bargain for. The paper was not always punctual in appearance. W. F. Schilling, who worked for Mr. Smith, said: "The Leader used to come out when Cal felt disposed to have it. When he started out on Friday to set the type and began to run off the papers at nine or ten o'clock that

same night, I didn't know for sure whether or not I would get home the same day we started, and usually did not. You see Cal Smith was running a paper to fit the community those days, and occasionally some very 'hot stuff' was printed. In fact it was so hot that at times I was afraid that some one would come up and demolish the plant." According to Harry B. Wakefield, then a small boy and an apprentice in the office, some of his stabs at citizens high and low were outrageous, but "he gave his mite toward the gaiety of a village that might otherwise have been kept in utter ignorance of its failings, and he did his share in keeping ambition alive when railroads came not and sloth might well have reigned." As Peter Georghegan said, who then conducted a little saloon near the bridge, and whom he got into many scrapes, "he was a 'divvle,'" but his motives were born of the era and his shafts sped for the most part to a harmless end.

"He labored under disadvantages that would have overcome many an editor of later type, and he slashed his way with a hand that the times had forced to slash. Some people whose names were on the subscription list, and who took the paper almost under duress, used to glance hastily and apprehensively over the pages of the weekly issue as soon as it made its appearance. Sometimes they sighed in relief because their names had not appeared that week, or they sighed resignedly because their names were there," but whichever way it was they felt it best to sigh in silence. "Deep in the thralldom of the newspaper, the small boy (Harry B. Wakefield) set type and folded papers in blissful ignorance of much that his idol did. There came weeks when the press day, which should have been Thursday, came not until next Monday. Sometimes the boy heard Smith berating the driver of the Dassel stage, because that functionary had 'forgotten to bring the patent insides' from Dassel. The small boy did not know that that was Smith's way of covering the fact that the meagre income of the business had failed to keep up with the 'inside' house and the payments due. For Smith had his discouragements, though the small boy knew them not, just as he did not know that his idol often drowned them. It was Smith who taught a Bible class in the Methodist church, where his brother, Rev. L. P. Smith, was pastor, and it was Smith who forgot next day the troubles of his print shop through the crooking of the elbow in the saloon across from the office. Cal Smith's local items were never written. He would dash from Sivright's barn, or Uncle Hewitt's grocery store, and set his items from

memory, composing them as he set. It was only when he had conceived some devilish joke on Dave Sivright, aided and abetted by Jack Todd, or 'Em' Taggart and the boys, or was framing something about Uncle Hewitt or Waupon, that Smith found it necessary to write out his copy."

Early in 1885 Mr. Smith sold the Leader to Mark M. Clay, who assumed the ownership May 28. In introducing the new proprietor to his readers, Mr. Smith said: "Our successor has two qualities necessary for the production of a live, paying newspaper—wealth and ability. The first of these we always lacked, and probably had little to spare of the latter quality." After leaving Hutchinson he published newspapers in various places, until, while proprietor of the Republican at New London, Wisconsin, having fair prospects of success, he was attacked with creeping paralysis, and he and his wife became members of the Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers' Home, near Waupaca, where he died October 13, 1899.

Mark W. Clay, the second publisher of the Leader, was a man of large business affairs—not a newspaper man by profession, though he had published papers at Oronoco and Pine Island before coming to Hutchinson. He published the Leader for a year and three months and established it on a business footing, enlarging it from a five to a six column sheet, besides otherwise improving it, and making it an important factor in the development of the town. The campaign for the railroads, which began in 1886, was actively promoted by him. After selling the Leader to W. R. Edwards, he retired from newspaper work and engaged in other and larger business pursuits, being prominently identified with every public improvement in Hutchinson up to the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1901.

Mr. Edwards made his bow to the public as editor and proprietor of the Leader on August 20, 1886. He came to Hutchinson from Minneapolis with a long experience as a newspaper man, having published the New Hampton, Ia., Courier, the Warren, Minn., Sheaf, and the Northwestern Presbyterian, of Minneapolis. He owned the Leader a little less than a year, selling out to Burt W. Dey, July 22, 1887. Mr. Edwards came to Hutchinson during the "boom" year, when the railroads entered the village and stirred up things generally. He made some improvements on the paper, and, as he himself said, "was contemplating others" when he "laid down the pencil, shears and paste-pot" and left here to become proprietor of the Republican-Trumpet, of Tracy, Minnesota.

We will let Mr. Day, who is still editor of the Leader, tell in part his own story, quoting, with his permission, from an article published in the Leader some years ago.

"My connection with the purchase of the Leader was due directly to the late Hon. Warren J. Ives. I was looking the state over in search of an opening for newspaper work, when I happened to meet Mr. Ives in St. Paul. He was state dairy commissioner then and in the lobby of the Merchants I heard him expatiating on the future of Hutchinson in glowing, if not lurid terms. The two railroads, after a hot race, had both built into the town and a boom was on. If I remember rightly, Mr. Ives predicted that in ten years Hutchinson would have a population of ten thousand, or thereabouts. We had a talk which resulted in our making a trip to his 'City of Great Expectations.' He drove me around, showed the possibilities for a fellow of about my size and finally pulled up for a bird's-eye look at the town from the hill north of the river. The view was so entrancing, the field generally seemed so inviting that I decided without further debate to locate.

"The late W. T. Bonniwell and J. V. Y. Lewis, the Sumner brothers, and several others, were especially cordial to the visiting newspaper man. I was urged to start a new paper, but this I refused to do, it having been my observation that most Minnesota towns were top-heavy with starveling newspapers. W. R. Edwards, who then owned the Leader, offered to sell and the deal was soon closed. Jay Barber's job office was also absorbed and Jay became the Leader foreman.

"I think the most epochal period in the Leader's career under my ownership was when it left the Republican party and supported Bryan for president. It had always been rated as steadfastly Republican. I conceded when I took the paper with me into the Bryan camp that it would lose me anywhere from 100 to 300 subscribers and considerable advertising and other business. What was my surprise at the close of the campaign when I discovered that less than a dozen had "got mad" and stopped their paper, and advertising and other business actually showed an increase. The Republicans of McLeod county bore, like philosophers, the stings and arrows which the Leader weekly (not weakly, I hope) hurled at the G. O. P. and the gold standard, and manifested a degree of forbearance and magnanimity as creditable to themselves as it was unexpected and gratifying to myself."

In 1896 the Leader was purchased by Carlos Avery, who is still its principal owner, being president of the Leader Publishing Company, of which Percy E. Avery is secretary, Mr. Day still being connected with the paper.

The Leader has long survived the perils of infancy and has gradually attained to a sturdy and vigorous growth, and an assured position as one of the active factors in the building up and development of the community. Under its present wise management it may surely look forward to a still more prosperous future.

Hutchinson has been noted for its leadership in educational matters since the earliest days. The earliest settlers were men and women of culture and training. They brought with them the traditions of American free schools, and their spirit still animates those who have in charge the education and training of youth in this vicinity. One of the first acts of the town's New England settlers was the establishment of a school district. The first school teacher was Mrs. William Todd. In the winter of 1857-58, W. W. Pendergast taught a three months' school, his salary being $28.00 per month. Instead of money Mr. Pendergast was paid in county orders which he had difficulty in selling for 25 cents on the dollar, making the teacher's pay $7.00 per month.

About the first of April, 1860, at a meeting of the legal voters of the school district of Hutchinson, it was voted that on certain conditions W. W. Pendergast should build on lot six, block 13, an academy, 24 by 40 feet, two stories high, the outside of the building and the inside of the lower room to be finished before the first of January, 1861. Mr. Pendergast further agreed to cause a school to be taught in this building for nine months in the year for two years, and to allow all the scholars in the district to attend, for the sum of thirty dollars a month; in addition a bonus of timber and $150.00 was pledged. Work was commenced at once and by the first of November the building was completed. Money was raised by a Thanksgiving festival to purchase a bell, which did duty in the belfry till the building was burned by the Indians in the summer of 1862. School was taught in this house throughout the year.

After the burning of the academy, school was held in a log house on the stockade grounds in the public square, which had served as officer's barracks during the Indian outbreak. The teachers during this time were Solomon Pendergast, Carrie McEwen and Joshua Pitman. In 1866 a two-room building was erected on the public park at the head of First avenue. While this site is a part of the city park, universal consent has

seemingly dedicated the use of the whole park to the public schools. In 1873 a four-room addition was built, making for the time an imposing structure of six rooms. The growth of the town demanding more school room the present South building was erected in 1887. In the fall of 1898 the north building was finished on the site of the old wooden six-room building which had been destroyed by fire the previous winter. This at the time seemed the *ne plus ultra* of buildings, and with the south building housed the schools of the district for the following year. The present high school building, erected in 1913, is a thoroughly up-to-date modern building. It contains gymnasium, rooms for manual training, domestic science, commercial department, agriculture, assembly, physical, chemical and agricultural laboratories, library, office, rest room, bath rooms and toilets. Among those to whom credit is due for new school buildings when the needs of the district demanded are W. W. Pendergast, Lewis Harrington, Asa B. Hutchinson, Dr. Kee Wakefield, Carlos Avery, M. S. Goodnow and W. S. Clay. The site of Hutchinson's school buildings is unique, a natural park of big trees, oak, elm and basswood, 20 acres in extent, the natural home of birds and squirrels, the school home of the children.

A singular feature of the school history of Hutchinson is the fact that practically for a period of 58 years two men were in charge of the schools as principal and superintendent. W. W. Pendergast, from the beginning to 1881, and H. L. Merrill, from 1882 to 1915. The schools, for this reason, have been so conducted as to secure a uniform and steady growth. As a result no school in Minnesota has a better reputation for efficiency and thoroughness. By act of the legislature of 1881 state aid was granted to districts offering a course of study of high school grade. Hutchinson was one of the first schools to qualify under this act and has kept pace with every new requirement. After 33 years of service, H. L. Merrill resigned the superintendency in 1915, and was succeeded by S. Henry Wolf. The history of the school for this period is a part of the history of the advance and upbuilding of education in Minnesota. The special departments of the high school include agriculture, commercial training, manual training, home economics, normal instruction, gymnastics, and music, both vocal and instrumental, with glee club work and high school orchestra, there being a specially prepared teacher for each special department. In this respect the school is on a level with any high school in the state. There are 15 grade teachers, C. L. Mikkelsen being principal of the high school.

The first real graduates of the school were Harlow and Agnes Bonniwell, William E. and Martha A. Harrington, who entered the state university in 1878. The next class to graduate was in 1884. Since that date every year has had its class except the year 1886. The number of graduates up to and including the year 1916 are 743. Among the most noted graduates of the high school are: John Zeleny, dean of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University; Dr. Arthur E. Benjamin, of Minneapolis; Harry Wakefield, city editor of the Minneapolis Tribune; and S. G. Anderson, Jr., of Hutchinson. Many others have accomplished notable work in the fields of law, medicine, journalism, agriculture and education.

In association with the Central City System there are three rural schools, in which the same opportunities are offered in special subjects, and which are under the direction of the superintendent of the central district. For each of these rural schools the high school receives a bonus of $200 from the state, the former receiving a bonus of $50 each; the object being to promote such associations and thereby give a stimulus to higher education in the rural districts. According to the law all such associated schools must lie within a four-mile radius of the central district.

A distinctive feature of the Hutchinson high school is the commercial course, newly inaugurated. Of this course, S. Henry Wolf, the superintendent, writing in August, 1916 says:

"In recent years our educational institutions have given much consideration to vocational training. These courses, if properly taught, possess great cultural value, and fit young people for successful professional and business careers. Time-saving devices have become so numerous and the methods of transacting business and keeping records so intricate, that no one can hope to have even a fair measure of success without special training along business lines. The time is past when a young man or woman may enter a business office, with little or no training, and work up. Business men are too deeply engrossed in their business affairs to take time to teach young people that which they may learn at school. The new commercial course, extending through four years, like other high school courses, has been arranged to meet the need which is felt for a course that shall give the young people who take it more general intelligence and a good general education, with a knowledge of those studies which will enable them to

get positions promptly and earn a living immediately upon graduation. The commercial course gives a thorough training in English, extending through four years. It gives the usual high school mathematics of the other courses. It gives an opportunity to acquire some knowledge of the sciences and some knowledge of history. All these are in addition to the commercial subjects—commercial arithmetic, commercial geography, business correspondence, penmanship, spelling, history of commerce, commercial law, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, salesmanship and office training. The course arranged by years is as follows: First year—English I, elementary algebra, commercial arithmetic, commercial geography, spelling and penmanship. Second year—English II, plain geometry, elementary bookkeeping, one elective study. Third year—English business, American history and civics, advanced bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, commercial law. Fourth year—English business, history of commerce, salesmanship, shorthand and typewriting, office training and one elective.

"The department will be in charge of Walter A. Pike, who has taught commercial subjects in the Stevens Point (Wisconsin) Business College for the past two years, and comes very highly recommended by all who know of him and his work."

Hutchinson's first school house was the Pendergast academy, built by W. W. Pendergast, who lived to see his ability and enthusiasm recognized by his appointment by the governor of Minnesota to the office of superintendent of public instruction of Minnesota, an office which he filled with conspicuous ability and fidelity from September 1, 1893, to January 21, 1899, says the Hutchinson Leader of September 27, 1912.

Fortunately for those who love to delve among the records of the past, Mr. Pendergast, as he went along through life, wrote with great attention to detail of the things that he considered would be of interest or value to succeeding generations. His work of this nature in the course of his long and active life grew to a great mass of manuscript covering nearly every event of importance relating to the early history of Hutchinson, and thanks to the care of the devoted wife, who, well preserved mentally and physically, still survives him, is still preserved. It is to her that the Leader is indebted for Mr. Pendergast's carefully written records of Hutchinson's first educational institution.

The first comers to Hutchinson in their anxiety for the welfare of their young, so suddenly transplanted from the older communities of the east to the wilds of a frontier territory, were only too glad to aid to the limit of their slender means in promoting the project to secure for the community a school with so competent and conscientious an educator at its head as Mr. Pendergast.

The paper in which they named the amount of and pledged their assistance contains a description of the building and an outline of the curriculum proposed— and later actualized— for the academy, and is as follows: Hutchinson, January 16, 1860. We, the undersigned, do severally promise and agree to pay to W. W. Pendergast, of Hutchinson, in the state of Minnesota, his heirs or assigns, the sums set opposite to our respective names, on demand, for the purpose of aiding him in the construction of an academy in the town of Hutchinson aforesaid. Said academy to be not less than twenty-four feet by thirty-two feet in size, and not less than two stories in height, and the lower room of the same to be finished ready for use by the first day of December next, from which date for three years the said W. W. Pendergast agrees to keep or cause to be kept a private high school in which shall be taught not only the common English branches but also the higher mathematics and classics, and every branch of study usually taught in academies.

Among the contributors appear the names of the following, with their contributions: Chas. B. Chesley, teaming, $40, cash, $10; Benjamin True, labor, 26 days; Lloyd G. Pendergast, labor 22 days; T. H. Pendergast, 1000 ft. lumber; R. M. Burnham, cash $5; R. H. Pendergast, 10 days' labor, 500 feet lumber; Wm. Ensign, $40 labor, $10 lumber; James E. Giddings, $35 labor; J. Benjamin, $10 labor; Thos. French, $8 shoe making; C. Andrews, $11 labor; Peter Geoghegan, $6 labor.

The structure was of native lumber sawed in the Hutchinson brothers' steam sawmill (no dam having as yet been thrown across the river) which stood near the point on which now rests the south end of Ames Bros.' mill dam. The frame was of oak, the siding of basswood or butternut planed by hand. The shingles were hand made by an expert shingle maker named Clark, who toiled away in a lonely clearing in the woods near Silver Lake. Holmes B. Higgins, Barney Wilton and Oliver Pierce were running the mill at the time.

The roll of pupils attending the academy at the time of the outbreak, still to be seen in Mr. Pendergast's handwriting, will

remind many of our older readers of the havoc Father Time has played in the ranks of those boys and girls of long ago for all of 30 of those 70 have passed into the higher school above. The names tell the predominating nationalities of the early colonists—American, Irish, German. They are as follows:

Adelia Fuller, Eliza Ensign, Albert Hopper, Margaret Lee, Annabel Lee, Eliza Sharp, Ellen Belden, Harriet Ross, Henry Harrington, Frank Hopper, Edwin Ells, Henry M. Sumner, Emory Ensign, Eben Dennis, James A. McKenzie, Alberta Ells, Millie Wright, Robert Sharp, Charles R. Welton, Susan Welton, John Sharp, Daniel Lee, George Estes, Frank McKenzie, John Barker, Charlene P. McEwen, Charles Ross, William Ehlers, Eliza Ehlers, Anna Ehlers, Henry Southworth, Lily Southworth, Margaret Stahl, Anna Heller, Howard McEwen, Bowman McEwen, Andrew Hopper, Eliza Hopper, Winslow Putnam, Genette Putnam, Anna Nuttle, Eliza Barker, Anson Barker, Hubbard James, Robert G. Benjamin, Anna E. Benjamin, J. Frank Benjamin, Franklin Casey, Mena Heller, Charles Albrecht, William Albrecht, Augusta Albrecht, Yettie Albrecht, Albert Kuester, Mary Tillman, Edward Tews, Adelin Lamson, Maryetta Lamson, Melissa Lamson, Aehsah L. Lamson, Henry M. Lamson, Mary E. Lamson, Margaret Casey, Thomas Fallon, John Fallon, James Fallon, 1st., James Fallon, 2d., Mary Ann Wright, William Brown, Albert Froemming, Thomas Fallon, 2d., John Fallon, 3d., and James Fallon, 3d.

The site of the academy was about five rods distant from the present site of Martin Stegmeier's residence, about 22 rods southeast of Mr. Pendergast's new frame residence which the Indians burned at the same time. All traces of the academy have been erased but the cellar of the residence is still plainly to be seen.

Ansgar College had its beginning in 1902, and on June 2, of that year, when the corner stone was laid the institution gave great promise of future usefulness. It was designed to supply the needs of the Danish Lutherans for a first class college in the Northwest, in which intellectual culture should be combined with Christian training, and great interest was manifested in the enterprise by most of the leading citizens of Hutchinson, as shown in money donations and otherwise. The name of Ansgar was selected for the college in honor of Ansgar, or Anscharius, generally styled the "Apostle of the North," who early in the ninth century labored to introduce christianity into Schleswig, Denmark and Sweden. At the laying of the corner stone speeches were made by Harold W. Foght, A. M., president of the college; Prof. J. N. Lenker, D. D., president of the board of trustees; E. J. Stearns, then mayor of Hutchinson; John W. Hutchinson, W. W. Pendergast, Rev. J. G. Crozier, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church; John A. Griffin and others. Mr. Griffin was one of the foremost benefactors of the college, endowing it with 10 acres of land. An able faculty was selected and on the completion of the building the institution began its work with every prospect of a long career of usefulness. Unfortunately, the optimistic expectations which attended its birth were not realized, as, after a short life of three or four years, circumstances arose which led to financial difficulties, and the subsequent abandonment of the enterprise, the property being placed on the market. The buildings and site were purchased in December, 1909, or early in 1910, by the Danish and Norwegian Seventh Day Adventists, and the institution is now known as the Danish-Norwegian Seminary.

The Danish-Norwegian Seminary, situated to the north of the city of Hutchinson, and in its immediate vicinity, is one of the important educational institutions of the state. Its origin dates back to the month of October, 1909, when the first steps were taken towards its establishment at the meeting of the fall council of the General Conference Committee of the Seventh Day Adventists held at College View, Nebraska. The object was to establish an institution for the education and development of Christian workers. At that council a committee of twenty was appointed to select a suitable location for the school and to erect or purchase the necessary buildings. This committee, after visiting several places, met the 22d day of December, 1909, in Hutchinson, Minnesota, to consider a proposition made by the citizens of that place concerning a school property which was for sale. It had formerly been owned by a Danish-Lutheran society, but because of financial difficulties the property had been placed on the market. After having thoroughly considered the proposition and examined the property, the committee decided to purchase it. At the same time the committee also bought from the heirs of the J. W. Hutchinson estate 150 acres of land adjoining the school, which, together with the ten acres upon which the school stands, make a farm of 160 acres.

The 28th day of September, 1910, the seminary opened its doors for the reception of students. Before that time it was feared that a sufficient number of students to support a separate institution could not be secured among the Norwegian

and Danish Seventh Day Adventists in this country. The citizens of Hutchinson had promised a substantial bonus if 50 students should attend the first year. All were therefore agreeably surprised when 82 students enrolled the first semester. Since that time there has been a steady growth in the enrollment. Last year (1916) the total enrollment was 153.

The seminary building is a four-story brick structure with rock foundation. It has large airy class-rooms, a pleasant dining room, a beautiful chapel, and living rooms to accommodate 100 students. It is heated by steam, has electric lights, and is furnished with all modern conveniences. In pursuance of its main object, a three-fold education is aimed at—an education of the heart, head and hand, which is well expressed in the motto of the school: Consecration, Preparation, Efficient Service. It is felt that "without the influence of divine grace, education will prove of no real advantage; the learner becomes proud, vain and bigoted. But that education which is received under the ennobling influence of the great Teacher will elevate man in the scale of moral worth with God. It will enable him to subdue pride and passion, and walk humbly before God, as dependent upon him for every capability, every opportunity, and every privilege."

For these reasons all the plans of the school are made subservient to a sound Christian education, and Bible instruction is accordingly given a prominent place in its curriculum. The academic course includes the Bible, the Norwegian, Danish or English language, algebra, bookkeeping, physiology, botany, geometry, ancient history, physics, medieval history, ancient or modern language and vocational subjects. The subjects in the collegiate course, including elective studies, are the Bible, Norwegian, Danish or English, ancient or modern language, chemistry, church history, history of antiquity and Greece, advanced algebra and solid geometry, philosophy, evidences of Christianity and psychology, history of Rome and Middle Ages, trigonometry and analytical geometry, astronomy, modern European history, elocution and phonetics. Besides the academic and collegiate courses, there is a Bible workers' course, which, in addition to a number of general subjects, includes a special Bible course, the history of missions and denominational history. The ministerial course, besides the more important collegiate subjects, includes the history of missions and denominational history, church history, Greek, pastoral training, public speaking and music. The business and shorthand courses, either separate or combined, provide

the student with a good commercial training, while the vocational subjects include baking, blacksmithing, bookbinding, carpentry, printing, agriculture, janitor work, library science, laundry, office training, sewing and domestic science. The yearly expenses and tuition fees are reasonable and the seminary offers scholarships on liberal conditions connected with the sale of Seventh Day Adventist literature. The work of the institution is under the personal direction of the president, Prof. Milan L. Anderson. The faculty of the school is as follows: Milan L. Anderson, president; Henry R. Johnson, Bible; Peter E. Berthelsen, Danish, history; M. S. Reppe, Norwegian, German; Caroline Hopkins, commercial department; Dagmar Christiansen, preceptress, Latin; C. J. Martinson, mathematics, science; O. A. Linnereu, music; Matie Ruskjer, matron.

Church services and religious privileges received early attention on the part of the early settlers of Hutchinson. They were people who had been accustomed to communities where the church was the dominating factor in every-day life, and desired that here, far from old associations, the traditions of their ancestors still be maintained. Traveling preachers were induced to deliver sermons from time to time, and once in a while neighborhood prayer meetings were held. After a while regular church bodies were perfected and congregations organized. Today the city has some sightly churches, religious services are well attended, much of the social life of the city centers about the activities of the various denominations, and the religious element among the city's residents is a predominant one.

The First Congregational Church had its beginning with a meeting held at the home of George Belden, January 25, 1862. Two weeks later another meeting was held in the Academy building. Rev. M. N. Adams, a missionary of the A. H. M. S., was chosen moderator and George Belden, scribe. After due consideration the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved: That we deem it our religious duty and privilege to proceed at once to organize a Congregational church and that it be called the First Congregational Church of Hutchinson." The following persons presented their names as corporate members: Mrs. Rhoda Harrington, George Belden, Mrs. Mary P. Belden, Enoch Wright, Mrs. Eliza Wright. Thus was organized the first evangelical church in Hutchinson. In the autumn following, on account of the Indian outbreak, the church was disbanded. Mrs. Harrington died on her way to Ohio, and the other mem-

bers were scattered. In 1869 George Belden and wife returned to Hutchinson and at once took steps toward reorganizing the church. On Saturday, September 18, 1870, a meeting for that purpose was held in the public school building. After preaching by Rev. Richard Hall, superintendent of home missions, a business meeting was called. Rev. Richard Hall was chosen moderator and C. K. Goodnow, scribe. On motion it was voted to reorganize the church. The following persons gave in their names for membership: George Belden, Mrs. Mary P. Belden, Charles K. Goodnow and Mary G. Belden. The church thus formed was incorporated in 1883, and worshipped in the Methodist church building till the autumn of that year; then for a year in Goodnow and Ives' hall. In October, 1883, a subscription paper for a church building was circulated. During the winter plans were adopted. In June, 1884, the work began. The building was completed and dedicated November 16, 1884. On January 20, 1907, near the close of the Sunday school session, fire was discovered in the basement. The building was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars, which was fully covered by insurance. In January, 1896, the church society decided to buy or build a parsonage. What was known as the Leerskov property was purchased and used as a parsonage until December, 1900, when the property was sold. In May, 1901, a lot was purchased, and during the summer the present parsonage was completed. Since its organization the church has been served in the pastorate as follows: Occasional supplies till April, 1872. Rev. S. R. Butler, April 1, 1872 to April 1873. Occasional supplies from April, 1873, to April, 1877. Rev. William Wilson, April, 1877, to April, 1879. Removed to Illinois. Rev. B. J. Renshaw, July, 1879, to July, 1883. Removed to Spokane, Wash. Rev. W. J. Parmalee, September, 1883, to September, 1884. Removed to Minneapolis. Rev. H. L. Chase, February, 1884, to February, 1885. Rev. H. W. Boyd, September, 1885, to September, 1887. Removed to Massachusetts. Rev. Francis Wrigley, March, 1891, to July, 1892. Removed to Springfield, Minn. Rev. J. N. Brown, 1892, to November, 1893. Resided in Minneapolis. Rev. W. G. Trower, November, 1893, to March, 1895. Removed to Minneapolis. Rev. Z. H. Smith, June, 1895, to October, 1898. Removed to Wisconsin. Rev. F. H. Richardson, January, 1899, to December, 1900. Removed to Morris, Minn. Rev. E. L. Brooks, April, 1901, to March, 1906. Removed to Fergus Falls, Minn. Rev. A. R. Brown, April, 1906, to March, 1910. Rev. Charles L. Hill, May, 1910, to July, 1914. Rev. Horace S. Wiley, October, 1914, to the present time. The church building is located at the northwest corner of Main street and Fourth Avenue, Hutchinson. Charles K. Goodnow since 1870 has been a faithful and efficient burden bearer in all the work of the church. For 40 years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, resigning because of impaired hearing. He is now, at 76 years of age, a deacon and an active, efficient worker. Albert W. Sowle, at present church treasurer and a deacon, has been for 20 years conspicuous for faithfulness and efficiency. At a meeting held February 13, 1907, the following resolution was passed: "Whereas, we owe our existence as a Congregational church largely to the earnest and faithful work of George Belden and Mary P. Belden, his wife, be it resolved: That we hereby record our appreciation of their services."

The church officers for 1916 are: Deacons—C. K. Goodnow, A. W. Sowle, B. Tmey. Trustees—Dr. M. S. Goodnow, L. A. Ritter, Edward Wohlfarth, S. Derifield, A. W. Sowle. Clerk, Mrs. L. A. Ritter. Treasurer, A. W. Sowle. Musical director, Mrs. Carlos Avery. Superintendent of Sunday school, Mrs. H. J. Langfitt. President of Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. J. E. Chadderdon.

The Evangelical Association Church has a flourishing congregation in Hutchinson, as one of a field of three churches in this county, the other two being the parent church in Acoma township, and one near Biscay. Preachers of this denomination began to hold services in Acoma township as early as 1859. The first church was built in 1870, in Acoma, 5 miles northwest of Hutchinson. H. E. Linse was the pastor, and the following families were the charter members of the first congregation: William Froemming, Aug. Pagels, William Nass, John Schulz, H. Harrmening, John Hartwig, Karl Stahl. The second church was built in 1879, one and one-half miles northwest of Biscay, under the supervision of Rev. J. Kienholz. The following families were the charter members: John Ulrich, Carl Hagen, Paul Heitz, John Luiten, H. Tasche, Carl Malchow, Fred Malchow. The third church was built in Hutchinson in 1889, Rev. C. F. Katchel was the pastor, and the first families were: Mrs. Aug. Pagels, Phil. Kearcher, Jac. Kearcher, Mrs. Drache, Geo. Beck, W. Conrad. The following list of preachers have served the field in the order they follow: J. H. Schmitt, C. Brill, F. Lahr, Aug. Nierens, H. Bunse, J. von Eschen, Wm. Gles, H. E. Linse, F. Emde, P. Bott, G. Knebel, J. Kienholz, G. Britzius, C. F. Sydow, H. Isker, C. F. Kachel, H. Hensel, J.

Manthey, G. H. Siebold, Aug. Huelster, M. Gagstetter, B. Simon, P. A. Lang, J. Gongoll, R. M. Mueller. The pastorate is itinerant, with a seven year limit.

The German Lutheran Congregation was founded in Hutchinson in 1865, among the earliest members being Julius Ritter, Fritz Juergens, William Koester and a Mr. Shroeder. The first pastor was the Rev. Henry Braun, who was then serving the German Lutheran church in Acoma township, his residence being in the vicinity of the latter church, but who conducted services in the Hutchinson church at intervals for a number of years, or until the early nineties, and is now living retired in Hutchinson. Other early pastors were the Rev. Christian Albrecht (now pastor of the Acoma church), who served about two years, and the Rev. Friedrich Koehler, who was pastor for four or five years. The latter was followed by Rev. G. E. Ftrizke, who has served the church since 1899. In the early days of the congregation services were held in the old school house and later in the Methodist church, but in 1891 a church edifice was erected at a cost of about $2,000. This building has since been considerably enlarged by a considerable addition on the west side, costing nearly $3,000 more. There is also a parochial school and parsonage in connection with the church. The congregation numbers about 150 voting members.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church has a neat church at the corner of Second Avenue and Market street. The first services were held in the old school house about 1867 by the Rev. Joshua Sweet. Other services took place in the Methodist, Congregational and German Evangelical churches, conducted by the Rev. Messrs. T. K. Allen, T. H. M. V. Appleby, R. R. Goudy, J. Wynne Jones, Wm. C. Pope, J. TenBroek, D. F. Thompson, E. J. Furdy and others: Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, making occasional visits.

August 14, 1892, the corner stone of the present church building was laid by Arch-deacon Appleby. The ground was presented by David A. Adams. The first service was held in it November 27, 1892, by Bishop M. N. Gilbert. September 27, 1896, the church debt being paid off, Bishop Gilbert consecrated the church "St. John's." D. A. Adams, A. H. Rosebboom, Dr. Kee Wakefield and H. L. Merrill composed the first Bishop's committee.

Since 1894, the following rectors have been in charge of the parish: Rev. Francis M. Bacon, August 19, 1894—August 18, 1895; Rev. Chas. E. Farrar, September 8, 1895—September

1, 1898; Rev. E. W. Couper, lay reader, November 6, 1898—April 7, 1901; Rev. Francis Willis, April 14, 1901—1902; John Leacher, lay reader, June 8, 1902—October, 1902; C. S. Mook, lay reader, October 19, 1902—June 7, 1903; E. C. M. Tower, lay reader, June 28, 1903—September 20, 1905; Rev. A. W. Farnum, June 5, 1904—April 29, 1906; Rev. E. C. M. Tower, July 1, 1906—October 15, 1907; Rev. R. H. Cotton, 1907—1908; Rev. Irving P. Johnson, 1908—1909; Rev. N. F. Douglas, 1909—1910. The present rector, Rev. C. E. Hixon, has served since 1910. Alternate yearly visits are made by Rt. Rev. S. C. Edsall, Bishop of Minnesota, and Rt. Rev. F. R. McElwain, Suffragan Bishop of Minnesota. Among the prominent members of the church in times past may be mentioned the families of D. A. Adams, A. H. Roseboom, John Taplin, O. D. Hutchinson, Frank Moore, I. B. Jorgenson, A. H. Ames, E. B. Gullett, Mrs. Sarah Ballou, Sam'l Fickling. At the present time names prominent in the church are: Dr. S. E. Bennion, Chas. Hartman, I. B. Jorgenson, Dr. H. E. Douglas, Thomas Pitts, Mrs. Ann M. Adams, Mrs. Fred Sheppard, the Misses Hattie and Ida Moore, Myrtle Parrhysius, Ella Adams, and Elsie Jorgenson.

The Nazareth Danish Lutheran Church, of Hutchinson, dates from the earliest eighties. The first members of this church began to hold religious services in 1884, the organization of the church being effected October 15, 1886. There were 23 confirmed members, namely: Christian Larsen, wife and three children; Iver Kold Peterson, wife and one child; Hans Roun and wife; Christian Olsen, wife and three children; Joegen Olsen, wife and one child; Rasmus Mikkelsen and wife; and Ditlev Lund, wife and father-in-law. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Adam Dan, now located in South Chicago, Illinois, who served from 1884 to 1893, his successors being: Rev. P. Jensen, 1893 to May, 1896; Rev. K. Knudsen, 1896 to 1901; supply, one year; Rev. A. J. Tarpgaard, who served about four years; supply, one year; Rev. Carl Hansen, a minister from Denmark, who assumed charge in June, 1907, and served until March 17, 1909, being succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Lorentz Henningsen, who began his pastoral duties, November 16, 1909, and has remained in charge ever since. The early services of the church were held in a union building owned in common by the Danish Lutherans, Danish Baptists and Danish Methodists, the three denominations uniting to build it, and which is now the property of the Danish Baptist society. Subsequently they hired the English Meth-

odist church, in which they held services for awhile, and later the German Lutheran. In the year 1900 they erected their own church edifice—a neat brick building located in the northeastern part of the city, the cost of which was $2,800. The minister's house, standing next to the church, was built later at a cost of $1,800, making the total cost of the property $3,600. The church is also provided with a fine toned bell. The congregation at present (1916) consists of 200 members, with a Sunday school attendance of 27 children, under the superintendency of Mrs. Agnate Landbo. Saturday school is also held in winter during the forenoon, for children 10 years old and up. Religion and the Danish language and history are the principal subjects taught. The musical part of the church service is rendered by a choir of 14 men and women, with Anna Petersen, organist and leader.

The Danish United Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Hutchinson, was organized in 1876, among the first members, who were also the organizers of the church being Jonas Petersen and family, H. P. Christensen, Soren Nelson and family, Nickalay Jorgensen, Peter Grunnett and family, William Olesen, Christensen Jorgensen and family, Nels Mickelsen and family and Bent P. Olsen. At first the church was served for some years by visiting pastors. In 1884 Rev. P. Nielsen became the regular pastor and continued as such for several years. His place was taken by Rev. Mr. Mathiasen, who had been ordained in 1888, and who served a short time, his successor being Rev. Kirkegaard. Rev. H. Hansen, the next minister, assumed charge of the congregation in 1891 and remained until 1896. In September of that year Rev. Mr. Gertsen became pastor and continued as such until 1907. His successor was Rev. J. P. Naarup, who remained until 1910, Rev. Theodore P. Beck serving the church from that time until 1915. After Mr. Beck left services were held about twice a month without a regular pastor until July, 1916, when Rev. P. P. Lund assumed charge. The congregation first worshiped in a frame building owned jointly by them and the Danish Baptists, Methodists and Lutherans. Subsequently this congregation sold out its interest to the others and built the present brick edifice on Main street in the south end of the city, which was dedicated in 1895, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Hansen. Its original cost was about $7,000, and improvements have since been made, including a basement for Young People's meetings and other purposes. The church has now about 190 members, including children. The parsonage, situated about three blocks southwest of the church, was built during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Kirkegaard, its present value being about $2,500. E. Eriksen is Sunday school superintendent, the pastor having charge of the choir. The pastor of this church has charge also of St. Morten's church of the same denomination in Lynn township, which was organized in 1888, erected an edifice costing $1,500, which was dedicated in June of that year and has now 175 members.

The Christian Apostolic Baptist Society, commonly known as the Danish Baptist Church, was established about 1870, the first services being presided over by C. T. Laugeson. Among the first members were: C. T. Laugeson and wife, S. C. Christiansen and wife, and Christian Scott and wife. Some others patronized and attended the church from the beginning, joining it later on. There was no regular pastor until 1884, when C. T. Laugeson, who in the meanwhile had been ordained, became pastor, and continued to serve in that capacity until his death, May 21, 1909. Since then the church has been served in a pastoral capacity by Rev. A. H. Anderson. The small frame church in which services are still held was erected about 1883. The congregation now consisting of 27 members, is augmented by the attendance of others, mostly young people.

The German Baptist Church, of Hutchinson, was organized February 14, 1899, by 39 members of St. Bonifacius' Baptist church, whose pastor then was Henry Benz. The leaders and officers were: Carl Fratzke and August Schultz, deacons; William Elftmann, treasurer; Theodore Fratzke, clerk; Carl Fratzke, Theodore Fratzke and Fred Linstaedt, trustees. The congregation had worshiped together for about a year previous to the organization, there being too many members for the home church to accommodate. After the organization was effected steps were taken to erect a church edifice, which was completed and dedicated in June of the same year—1899. The building cost about $600, the cost of material and labor at that time being much lower than at present, and the total cost, including the lot and furnishings, was $1,000. The pastor of the home church, Rev. Henry Benz, served both churches for a little over a year. Then the new church secured the services of Rev. August Transchel, who was pastor of the congregation from 1900 to 1902. His successor was Rev. Willibald Argow, 1902 to 1905, after which for several months the church was without a regular pastor,

depending upon supplies from neighboring churches. In November, 1905, however, the church obtained a minister in the person of Rev. Thomas Stoeri, who remained until the fall of 1909. He was succeeded by Rev. Oscar Autritt from Winona, who was pastor for one year, or until January, 1911. After his departure for another field the church was served by deacons and supply preachers until June, 1913, when Rev. Henry Braun took charge and continued as pastor until October, 1915. In December, 1916, the present pastor, Rev. August Marquardt, assumed charge of the congregation. In the spring of 1916 the church was moved from its location on the south side of Third street, just north of Main street, to a location on the north side of the street and an addition was soon afterwards begun, which, now completed, more than doubles its seating capacity. This removal was occasioned by the building of the Luce Line railroad, which lay too close to the church to make the location of the latter a desirable one. The pastor's residence, which stood just west of the church, was also moved and now stands to the north of the church. The old lot was sold to the railroad company, the cost of the new lot being $1,000. The present value of the church property, including the pastor's residence, is about $6,000. The congregation now numbers 50 members. The Sunday school, of which Anton Fratzke is now superintendent, has an attendance of from 30 to 35 scholars. In connection with the church there is an active Young People's Society, organized to give aid to missions and for other useful purposes. There is also a Women's Mission Society. Services are held each Sunday, morning and evening, with weekly prayer meeting Tuesday evening. The present officers of the church are: Theodore Fratzke, deacon; Theodore Fratzke, August Wagner and Julius Fratzke, trustees; Theodore Fratzke, clerk; August Wagner, treasurer; Anton Fratzke, choir leader; Elsie Fratzke, organist.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church, of Hutchinson, is another early organization. The exact date of the founding of this church has not been ascertained, there being no available records, but by some of the older members now living, it is said to have been about 40 years ago or more probably in the early seventies. Regular Saturday services are still held, conducted usually by resident elders, but occasionally by a visiting minister (or ordained elder). A number of years ago, the congregation having diminished, the old church building, being too large, was sold and a smaller one erected, which is now in use.

The Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, sometimes known as Bethania Church, was organized many years ago, the exact date not having been ascertained. The church edifice now existing, a small frame structure with stone foundation, was built in 1896, and services are held about once every two weeks, conducted by a minister from Greenleaf, Minnesota. This congregation is small and some of the members now attend the English Methodist Episcopal church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Hutchinson, has a history which has been intertwined with the general history of the village and city for many years. The neat structure has recently been repaired and enlarged, making it excellently equipped for religious and social work. The church has a good sized congregation, a flourishing Ladies' Aid society, and other activities. The pastor is the Rev. E. A. Cook. In the early days the Methodists and the Congregationalists worshiped in a church which was used alternately by the two denominations. Later the Congregationalists withdrew.

The Roman Catholic Church has a history dating back several decades. Before the parish was organized masses were said by priests from other parishes, and the rites of the church administered to the faithful. The parish now has a neat church, with a substantial number of families in its congregation. Under the leadership of Father O'Brien the church is in a flourishing condition.

The fraternal spirit is well exemplified in Hutchinson. The leading fraternal and insurance societies flourish here, the meetings are well attended, and much has been done to foster the get-together spirit. Aside from the national fraternities which have local lodges, there are many clubs and organizations of a strictly local nature. In addition to this, the churches maintain numerous clubs and societies for people of both sexes.

The Union Club was organized September 14, 1911, superseding the old Hutchinson Commercial Club. The charter members were: Walter L. Swanson, John A. Jorgenson, Frank Dooley, Leon V. Madsen, John T. Dabb, Robert Vollmer, Fred J. Tmey, Robert McMullen, Jr., Guy H. Sivright, Arthur B. Jorgenson, Ward G. Day, and Lewis H. Merrill, of whom Fred J. Tmey and Guy H. Sivright are now deceased. The charter officers were: Ward G. Day, president; Fred J. Tmey, vice-president; Robert McMullen, Jr., secretary-treasurer. Present officers are: A. G. Krans, president; Lewis H. Merrill, vice-president; H. R. Kurth, secretary; Robert McMullen, Jr.,

treasurer. The present membership numbers 162. The Union Club is the commercial organization of the community and numbers among its members practically every business man of the city. It now owns its handsome club equipment, which is housed in a suite of rooms in the business section and forms a social as well as a business home for its members.

The membership of the club is always active in promoting anything which is for the general welfare of the city and with the increase in the railroad facilities expects to conduct a vigorous campaign for additional industries. Among the opportunities listed by the club are: packing plant, canning factory, opera house, green houses, and cigar factory. Anyone interested in securing a location for such institutions will do well to correspond with the club.

At the regular meetings of the club various matters of importance to the city are taken up and discussed in a way that shows that the club has the welfare of Hutchinson at heart; and it may be said that scarcely a day passes that members of the club are not asked to contribute cash and energy towards some public benefit and rarely does a member refuse. Since its organization, the union club has fostered practically every celebration held at Hutchinson, promoting such events as "The Mid-Winter Carnival," "A Band and Vaudeville Entertainment," "A Dark-Town Minstrel Show," "A Farmers Institute," for two days, "A Series of Lectures," and the "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Indian Outbreak." It also assisted in two Electric Short Line Railway Company Excursions, in a Big Co-operative Community Picnic, and in the Minneapolis-McLeod Association Picnic and Reunion. The Fourth of July has also been fittingly celebrated under the auspices of the union club, and in the observance of Memorial Day it has aided materially.

The Union Club was also instrumental in organizing and promoting the Hutchinson baseball team, and in the consolidation and reorganization of the former Hutchinson Military Band, out of which we now have the splendid Hutchinson Concert Band. It further conducts a very thorough publicity and advertising campaign through the medium of the Minneapolis Daily News and the Hutchinson Leader.

The Gopher Campfire Club is one of the unique organizations in the county. This organization was formed in September 1910 by a few men who were specially interested in shooting. It soon became apparent that the scope of the club should be enlarged and in consequence an organization was

perfected setting forth the following "articles of faith":

"We, the undersigned, agree to associate ourselves together for the purpose of advancing the cause of good sportsmanship. We will co-operate with the State Game and Fish Department and its agents in every possible way to prevent the threatened extinction of game birds and animals and do whatever we can to bring about an increase of game and other wild life wherever possible. To this end we will use our influence to prevent violations of the law, will exercise our legal privileges in moderation and discourage the 'game hog' spirit. Recognizing the rights of property owners, we condemn all acts of discourtesy or vandalism, or any unsportsmanlike conduct, such as have in many instances created prejudice.

"We invite all who love the ancient and honorable sport of shooting, who would increase the opportunities for its enjoyment by increasing and preserving upland game birds and water fowl, game animals and fish, and all other wild life, and who would protect our forests, lakes, and streams, to join with us in an organization for the purposes named."

Rapidly increasing from the 33 names which were at first appended to the articles, the number of members and subscribers to the doctrine of the club now numbers about 700. One of the features of the club is its social entertainments, which take the form of a summer camping outing and a winter dinner and "stuntfest." These have been very popular and have extended the fame of the club far and wide. The influence of the organization in creating interest and enthusiasm for the preservation of our natural resources has been very marked.

Frank M. Harrington Post, No. 41, G. A. R., of Hutchinson, dates from August 10, 1883, when a charter was granted to Comrades Timothy Malqueen, Seth Nichols, S. H. Blasing, David A. Adams, Calvin L. Todd, Augustus W. Spaulding, David G. White, Frank Barbee, George E. Ely, Lyman Carr, Benjamin M. Records, Robert Parker, Alfred Sturtevent, William Schilling, Patrick Fallon, Peter Rusch, Warren J. Ives, Alex H. Moore, Elijah Woolsey, Kee Wakefield, Jeremiah G. Welch, Samuel G. Anderson, Luman J. Phelps, Joseph J. Farrer, Allen Nott, Francis E. Pellett, John Harsen, John Hoodcheck, Calvin P. Smith, and Felix Reiner. The post was named in honor of Corporal Frank M. Harrington, a member of Company B, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, one of the Regimental Color Guards, who was wounded at the battle of Nashville, taken to the hospital at New Albany, Indiana, and died December 24, 1864, being buried at New Albany. The

post has now 15 members in good standing. The present commander is Riley Dwinnell; adjutant and quarter-master, H. H. Harding.

Frank M. Harrington, Woman's Relief Corps, No. 102, auxiliary to the G. A. R., was organized by Mrs. Ludusky Taylor, of Shakopee, past department and national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, and has now 28 members. Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Temple Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., dates back to the early days of Hutchinson, many of the leading pioneers having been members of that body. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and several of the local members are known in Masonic circles throughout the state.

Miriam Chapter, No. 27, Order of the Eastern Star, Hutchinson, was organized December 6, 1889, by a deputy from the Grand lodge, there being 36 charter members. The officers serving from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1917, are as follows: Mrs. Nan Kiesler, worthy matron; J. M. Eheim, worthy patron; Mrs. Gertrude Sivright, associate matron; Miss Bertha Sivright, secretary; Mrs. Martha Merrill, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Bennion, conductress; Mrs. Mary Falconer, associate conductress; Mrs. Mary Avery, chaplain; Mrs. Mabel Douglass, Adah; Mrs. Lillian Axilrod, Ruth; Mrs. Winifred Todd, Esther; Mrs. Fredella Graham, Martha; Mrs. Mary Chamberlain, Electa; Mrs. Edith Pericle, warden; Mrs. W. E. Sivright, sentinel; Pearl Chamberlain, organist. The lodge has now (August, 1916) 192 members and holds meetings every Monday from October 1 to June 1.

Hassan Valley Lodge, No. 109, I. O. O. F., of Hutchinson, was instituted January 27, 1886, the charter members being L. P. Harrington, M. W. Clay, A. C. Arnold, Abner Jarrett, J. B. Barber and F. C. Avery. The first meeting was held in the old Masonic hall, but in the first year of its existence the lodge erected a two-story brick building it has since occupied, its lodge room being used also by the Modern Woodmen and the Royal Neighbors. The lower part of the building is rented for a store. The lodge has now 136 members, among the oldest of whom are: L. M. Barrie, who though not a charter member, has been connected with it from the beginning; W. W. Sivright; L. P. Harrington, now in Salem, Oregon, who is past deputy grand master; and M. W. Clay, past grand master and past grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge. L. M. Barrie has held all the chairs, served as grand conductor

twice of the grand lodge and recording secretary of Hutchinson lodge for many years.

Marvin Encampment, No. 48, I. O. O. F., was instituted as Encampment No. 40, April 5, 1890, and surrendered its charter May 31, 1905. It was reorganized and instituted February 27, 1912. Veil Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F. was instituted February 27, 1888.

Hutchinson Lodge, No. 97, Ancient Order of United Workmen, dates from July 15, 1887, when a charter was granted to Lewis P. Harrington, Charles A. Barber, Fred W. Dean, William E. Harrington, Geo. W. Pow, J. A. Moffet, Leonard W. Clark, and Elwell A. Stanton. The first officers were: Past master workman, L. P. Harrington; master workman, Charles A. Barber; foreman, F. W. Sumner; overseer, Jay B. Barber; recorder, F. W. Dean; financier, William E. Harrington; receiver, George W. Pow; guide, James A. Moffet. From 1887 to 1898 the lodge met in the I. O. O. F. hall, and then until 1901 in Knights of Pythias' hall. The members then bought the furniture from the Knights of Pythias and rented their present hall from Frank Brabec, having occupied it continuously since. W. E. Harrington has served as an officer from the beginning, the first three terms as financier, and from that time to the present as receiver. The lodge has paid the families of deceased brothers some $25,000. There is a present membership of 90, carrying $162,000 of insurance.

Hutchinson Camp, No. 2532, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized in 1894, the charter being dated October 24 of that year. The charter officers were as follows: Venerable counsel, J. F. McArthur; worthy advisor, C. J. Newcomb; banker, P. W. Swimpson; escort, Geo. J. Schurchent; clerk, R. E. Marshall; watchman, James H. Barrett; sentry, Paul Chernashek; managers, S. C. Billing, A. Dahlin and A. J. Sawyer. From the date of the charter up to January, 1902, the camp held meetings in the I. O. O. F. hall, afterwards until January, 1913, in the A. O. U. W. hall and since then in the I. O. O. F. hall. The lodge now numbers 130 members, the present officers being: counsel, C. L. Todd; worthy advisor, W. B. Hopper; banker, J. M. Eheim; escort, P. F. Reoppe; clerk, L. M. Barrie; watchman, Martin Stegmeier; sentry, W. J. L. Matire; managers, C. E. Evans, F. F. Chancellor and W. H. Zierke.

Mistletoe Camp, No. 1275, Royal Neighbors of America, was organized January 3, 1899, by Mrs. Bertha Topping, district deputy, the charter being left open. The first officers

were: Miss Edith Mersen, oracle; Mrs. Mary Barrett, vice-oracle; Mrs. Florence Dwinnell, chancellor; Miss Anna Fallon, marshal; Miss Myrtle Gillett, recorder; Mrs. Maude Clay, inner sentinel; Miss Hattie Leonard, outer sentinel; Dr. Fred Sheppard, camp physician; Mrs. Amanda Baldwin, Mrs. Hansine Henrikson and Mr. P. E. Barrett, managers. The camp has now 39 beneficiary and 34 social members, and holds joint installations with the Woodmen in January each year. It has been represented at the supreme camp by Mrs. Amanda Baldwin.

The Modern Brotherhood of America was organized in Hutchinson in 1900, the charter being dated May 10th. The following is a list of the charter members: James V. V. Lewis, Harrison Traver, William H. Sivright, Fred Sheppard, Loren Jessen, Thomas N. Thompson, Mads Peter Jensen, Willington S. Clay, Charles H. Senescall, Edmond G. Fadden, Warren D. Graham, Zwingle H. Smith, Frank N. Moore, Frank A. DeLong, D. Thomas Lollis, Edward S. Moffett, Joseph Ells, Thomas C. Wakefield, C. Petri, F. O. Countryman, Preston K. Countryman, Cynthia D. Gillett, Charles E. Gillett, Geo. Nelson, James A. Graham, O. E. Reinke, Katie Schaefer, Clara C. Reinke, Wm. Kiesler, Robt. C. Wolfarth, Bert J. Day, and James F. Johnston. A few years ago this lodge was very strong, having about 135 members. At the present time meetings are no longer held, but existing members still belong to the order through payment of dues.

Hutchinson Lodge, No. 106, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, a fraternal insurance order, was organized in 1901, and now has 22 members, meetings being held in Odd Fellows Hall. The present officers are: Mrs. C. L. Todd, foreman; Mrs. S. S. Beach, master of accounts; and S. S. Beach, correspondent.

Hutchinson Council, No. 1841, Knights of Columbus, was organized May 21, 1916, and started with 34 or 40 members, the officers being Frank Kritzeck, G. K.; J. T. Fallon, D. G. K.; J. E. Ziska, recording secretary; R. McMullen, financial secretary; and A. A. Fallon, treasurer. The council now numbers 67 members, meetings being held once a month in Workmen's hall.

Sons of Herman Lodge, No. 48, Hutchinson, was organized in 1895. Its charter, bearing the date of June 29th, was issued to John Eggert, Emil Klein, John Kayser, J. G. Kleinman, P. J. Klee, Andreas Hirngiebel, Carl Lang, Herman Loeck, Robert Magdanz, H. P. Magdanz, Paul Mueller, Rudolph E. Nemitz, Herman G. Nemitz, J. M. Rotzein and Robert Wetzig. The early meetings of the lodge were in the office of Dr. Joseph Vollmer, but now meetings are held in Workmen's hall, over Brabec's store. The lodge now has 24 members.

The Danish Sisterhood was organized May 10, 1904, the charter members being: Mrs. Mary Jensen, Mrs. Kerstina Jensen, Mrs. Sophia Laugeson, Mrs. Mette Petersen, Miss Cora Jacobsen, Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, Mrs. Caroline Jensen, Miss Mariane Mikkelsen, Mrs. Sina Sorensen, Mrs. Anna Jensen, Mrs. Sina Thompson, Mrs. Herman Petersen, Mrs. Karan Marie Jensen, Mrs. Elna Christiansen, Mrs. Hanna Emerold-sen, and Miss Agnita Jensen. The lodge meets the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month in Workmen hall and now has about 28 members. The present officers are: Mrs. Sina Sorensen, ex-president; Mrs. Elna Christiansen, president; Mrs. Netta Petersen, vice-president; Mrs. Mary Jensen, secretary; Mrs. Christina Jensen, treasurer; Miss Mariane Mikkelsen, Miss Anna Rasmussen and Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, trustees; Mrs. Anna Petersen, outside guide; and Mrs. Jacobina Vase, inside guide. The Danish Brotherhood has also a flourishing lodge in Hutchinson.

The Cesky Ctenarsky Vzdelavajici Spolek, or Bohemian Reading and Educational Society, of McLeod county, was organized January 9, 1876, for the purpose of systematic reading and intellectual improvement. The charter members were: Joseph Zila, Joseph Kadlec, Joseph Janecky, Anton Zeleny, Joseph Friauf, Paul Cernousek, Frank Kasper, Vaclav Zavoral, John Kasper, John H. Danek, J. J. Danek, Joseph Mikulecky, Frank Cernousek, Frank Danek, J. F. Danek, Anton Kaspar, John Mikulecky, Cenek Ruzicka, and Vaclav Pessek. The first officers were: President, Paul Cernousek; vice-president, John Kaspar; recording secretary, Anton Zeleny; financial secretary, Joseph Kadlec; treasurer, Joseph Mikulecky; librarian, John H. Danek. In accordance with the object of the society a library was at once established, small at first, but which has increased until it now numbers 582 volumes, nearly all of which are printed in the Bohemian language, and include standard books on religion, politics, literature, philosophy, and other elevated subjects. The early meetings of the society were held at the residence of the members, and afterwards for awhile in Danek's hall, a mile east of the present hall. The latter building, which is owned by the society, was built in 1883, and is a two-story frame building, located

in the southern part of Hutchinson township, about half way between Hutchinson City and Silver Lake village. It is the home of the society and contains the library. Occasionally dances and other entertainments are given here. The society has 50 members at the present time. The present officers are: President, John Smutka; vice-president, John Murvan, Sr.; secretary, George Friauf; treasurer, John Sustaeck; librarian, John Drahos.

The Bohemian National Cemetery, located in the northwest part of Rich Valley township, was organized January 28, 1873, the following being the charter members of the association: Joseph Zila, Joseph Kadlec, Joseph Splichal, Joseph Mikulecky, John Hudecek, Anton Krcil, Frank Dostal, John Kaspar, John Danek, Anton Nunvar, Frank Danek, Joseph Kucera, Frank Krejci, Frank Supleta, Paul Cernousek. The first officers were: President, Joseph Mikulecky; secretary, John Kaspar; treasurer, Joseph Kadlec. The present officers are: President, George Friauf; secretary and treasurer, Jno. Kucera; financial secretary, Joseph Faimon. The association now has about 100 members. It holds its meetings in the hall of the Bohemian Reading and Educational Society in Hutchinson township.

Lodge Lumir, a Behemian fraternal society, was organized February 22, 1891, the charter members being: Paul Cernousek, Joseph Janecky, John Hudrle, John Marvan, John Oliva, Vaclav Zavoral, Simon Louzer, Joseph Zeleny, J. A. Tmey, Vaclav Miska, John Kucera, Joseph Kucera, Frank Uherka, Joseph Capek, Joseph Mlejnek, Alois Trnka, John Friauf, Joseph Pufkrabek, and F. J. Zila. The first officers were: President, Paul Cernousek; vice-president, John Hudrle; recording secretary, Joseph Mlejnek; financial secretary, F. J. Zila; treasurer, Joseph Janecky; escort, Joseph Zeleny; inside guard, Vaclav Zavoral; outside guard, John Oliver, Jr. The present officers are: President, John Kucera; vice-president, Vaclav Pesek; recording secretary, John Urban; financial secretary, George Friauf; treasurer, John Marvan, Jr.; escort, Vaclav Krejci; inside guard, Jos. B. Dostal; outside guard, Joseph Smahel.

Lumir Lodge now has 190 members. In connection with the Bohemian Reading and Educational Society it maintains a Bohemian school during the summers. It holds its meetings in the Bohemian Reading and Educational Society's hall.

The Home Economics Club, of Hutchinson, is a woman's club which was organized in June, 1912. Its original object

was the study of home economics, civics and domestic science, such as child welfare and other matters pertaining to the home. There were 23 charter members and it was resolved to confine the membership to 30, for the sake of greater concentration in study. It has been recently decided to enlarge the sphere of the club by taking up American art, science, literature, music, inventions, and other general topics, giving less attention to domestic science. The club holds meetings once in two weeks at the rooms of the Union club. It is affiliated with the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The present officers are: Mrs. H. E. Douglass, president; Mrs. A. C. Carpenter, vice-president; Mrs. J. P. Sheay, secretary; Mrs. C. P. Johnson, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. D. L. Axilrod, treasurer.

A Camp Fire Girls' Club was organized in Hutchinson in 1913 and has proved popular with a small and select membership, the object being mutual aid and healthful pleasures, including physical development. The girls go camping every summer under the direction of a guardian, their physical exercise including walking, rowing, swimming, and other sports. The club is affiliated with the national organization, the headquarters of which are located in New York City.

The Citizens Bank, of Hutchinson, Minn., was established in 1886 as a private bank by W. E. Harrington, who is still the president. In June, 1892, the bank was incorporated with a capital of $30,000.00, the incorporators being: W. E. Harrington, H. H. Ames, F. O. Parker, A. H. Ames, O. D. Hutchinson, P. P. Pendergast, Geo. M. Nelson, J. V. V. Lewis, D. S. Sivright, A. H. Roseboom, E. H. Groshong, J. L. MacDonald, H. Ulrich, F. N. Moore, and J. A. Griffin. The first eleven named composed the first board of directors, the charter officers being: W. E. Harrington, president; H. H. Ames, vice-president; P. P. Pendergast, cashier and A. H. Roseboom, assistant cashier. Mr. Roseboom served in the capacity of assistant cashier from the organization until 1896; also again from 1901 to 1904. Francis H. Hawlik served as assistant cashier from 1897 to 1901; Jesse D. Smith, in 1904-05; A. L. Gove from 1905 to 1908; C. F. Fiman from 1908 to 1909; Robert McMullen, Jr. from 1909 to the present time. A. H. Stegmeier also served as second assistant cashier during 1911 and 1912; H. R. Kurth from 1913 to the present time. The present staff of officers is as follows: W. E. Harrington, president; H. H. Ames, vice-president; P. P. Pendergast, cashier; Robert McMullen, Jr. and H. R. Kurth, assistant cashiers, and J. J. Drahos, bookkeeper.

The bank increased its capital stock from $30,000.00 to $40,000.00 in 1893 and again in 1913 from $40,000.00 to $100,000.00. Its statement, November 17, 1916, showed a surplus fund of $20,000, with undivided profits, net, of $15,611.54. In 1905 the bank erected the building it now occupies, at a cost of $11,500. The Citizens Bank has always been conducted with integrity, economy and safety. With the increase of deposits it has always increased the security for depositors, and its record is one to inspire the highest degree of confidence.

The Farmers & Merchants State Bank, Inc., of Hutchinson, was organized as the Bank of Hutchinson, May 6, 1892, with a capital of $25,000. The incorporators were: Austin M. Woodward, Wm. Davidson, Harold Thorson, Andrew A. Davidson, David A. Adams, Frank Brabec, Thomas T. Sargent, Byron B. Bissel, Fred A. Parker, James Schuneman, James Lewis, Philip Plaisance, Henning Wallen, John G. Kleinmann, John Higgins, Ludwig A. Ritter, Oskar Schirber, Thomas F. Kinney, Ignatius Reiner, Frank N. Moore, Ernest W. Rebstoch, Jr., Edward P. Waldron, Alexander R. Davidson. On July 1, 1893, the capital stock was increased to $35,000. On December 22, 1915, the capital was increased to $50,000 and the institution assumed its present name. The present officers are: President, O. W. Lundsten; vice-president, L. A. Ritter; cashier, W. H. Hartman; assistant cashiers, D. Albert Adams, and Donald B. Lundsten. The bank has a capital of $50,000, a surplus of $12,500, and deposits of $415,000. The bank from its organization was under the management of William Davidson until 1907 when Mr. Davidson sold control to O. W. Lundsten, of Lester Prairie, and Sam G. Anderson, Jr., of Hutchinson, since which time O. W. Lundsten has been head of the bank and has had charge of its affairs.

The Farmers National Bank, of Hutchinson, was incorporated in 1912, with a capital stock of $25,000, the names of the incorporators being respectively, Henry Kuehl, John A. Riis, John Carrigan, Frank Kaspar, Robert Prieve, O. L. Osgood, James T. Fallon, E. G. Magdanz, Elsie Langfett, S. S. Beach, John P. Fallon, F. Z. Zila, W. H. Jensen, Jas. E. Zavoral, Hall H. Pingel, John C. Pingel, James Carrigan, G. H. Kottke, and Charles Kuester. The first officers of the bank were: S. S. Beach, president; J. T. Fallon, vice-president; John C. Pingel, cashier. Business was begun March 4, 1912, and in the following year the building was erected which the bank has since occupied and which is its own property. The institution so far has had a very successful career, the surplus and deposits have yearly increased, the officers in 1916 are: S. S. Beach, president; C. L. Todd and J. T. Fallon, vice-presidents; F. W. Ludtke, cashier; R. W. Todd, assistant cashier. The policy of the bank is most nearly expressed in the words "Safety and Service."

Among the important industries of Hutchinson are brick and tile making, soft-drink manufacturing, the production of standard medicines, the manufacture of road machinery, the shipping of produce, the making of flour, the production of butter, and the handling of grain and lumber. In 1878 W. H. Wyman began to make bricks in the southwest quarter of section 20, Hutchinson township, about two miles north of the village, and continued to do so for some years. In 1879 his product was 100,000, sold at $7.50 to $8.00 per thousand. These bricks had a light red color. To obtain the raw material the soil to a depth of six inches was removed and the stratum occupying the next one and a half feet below, which was a hard, light gray clay, was used for the brick making, requiring no admixture of sand. This clay continued at least six feet deeper, but in that portion it became soft and yellowish, and bricks made from it were cracked by particles of lime. Attempts to make bricks at other places near Hutchinson village failed, because of the presence of limy concretions, or fine gravel of limestone, by which the bricks were cracked after burning.

The Hutchinson Brick and Tile Company was organized March 16, 1916, and is engaged principally in the manufacture of drain tile, having approximately an output of 300 car loads a year, with a capacity of 450 car loads. A brick yard had been started on the location about 25 years ago and carried on until the new concern was organized, the latter taking over the plant and enlarging the factory. The clay in this locality is mixed with limestone pebbles which have to be removed. There are various methods of doing this, the most successful of which is the washing process. As practiced here, this process was introduced into this country by M. C. Madsen, of Hutchinson. Mr. Madsen knew that a machine was being used in the Scandinavian countries, and in Germany, of the type he wanted, and after investigating and correspondence, he succeeded in purchasing in Germany the plans for building and manufacturing such a machine in the United States. In accordance with these plans he had the moulds made, and built the machine which is now used by this company, and which has proved a great success.

The actual machinery for washing is comprised in a space 20 feet square and 15 feet high, and washes about 130 cubic yards of clay per day. The clay from the bank is hauled by cable car to the washer. Here it is mixed with an excess of water and agitated by a series of vertical rods fastened to a rotating cross beam. The harrow-like motion of these rods has a tendency to throw the larger pebbles toward the center of the washer, while the fine clay and sand remain suspended and distributed throughout the pit. Near the center of the pit a bucket elevator of continuous operation dips into the pit and removes the gravel. At the sides of the pit an opening covered with a screen of the proper mesh allows the escape of the fine sand and clay. These are conducted to one of the series of open ponds, in which they are allowed to settle. After a while some of the water may be pumped off and the rest is left to sink into the ground. The sand naturally settles close to the intake of the pond and the clay is carried to the farther side of the pond. After partial drying it is ready to be taken to the stiff mud machine, where the clay and sand are mixed in approximately the same proportions in which they existed in the drift before the washing. The gravel is sold for concrete.

The plant at Hutchinson makes use of five round, down-draft kilns, with artificial dryers and other modern machinery, and plans are made to increase the capacity. It has been possible with this clay to produce a very good drain tile and hollow building block, so that the production of brick has become a secondary matter. The tile harden under moisture and are famed for their ability to withstand freezing. Analysis of the washed gray drift clay shows the following constituents and their proportions: silica, 48.25; alumina and iron oxides, 36.60; magnesium carbonate, 0.70; calcium carbonate, 1.49; alkalies, 4.46; loss on ignition, 8.50. Total, 99.00. Another analysis by Professor Ries, of Cornell University, is as follows: silica, 60.31; alumina, 23.77; ferric oxide, 7.96; lime, 2.50; magnesium, 1.75; alkalies, 2.42; water ———. Total, 98.71. (See "Clays and Shales of Minnesota," page 126, Bulletin II of University of Minnesota, 1914).

The present officers (1916) of the Hutchinson Brick & Tile Company are as follows: M. C. Madsen, president; W. E. Harrington, vice-president; Walter Madsen, secretary and treasurer; H. H. Ames and Frank Moore, directors. The concern is growing rapidly and now employs about 26 men.

The Chamberlain Road Machine Company, of Hutchinson, engaged in the manufacture of elevating graders and road machines, one of the largest and most important industrial concerns in McLeod county, was incorporated in November, 1906, by D. H. and J. H. Chamberlain, with a capital of $75,000. The substantial buildings of the company—five in number exclusive of the office—were erected in the same year, are conveniently located on the Great Northern tracks, and have a total floor space of 25,000 feet. The machine shop is equipped with the finest modern machinery, especially adapted to the work in hand, enabling the company to turn out its goods as cheaply as any similar concern in the world. An elevating grader and five different types of blade reversible machines and road drags are made and are well and favorably known all over the country, each one being equal in construction to any similar machine made by any concern in existence, and fully guaranteed. On an average 20 men are employed in the factory, besides five traveling salesmen. The latter cover chiefly the states of Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana, in all of which extensive sales have been made. Since starting in Hutchinson the business of the company has increased by at least 20 per cent. each year over that of the previous year, the sales for 1916 amounting to about $100,000. D. H. Chamberlain is president O. H. Ericksen, vice-president; of the company; and J. H. Chamberlain, secretary and treasurer.

The Western Chemical Company, a new but important addition to the business interests of Hutchinson, was incorporated in July, 1916, with a capital of $300,000, the officers being Charles W. Shenk, president; A. G. Krans, vice-president; I. S. Steensland, secretary; and D. Albert Adams, treasurer. The main business of the concern is the manufacture of all kinds of bitter and naseous medicines in the form of sweet candy, in accordance with a formula originated by Professor Bernard, of the department of pharmacology and therapeutics of the college of medicine, University of Illinois. This concern is located in the old opera house block on Main street, the plant being fitted up with machinery electrically driven and at present nine people are employed, with excellent prospects for a large increase of business in the near future. In addition to the product above mentioned they manufacture various standard medical preparations for sale to physicians and druggists.

The Hutchinson Bottling Works is a small but prosperous enterprise, which has been owned since July 12, 1913, by F. J. Danek, who purchased it from H. C. Macdanz. The latter

had been proprietor of the business for 11 years, having bought it from the original founder. After selling the business to Mr. Danek, however, Mr. Macdanz rented it from him until November, 1915, at which time Mr. Danek took it over. It includes the manufacture of all kinds of soft drinks, for which there is both a good local and outside sale, some of the product being shipped to Silver Lake, Lester Prairie and Watertown. The factory is installed with modern machinery, driven by electric motor.

The Hutchinson Produce Company first came into existence as a small store handling farm produce 27 years ago under the ownership of Jake Piowaty. Mr. Piowaty ran the business for about four years. Very little attention was paid at that time by the farmers to the cow and the hen, and the business was of very small proportions. At the end of about four years, Carl Schallinger, who was then in connection with M. Piowaty operating in St. Paul as the Northern Produce Company, came here and purchased the business from Jake Piowaty, continuing it for about one year. Then he took into partnership with him J. B. Hoxie and M. Piowaty, and under this ownership the business was conducted for about four years more. M. Piowaty then left the concern, and F. O. Parker purchased an interest. The business was run under this ownership, increasing from year to year until the beginning of the year 1901, when the Lake Superior Produce Company, of Houghton, Michigan, who had been drawing their supplies largely from Minnesota and purchasing heavily from the Hutchinson Produce Company, purchased nearly all of the stock and became the active owners; and Mr. Carl Schallinger remained with them as manager until about eight years ago, when he disposed of his interests and moved to Spokane, Washington. The business since then has been run under the ownership of the Lake Superior Produce Company, of Houghton, Michigan. This company having sufficient capital, the business has been largely developed and increased since then. The name Hutchinson Produce Company is used as a trade name, the business still carrying the name under which it was originally started. The main office is at Hutchinson with a number of creameries and buying stations at other points where farm produce, such as eggs, butter, poultry, wool and hides, are purchased. The company has nothing to sell, paying cash for everything so bought. The butter is put up under the Premium Brand label, and the eggs go out as Hutchinson eggs. At Hutchinson the company also

manufactures milk flour. The present officers of the Lake Superior Produce Company are: J. P. Peterman, president; J. W. Ruhl, secretary and treasurer; A. J. Ruhl, general manager; who all reside in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. C. E. Kester, of Hutchinson, has charge of the entire Minnesota business.

The Hutchinson Co-operative Creamery Association, of Hutchinson, was organized in 1894 as a defacto corporation, legal articles of incorporation being taken out in February, 1905. The incorporators were: Oliver Pierce, of Acoma; P. T. Mullin, of Hutchinson; M. C. Hanson, of Lynn; John C. Hickeman, of Hassan Valley; E. A. Tews, of Acoma; and James Zavoral, of Hassan Valley. It was capitalized for $5,000, of which nearly $4,000 has been paid in to date. The first board of directors was composed of E. A. Tews, of Acoma; Klemet Erickson, of Hutchinson; M. C. Hanson, of Lynn; J. C. Rickeman, of Hassan Valley; J. Zavoral, William Hassman, and Anton Popp, of Lynn. The creamery building and plant, located on the bank of Crow river, in the northeastern part of the city, are of the most substantial character and are installed with the most modern machinery, including four Delaval separators, two Jensen ripeners, two churns, each of 800 pounds capacity, with a Reed pasteurizer and cooler. Since the erection of the main building an insulated ice-house has been added, which supplies cold air without the necessity of removing any ice from the building. The engine room is installed with two 25-horse power steam engines. Established as a combined creamery and cheese factory, the making of cheese was abandoned some years ago and the plant is now conducted as an exclusive whole milk creamery. Its butter is known all over the world for its excellent quality, having won many gold medals in world's contests and also filled contracts for the United States navy with an average score of 95 points. About 250,000 pounds of butter are manufactured a year. The present officers of the company are: M. C. Hanson, president; P. T. Mullin, vice-president; S. S. Beach, treasurer; E. O. Quenvold, secretary, Mr. Quenvold being also manager and butter maker. The board of directors is composed of the officers mentioned above, except Mr. Quenvold, and with the addition of L. A. Tange, M. Westerholm and A. W. Tews. (See Chapter XXVII).

The Hutchinson Flouring Mill is one of the oldest industrial enterprises in the county, the mill having been built in 1866 by Lewis Harrington, Lloyd Pendergast and William Bonnell, in partnership. From that time until 1874 the mill

changed hands several times. It then passed into the hands of Charles Bonniwell and W. H. Stocking, who sold it later to C. S. Hulbert and H. H. Ames. In 1886 Mr. Hulbert sold out to Mr. Ames and four years later, in 1900, A. H. Ames, a brother of H. H. Ames, bought a half interest in the business, since which time the personnel of the firm has remained unchanged. The original mill was burned down in 1884, the present one, located on the bank of the south fork of Crow river, near Main street bridge, being erected in 1886. The grinding was originally done on stones, but the method was changed to the roller process when the new mill was built. The present proprietors are engaged in the manufacture of flour, both wheat and rye, grain feed and corn meal, supplying chiefly the home market. Some of the product, however, is shipped to Chicago and New York. About five men are usually employed.

The Pacific Elevator, located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad tracks, was built in the fall of 1898 by the H. Poehler Company, of Minneapolis. The business was first conducted for several years under the name of Exchange Grain Company, the present style being assumed about 1902-03. C. J. Heller is manager.

The elevator owned by J. W. Nielsen, dealer in grain, flour, feed, and coal, was built by John McLeod for R. A. Grams about 1886 or 1887, and passed through several hands until it was purchased from C. Steinkopf by Mr. Nielsen in 1914. It is located in the southeastern part of town on the Great Northern tracks. The elevator operated under the name of the State Elevator Company, and owned by Carter, Sammies & Co., of Minneapolis, is an old institution, the first elevator building having been erected 31 years ago, soon after the Great Northern railroad was built to Hutchinson. The present elevator was built to replace the original one, which was destroyed by fire a number of years ago. The company handles grain, feed, flour, coal and wood, etc. Harry Walker is the present manager. The Imperial Elevator, located in the northeastern part of Hutchinson, near the Great Northern tracks, was built in 1902, and is known as a "line" elevator, being owned in Minneapolis. The president of the company is P. L. Howe, who bought the interest of A. M. Sheldon in 1915, and who is a director of the Great Northern railroad. The vice-president is F. H. Ellis; secretary, A. H. Trettin. J. R. Jensen is manager in Hutchinson. The elevator operated by the Empire Elevator Company was built in 1886 contemporaneously with the construction of the spur line from Glencoe. It is owned in Minneapolis. Grain, feed and flour are the chief products handled. The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, of which W. H. Mergen is president, have an elevator located in the southwestern part of the city, of which C. D. Hall is manager. The usual grain products are handled. The elevator owned by the Miller Elevator Company, of Minneapolis, a line company, was built at the time the spur line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was constructed between Glencoe and Hutchinson. Dan Brown is the present manager.

The Interior Lumber Company is a branch of the Interior Lumber Company of Minneapolis and established in Hutchinson about 40 years ago, being the oldest in the city. The home company has 31 yards scattered through the states of Minnesota and South Dakota. The business includes the handling of lumber, lath, shingles, tile and all building specialties and their distribution direct from the producer to the consumer. C. S. Gillespie is the manager of the Hutchinson branch. The yards of the concern are located conveniently to the C. M. & St. Paul railroad tracks. The Stearns Lumber Company is an enterprise well known all over McLeod county and beyond its limits. It was established by E. J. Stearns, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, who came to Hutchinson from Tower City, N. D., in 1885, and in the fall of that year became manager of the lumber yard of R. O. Libby, with whom he remained five years. He then purchased the business of the Stillwater Lumber Company, which then included but one yard. Since Mr. Stearns has so expanded the business that it includes eight yards, located respectively in Hutchinson, Silver Lake, Plato and Stewart, in McLeod county, and Hector, Buffalo Lake, Waconia and Young America, without the limits of the county. All the plants are thoroughly up to date, that in Hutchinson including a fine modern building, 112 by 130 feet, with brick front. The business is not confined to lumber but includes also cement, lime, brick, sewer pipe and paper. The Henry Simons Lumber Company is a recent addition to the lumber interests of the city, but is an up-to-date plant, provided with all modern facilities in its line.

The mercantile and industrial enterprises of Hutchinson have been developed from small beginnings. In early days there were few stores, for there were but few residents in the county and money was not plentiful among them. As a rule the early settlers confined their purchases to necessities—

they bought only the things they could not get along without. At first goods had to be hauled from Carver at a cost of $2.00 per hundred pounds, and later, after the railroad had been put through, from Blakeley. The rapid increase of population in the county after the Civil War gave a stimulus to trade, and the merchants were beginning to feel that prosperous times were at hand when the coming of the grasshoppers dealt them a heavy blow. The impoverished farmers who saw the results of months of hard labor disappear in a day, lost heart and left both county and state in large numbers, and of those who remained many did so because they had not the money to move. These conditions lasted for several years and completely banished prosperity. The farmers could save little or nothing of their crops, and the merchants could neither get money for their goods nor credit for their stock so some of them, like the farmers, were obliged to leave. Others failed and had a hard struggle before they could get on their feet again. With the passing of the grasshoppers, however, things began to improve and, except for occasional years of financial stringency, due to causes affecting the whole nation, opportunities opened out for mercantile investment, which were taken advantage of by those who were wide-awake and had sufficient means to make a start, and in these times the foundations of some of Hutchinson's most prosperous business houses were laid. The coming of the railroads increased these opportunities and gave a greater impetus to trade, and from that time up to the present the mercantile enterprises of the city in general have enjoyed a steady and healthy growth, in spite of occasional set-backs for which local conditions were not responsible. It is not the intention to give here the history of all the stores and shops which at one time or another have existed in this city, but mention of some of the more important enterprises may possess interest for the older inhabitants.

One of the early merchants in Hutchinson was Charles K. Goodnow, who arrived here in 1867 and who for three years was a partner in the firm of Day & Goodnow, dealers in general merchandise. Mr. Goodnow then bought out his partner's interest and carried on business alone for one year. After that he formed a partnership with W. J. Ives, which lasted for 20 years, or until 1891. As wholesale dealers in butter and cheese, they conducted a very prosperous business, except during the years of the grasshopper plague, when, owing to the conditions already described, they suffered a temporary

failure. From this, however, they recovered and resumed business. In one year they handled 80,000 pounds of butter. Some of their product was shipped west, going to Bismarck, Dakota, by rail and from there by ox team to the Black Hills. Their exhibits at the county fair always attracted attention. In 1891 the firm of Goodnow & Ives sold out to W. F. Krinke, Mr. Goodnow going into the shoe business in the following spring, in which he continued until 1907. He then engaged in a general insurance business, except life insurance, and is still thus occupied. After the retirement of A. H. Reed, of Glencoe, and the death of Fritz Moy, of Winsted, he could boast the longest mercantile career of any merchant in the county. Mr. Krinke, the successor of Goodnow & Ives, conducted the store and business he bought from them for two years and then put up a brick building north of where Haley's laundry is now located and was there three or four years, at the end of which time he failed and left town.

Another merchant who started in Hutchinson at an early period was W. L. Sumner, who conducted a general store until well along in the seventies, when he sold out to G. T. Belden & Co., the latter firm composed of father and son. This firm carried on the business under the above style until 1877 or 1878, when a new partner was admitted and the firm became Belden & Kilgore. The concern subsequently failed, Mr. Kilgore withdrew, and F. Brabec becoming a partner of G. T. Belden, the firm of Belden & Brabec was formed. Later Mr. Belden sold out to Mr. Brabec and left town and the style of the firm was changed to Brabec & Co., and so continued for about three years. It then became Brabec & Kohler, under which style business was conducted for about 13 years, or until 1912, when F. Brabec became sole proprietor, and is still conducting the business.

A. M. Snell, who was in Hutchinson in 1867, started a general store and carried it on for ten years, also dealing in farm implements. He was then elected sheriff, in which office he served two or three terms, after which he and his family went to California, where he died. There were few other merchants in Hutchinson in the seventies. A man named Campbell started a little grocery, and C. B. Fenn also had a store, dealing in groceries, oils and fruits. About 1868 Henry Putnam and Eli Stocking engaged in the hardware business here, and built up a flourishing business. Mr. Stocking was elected county treasurer in 1876, and subsequently quit the business.

Mr. Laugeson, father of the present grocer of that name, came to Hutchinson in 1869 and started a small furniture business in a little shop located on the site now occupied by the Produce Company. After conducting business there for about 15 years, he removed to the location on Main street now occupied by his son.

About the time that Putnam and Stocking severed business relations, O. L. Day and J. E. Lawson opened a hardware store, which they carried on for some years under the style of Day & Lawson, selling out about 1885, when Mr. Day went to Kansas. Mr. Day and Mr. Lawson are now associated together in the firm of O. L. Day & Co., of Lester Prairie. Moore and Newcomb also opened a hardware business about the same time as Day & Lawson.

John Mersen came to Hutchinson from Milwaukee in 1866 and was engaged in business here as a lumber dealer and contractor until 1875, after which for the next three years he confined himself to the lumber business. He also went into market gardening and fruit raising in 1878 and followed that business for several years. He is now living retired in Hutchinson.

Joseph A. Tmey, formerly a partner in the general store of Goodnow & Ives, in 1887, in company with his brother-in-law, Isaac Kouwe, started a clothing store, which they carried on under the style of Kouwe & Tmey until 1900. In that year Mr. Tmey bought Mr. Kouwe's interest and the business has since been conducted under the name of J. A. Tmey & Co.

Among the former employes of Kouwe & Tmey was Henry A. Dobratz. On March 1, 1911, Mr. Dobratz bought out the furniture store of G. H. Siebold and has since expanded the business to large dimensions. His present store, a two-story brick building, with full basement, was erected by him in 1914, and is equipped with all modern conveniences, including a good freight elevator. Since starting in business for himself he has enjoyed liberal patronage and his store is one of the largest and most complete in the city.

In 1883 Ludwig A. Ritter and W. W. Sivright engaged in the hardware and implement business in Hutchinson and were associated together for three years, when they dissolved partnership. Mr. Ritter continued in the hardware business alone until about 15 years ago, when he took as partner F. W. Hartwig, and they have since conducted business together under the style of Ritter & Hartwig, having one of the largest and most complete hardware stores in McLeod county.

W. W. Sivright, after severing business relations with Mr. Ritter, built up a large business in farm implements, being sole proprietor until 1911, when his son, Guy, became associated with him, the style of the firm being changed to Sivright & Son. Guy Sivright was unfortunately drowned in Lake Marion in September, 1912, and in February, 1913, Mr. Sivright sold out the business to Frank Monroe and Otto Bretzke, who are the present proprietors. Wentworth E. Sivright, an uncle of W. W. Sivright, came to Hutchinson in 1893 and established a hardware business, which he conducted for five years and then retired.

The S. J. Boelter Co-operative Company, dealers in general merchandise, started business in Hutchinson in 1900, buying the stock of George Viehman, a former merchant here. The new proprietors, S. J. and William F. Boelter, were brothers, and for some time before they came here had been conducting a store at Nerstrand, Rice county, Minn., of which they were still proprietors. Soon after their arrival in Hutchinson their Nerstrand store burned down and was not reopened, they giving their whole attention to their Hutchinson business. After remaining for two or three years in the location Mr. Viehman had occupied, they removed to their present store on Main street, situated in the building occupied in part by the Citizen's Bank. In 1906 they opened a branch store at Buffalo Lake, which they conducted for two years and a half. In 1909 S. J. Boelter purchased his brother's interest in the Hutchinson business and conducted it alone thereafter until 1914, in which year it was incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000. The company carries a large and varied stock of merchandise and is one of the most prosperous mercantile concerns in the city.

In 1888 Edward Wohlfarth came to Hutchinson from Renville county and opened a meat market, of which he was proprietor for nine years, when he sold out. Then he started a confectionery business and conducted it until 1902, when it was bought by Paul A. Rolig. The latter carried it on until 1914 building it into a good business, at the end of which time he sold out to E. D. Black. Mr. Wohlfarth is now engaged in the real estate business. After giving up the confectionery business Paul A. Rolig organized the Rolig Oil Company, September 1, 1914, and is now the president and manager of that company.

A. H. Stegmeier is proprietor of the Ideal Confectionery Store, with which he became connected in July, 1916, when

he bought out the interest of E. D. Black. In January, 1916, he purchased the interest of Fred Kroll, Mr. Black's partner. I. S. Steensland and J. A. Lindenberg started a clothing business in 1904 and conducted it until 1913, when Mr. Steensland sold out his interest and became connected with the Smith's Oil Company, Mr. Lindenberg becoming a member of the Square Clothing Company. The Square Clothing Company was incorporated in the spring of 1913, with a capital stock of $25,000, the incorporators being: J. A. Lindenberg and Charles A. Borkenhagen, of Hutchinson, and George S. Coffend, of Minneapolis. Mr. Lindenberg had previously conducted a clothing business here from 1904, and is now president of the concern, Mr. Coffend being vice-president, and Mr. Borkenhagen, secretary and treasurer. The concern has had a very successful career, being well managed, the stock being carefully selected and advantageously displayed.

The first regular drug store in Hutchinson was established by Dr. Morrow, who sold out to a Mr. Wilson. The latter subsequently sold the business to John Lewis, and it was later purchased by Hutchinson and Ridout. Then O. D. Hutchinson conducted it for some years until his removal to Minneapolis in 1896. One of the largest drug stores now in Hutchinson is that of I. C. Christlieb, who purchased the business of T. T. Sargent, September 1, 1891. In 1904 he erected his present building, one of the best store buildings in the city. In addition to his drug business he keeps a large assortment of periodicals. Another up-to-date drug store is that of Charles J. Hartman, a native of Acoma township, this county. Mr. Hartman was employed in the drug store of Naegeli & Co., from 1893 to 1898, and subsequently, after service in the Philippine Islands as a soldier, in the drug store of E. P. J. Harmes. In January, 1910, he bought the drug store of F. W. Congdon, of Hutchinson, and has since been its proprietor, having built up an excellent business in drugs and sundries. Edward Scheele is also proprietor of a large and successful drug store.

The "Cozy Home Furniture Store" of Hutchinson, a flourishing establishment, is conducted by Otto S. Hartman, who purchased the business of A. G. Krause in April, 1915. Mr. Hartman has a thoroughly up-to-date furniture store and is also engaged in the undertaking business.

The City Shoe Shop, Hutchinson, is a prosperous mercantile establishment conducted by Henry G. Felepe, who bought his present place in 1904. Mr. Felepe was the first man in the city

to install modern shoe machinery in his shop and his enterprise is bringing him a good financial reward.

The Hutchinson Glove Company is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of gloves and mittens, specializing in hand-sewed goods. Their work room, 24 by 60 feet, is installed with eight sewing machines and a full set of dies. F. C. Kroll is the manager. Frank Hoodecheck for some years has been proprietor of one of the leading meat markets in the city. Otto A. Kohler, a former employee of Belden & Brabec, in 1894 changed its style to Brabec & Kohler. In 1912 Mr. Kohler sold his interest and established the O. A. Kohler Department Store, which was incorporated in 1903.

The Hutchinson Hardware Company was organized in 1908 by Hans Jensen and Alfred Sorenson with a capital stock of $50,000, and is now one of the leading business enterprises of the city. Mr. Jensen is president of the company, with Paul Braun, vice-president and treasurer, and Alfred Sorenson, secretary. "Zeleny's Cash Store," was established by Joseph Zeleny in 1889, the stock consisting of china, tinware, books, stationery, toys, fancy goods, sheet music and other articles in popular demand, sold at popular prices. The enterprise, of which Mr. Zeleny is still proprietor, has been very successful.

The firm of Keehn, Ludwig & Co., dealers in meats, was organized in January, 1914, by Emmet C. Keehn and A. W. Ludwig, P. J. Luthens being taken in as a partner in April, 1916. The business was originally established by Hoodecheck Brothers, and was afterwards owned by Mr. Heberstich, before coming into the hands of the present proprietors, who are now doing a large and increasing business.

Nels S. Nelson, a native of Denmark, came to Hutchinson from Brownton in April, 1900, and started a jewelry business here, also handling optical goods, cut glass, etc. He has since built up a very good business and is one of the thriving merchants of the city.

Another well known jeweler is Ignatius Reiner, who learned his trade in Germany and who opened his present store in 1886. In 1887 he bought his present building, rebuilding it in 1900. He keeps everything usually to be found in a modern jeweler's establishment and is doing a prosperous business.

Thompson Bros. & Moffett, blacksmiths and wagon workers, are conducting a good business, which Thomas A. and his brother Olaf, bought from Nels P. Bracker in 1911. In company with Sam R. Moffett, they are sales agents for the Studebaker cars.

Horace J. Langfitt came to Hutchinson from the state of Washington in 1900 and established himself in the implement business here. He has since become one of the most prominent merchants of the city and is now one of Hutchinson's leading citizens.

One of the most prosperous mercantile establishments of Hutchinson is the firm of F. J. Zila & Co., dealers in hardware and harness. The business was formerly carried on by Moore & Newcomb, but was bought by Mr. Zila, in company with John Huderle and Joseph Zanecky in 1899, and was then conducted under the style of Huderle, Zila & Co. for two years. Mr. Huderle then sold his interest to the other two partners, the firm becoming that of Zila & Zanecky. In 1905 Joseph Milkulecky took the place of Mr. Zanecky, since which time the personnel of the firm has remained unchanged.

The Merchants' Hotel, formerly the Railroad House, one of the old landmarks of Hutchinson, was purchased in 1884 by I. B. Jorgenson, who rebuilt it and conducted it subsequently for about 35 years. In the spring of 1905 Mr. Jorgenson's sons, John A. and Arthur B., became associated with him in its management, and this association was continued until April, 1911, when the elder Jorgenson retired, and the sons have since continued the business. They are now constructing a fine new hotel building to cost $60,000, on the site of the old one, the latter having been moved out of the way to make room for it. The new building is three stories in height, and has 72 rooms, with 20 bath rooms. It is a fire-proof structure, the architect being S. Jacobson of St. Paul. The Park Hotel, kept by Herman Reisberg, was built by Peter Barrett about 20 years ago and has since passed through several hands. The present proprietor has raised the building one story and made other improvements.

Idle Hour Theatre, a popular place of amusement, was remodeled and equipped in September, 1912, by A. I. LeFevre, who came to Hutchinson from southern Iowa. The theatre has a seating capacity of 235, and besides presenting moving pictures, occasionally shows high grade vaudeville and Chautauqua attractions. Arrangements have been recently made with the school authorities to exhibit a series of educational pictures including some of agricultural interest.

Rex Theatre, established in 1912 by Harrison Traver, and called the Crystal, was sold out in a few months to Fraser & Jacobson, who ran it until the fall of 1915. It was then purchased by A. W. Dibble, the present proprietor. The entertainments consist chiefly of moving pictures and vaudeville.

The ginseng nurseries of Josiah S. Reese, of Hutchinson, have been carried on by him as a business enterprise since 1898 and have proven profitable. This curious plant, ginseng, is closely related to the parsley family and the root has been in use in China for centuries, the Chinese attributing to it wonderful powers in the cure of diseases, and also using it for many other purposes. Mr. Reese began digging the wild roots when a boy, just before the Indian war, at which time the green washed roots brought from four and a half to five cents a pound, or about 15 to 20 cents a pound dry. Now the dry ginseng sells from $9.00 to $10.00 a pound, for the wild roots, cultivated roots being worth from $2.00 to $7.00 a pound. Practically all the ginseng raised in this country is exported to China, where there is an almost unlimited market for it. One-fourth of an acre of land will set 35,000 roots and an acre of ginseng is about as much as one man can attend to, and at five years old is worth at least $20,000. There is a ready market also for the seeds, as well as for the roots and in late years the business has been steadily increasing, the demand being greater than the supply. Mr. Reese, who is one of the leading growers of the plant in the northwest, has embodied the results of his experience in a little pamphlet entitled "Ginseng Culture," which gives most interesting details of the industry.

Among the other business enterprises of Hutchinson which should be mentioned are: The City Bus and Transfer line, operated by Jensen and Rasmussen; A. F. DeLong, garage; Eheim & Peterson, barber shop; William S. Divet, engineering and heating contractor; Enterprise Steam Laundry, Anton Fratzke, proprietor; A. A. Fallon, automobiles; B. Bent, Farber, sanitarium; Henry G. Felepe, shoes; Samuel Fickling, grocer; Gillett & Frazier, automobiles; the Hajicek Brewery, John Hajicek, manager; O. S. Hartman, furniture; the Hutchinson Hardware Company; the Hutchinson Motor Car Company; the Leader Printing Company; M. D. Lyon Heating & Plumbing Company; Edward B. McGannon, music store; McGraw Brothers, livery; J. E. Miller, grocer; G. F. Nemitz & Son, paints; Martin Paulson, feed; Riesberg Brothers; W. F. Schultz, general store; James Schuneman, general store; John Weseloh, wagon maker; W. H. Zierke, marble works; and Zubulake Bros., candy kitchen, besides a number of minor concerns. The professions of law, medicine, veterinary surgery, dentistry and others have also able practitioners.

CHAPTER XXV.

McLEOD COUNTY VILLAGES.

The village of Brownton is situated right in the heart of the most productive portion of McLeod county on the main branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway 60 miles west of Minneapolis, and is one of the most picturesque and beautiful towns upon this line of railroad. It has today a population of between 500 and 600 inhabitants, and is a lively and hustling village, whose business men are noted for their energy, enterprise and thrift that are essential to the upbuilding of a prosperous town. The soil in the vicinity is made up of a rich, dark colored loam, almost free from gravel, and the depth varies from two to eight feet, and this is underlaid with a subsoil of clay mixed slightly with gravel. No soil is better adapted to the production of all small grains, corn and vegetables.

During the past eight years the farmers have given much attention to diversified farming and stock raising. For the last named industry the country is all that one could ask for. Tame grasses are well adapted to the soil and the native grasses are nutritious and yield wonderful crops as well as fine pastures. About ninety per cent. of the soil is tillable and a complete crop failure has never been known. Dairy farming is most profitable in this vicinity and has become a highly developed industry.

Four miles north of Brownton, McLeod county, lies Lake Marion, one of the most beautiful lakes in the county, whose clear, deep waters reflect, mirror-like, the stately trees which border its shores and which form but a part of wonderfully picturesque surroundings. The lake is about one and a half miles wide by two and one-half to three miles long and is the summer resort of McLeod county people, besides many people from the Twin Cities, who seek rest and pleasure here. It affords excellent opportunities for boating and fishing.

Brownton had its beginning as a village with the coming of the railroad. Its site was fixed October 15, 1877, when F. W. Kimball surveyed the depot grounds. The first family to locate on the proposed townsite was John Hanson, who moved up from Henderson, May 10, 1878, and settled on what is now known as the Schilling Addition to Brownton. June 4, the survey of the townsite was begun. On the 7th track laying commenced on the line west from Glencoe. On the 10th Strickland & Baker selected a lot for their store and the next day began to excavate for a cellar. On the 11th James Mathewson hauled the first load of lumber into the townsite and built a cabin which was completed and occupied by his family the 17th.

By the 18th the track was laid to within 50 feet of Lake Addie and switches had been put in. On the 20th the first engine and cars crossed over the lake. On the 25th the lumber office of Griswold & Latta was completed. On the 28th the railroad track was complete to Stewart. Next day a carload of lumber arrived for Strickland & Baker's new store. July 1, the plat of Brownton was filed; on the 6th John Hanson began to do blacksmithing. On the 31st H. R. Bartlett arrived from Stillwater and put in a lumber yard. August 17 the wheat warehouse of Vanauken & Lange was completed. September 7, the first load of wheat was marketed in Brownton by J. J. Dickinson and was purchased by John Hilferty at 60 cents per bushel. The wheat weighed 54 pounds to the bushel. Rev. Jos. Chaddler was our minister this year. September 11, the first merchandise was unloaded from the cars for Strickland & Baker. Oct. 7 the first car of wheat was shipped out of Brownton by John Hilferty. The 15th the postoffice was established.

During this fall a steam shovel and gravel train was at work ballasting the road bed for the first thirty miles west of Glencoe, from the gravel beds of the Grimshaw farm. Jennie S. Grow taught the summer term of school and Emma Evans the fall term. The tracklaying on the road was finished to Montevideo this fall. The wheat crop was a failure, the berry being blighted. The price paid for 54-pound wheat was 48 cents; and 51-pound, 35 cents.

January 1, 1879, the first mail car went west from Glencoe over the line. On the 12th the first Sunday school was held in the school house. On the last day of this month prairie fires were running in all directions on the prairie. Eellersick started a small steam feed mill. In April Charles Conrad purchased a business lot for $50. July 4 was celebrated in Brown's grove, and on the 24th Jacob Rolfs, who had purchased a business location from A. W. Phillips, flung to the breeze his golden colored boot. This Phillips, with John Egbert had been keeping a small stock of hardware. During this fall the elevators of

Strickland & Baker, and Martin Crahen were built, as were also the drug store of Paul Fenner, the blacksmith shop of C. Schmidt (Witte's), the meat market of August Kempf (Ed. Selles), and several dwellings. Rev. Allnut preached several times. December 31, the post office was moved from the railroad depot to A. L. Brown's.

In January, 1880, Dr. W. H. Thurmond settled here. A. G. Foss was school teacher this year, and 64 scholars were enrolled. The town was now growing fast. In February Cochrane & Cosgrove erected their store building, Fred Butler built a meat market, Fred Korth a harness shop, Eldorus Rogers a small feed mill, John Brown a blacksmith shop. Other buildings were Dr. Thurmond's residence, a store for Geo. B. Reed; Bartlett & Bordwell's warehouse; Mansfield's (Rau's) wagon shop; the Foss billiard hall, and the I. O. O. F. hall. John R. Bell moved into Reed's with a drug store.

There was a big storm June 3, with chunks of ice as big as a fist and small ones that shot through half-inch boards like rifle bullets. The 4th of July was celebrated Monday, the 5th, with W. W. Pendergast as orator. April 18 was the "dark day"; lamps were lit at noon and at 2:00 o'clock p .m. in church it was too dark to see. A number of dwellings were erected about this time, and Zimmerman opened a store in the I. O. O. F. building. August 23, a collision occurred between two freight trains and S. Padden died from injuries, as did subsequently Geo. Nollman and John B. Miller. The preachers in Brownton this year were Revs. F. W. Allnut, J. B. Renshaw, J. Chandler and M. Griewe. Sievers and Ditman's store was erected this spring and opposite to it P. L. Cormack erected a small building, which was subsequently altered and became Chas. Groth's saloon. J. H. Ives opened a law office over Foss' billiard hall. George Carver constructed the Dapper building. December 16, Langdon & Co. bought 80 horses to be wintered in Brown's grove. A. G. Foss taught the school this year.

July 13, 1881, there was a front-end collision between two trains at the west switch. The great snow blockade of the railroad occurred this winter. No trains moved by this station from January 25 to March 24—sixty days. Mail came from Glencoe by private conveyance. Guardian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was organized. A number of new buildings, including residences, barns and stores were erected; also a hotel by E. S. Lloyd, and the German M. E. parsonage. The new stores were those of Charles Conrad, meatmarket; Cal. N. Phillips, furniture, and Brown & Urbach, furniture.

Among the events of 1882 were a number of marriages and the death, March 16, of William Noonan. The new buildings were: L. P. Harrington, residence; addition to the school house; Hopper Bros. & Gallagher, grist mill; to which the town gave a bonus of $1,800. Deacon Aaron White's house burned down on Thanksgiving. The school teachers that year were: L. P. Harrington and Edith Chownan.

In 1883 there were several marriages and deaths, among the latter that of Dr. E. C. Baker. Joseph Yuly erected a store and the railroad company built another side track. The school teachers were L. P. Harrington and Janie Mann.

Nothing is recorded for the year 1884, except several marriages, the death of Mrs. Mattie Knowlton, February 3, and the names of the school teachers—E. M. Lewis and Libbie Vroman.

In 1885 there were a number of marriages and several deaths. Libby & Co.'s elevator was built; also a dwelling for William Payne. Lucy B. Canfield taught school in addition to Mr. Lewis and Miss Vroman.

On February 12, 1886, an election was held to incorporate the village of Brownton, and it was incorporated, there being 90 voters in the village, of whom 65 voted, 51 for incorporation. The first village officers of Brownton were: A. L. Brown, president; A. C. Baker, O. R. Schmid and J. F. Beytien, trustees; D. W. Bolles, recorder; S. Pollard, treasurer; C. L. Ilett, justice of the peace; E. D. Hawley, constable." The buildings erected were Fred Urbach's residence and the Congregational church. The teachers this year were F. L. McGowan, Libbie Vroman and Mrs. P. M. Baker.

The foregoing account of the early years of Brownton as a village, was written in 1893 by Captain A. L. Brown for "Brownton Illustrated," and supplements the article on "Early Days Near Lake Addie" which appears in an earlier chapter of this work. The following chronology is also condensed from Capt. Brown's admirable reminiscences.

1887. The school teachers were Winona Newcomb, Laura Arnold and P. M. Baker, and in the fall E. G. Adams. Village officers: O. R. Schmid, president; J. F. Beytien, J. C. Root, John Brown, trustees; D. W. Bolles, recorder; S. Pollard, treasurer; Fred Brown, justice; J. Working, constable. 1888. St. John's Lutheran church was built. The school teachers were: Ed. G. Adams, Gene M. Phillips, Carrie Day, Mrs. P. M. Baker. Village officers: C. W. Snere, president; Fred Brown, E. D. Hawley, F. Hopper, trustees; C. Etter, recorder; A. P.

Wood, treasurer; C. L. Ilett, justice; W. H. Senescall, constable.

1889. September 13, the Strickland & Baker elevator burned down. Cisterns were built for fire protection. Teachers: Eugene M. Phillips, Carrie Day and Mrs. P. M. Baker. Village officers: C. W. Snere, president; Fred Brown, E. D. Hawley, Adam Rieger, trustees; Christ Etter, recorder; A. P. Wood, treasurer; J. C. Root and C. L. Ilett, justices.

1890. New buildings: C. W. Altnow, business block; H. Poehler & Co., warehouse. October 16, Fred Butler was asphyxiated by gas in a well. The teachers were L. Lawton, Madge Clay, P. M. Baker. Village officers: C. W. Snere, president; Fred Brown, E. D. Hawley, Adam Rieger, trustees; Christian Etter, recorder; A. P. Wood, treasurer; F. W. Booth, C. L. Ilett, justices of the peace; F. Schimmelpfennig, constable. 1891. New buildings: St. Matthew's Lutheran church; a $5,000 school house; Mrs. C. Conrad, residence; Fred Reichased a fire engine; a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star was organized; R. C. Libby & Co.'s elevator burned down this year. Teachers: Fred Miles, Cora Arnold, Nora Chase, Mrs. P. M. Baker. Village officers: E. D. Hawley, president; Fred Brown, Christ Etter, Joseph Yuly, trustees; L. W. Calkins, recorder; A. P. Wood, treasurer; C. L. Ilett, Justice; F. Holsenberg, constable.

1892. The new buildings this year were: Mann, McClintock & Co.'s brick bank; Gust Quast, dwelling; West Bros.' dwelling; Gold & Co., lumber office and sheds; Episcopal church; German M. E. church; C. W. Altnow, livery barn; R. H. Lunenburg, two-story printing office building; Mrs. Mary Gibson, dwelling. A. L. Brown published his "History of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers."

January 21, 1893, C. W. Altnow's livery barn burned down. April 20, Mann, McClintock & Co. open a bank. September 8, R. H. Lunenburg began the publication of the Brownton Bulletin, a five-column weekly newspaper. September 15, the plat of Sturdivant's Addition to Brownton was filed. It contained 17 lots. September 26, A. L. Brown filed the plat of his Second Addition to Brownton. The school teachers this year were Fred Miles, Loretta Anderson, Mary Heal, Polly M. Baker. Village officers: Christian Etter, president; Fred Brown, Joseph Yuly, E. D. Hawley, trustees; F. L. Nichols, recorder; F. W. Booth, treasurer; A. L. Brown and C. L. Ilett, justices; F. Holsenburg and W. H. Senescall, constables.

Here ends Capt. Brown's record of events in Brownton. The

subsequent history of the village has been one of growth and prosperity, but need not be given in minute detail. A few of its more important features, however, may be briefly mentioned.

R. H. Lunenburg, who founded the Bulletin, remained its proprietor for about six years, at the end of which time he sold out to Foss & Wright. In 1900 it was purchased from the latter firm by O. C. Conrad, its present proprietor. It is a five-column, eight-page paper, well printed and managed, and its weekly appearance is welcomed in many homes throughout this part of the county.

The post office, as already stated, was established October 15, 1878. The first postmaster was the late Capt. A. L. Brown, whose appointment coincided with the establishment of the office, and who served in it continuously until June 1, 1893, a period of nearly 15 years. During the great snow blockade of 1881 the office was a sinecure, as no trains moved by Brownton station for 60 days—from January 25 to March 24. On June 1, 1893, Capt. Brown was succeeded as postmaster by F. W. Booth, who served until June 15, 1897. Mr. Booth's successor was Charles L. Ilett, who served until his death, January 21, 1909, after which the post office was in charge of Mr. Ilett's bondsmen until February 11, 1909. On the latter date A. C. Baker received his appointment as postmaster and remained so until the office went into the classified civil service in 1914. December, 1914, Anna E. Baker was appointed and is the present postmistress. The post office was first located at the home of Capt. Brown. Later it was removed to the railway station for a short time, or until December 31, 1879, when it was moved back to Capt. Brown's residence. Here it remained until June 1, 1893, on which date it was transferred to the F. W. Booth building on Main street where it was located during Mr. Booth's term of office. On June 15, 1897, it was again moved, this time to the Butler and Bolles building on Main street, which was its home for about three years. Its next location was in the I. O. O. F. building on Main street. When Mr. Baker was appointed postmaster he made no change in location until the building was destroyed by fire, October 10, 1910. All of the supplies and fixtures were saved and were transferred to a small building on Nelson street, in which the mails were handled for about six weeks, when the office was moved to more commodious quarters at the west end of Nelson street, in Dr. D. W. Bolles' building. In December, 1911, the post office was moved into large new quart-

ers in the newly erected I. O. O. F. brick block on Pollock avenue, where it has since remained. Free rural delivery was established November 2, 1903, with two routes and carriers, route 3 being established April 15, 1905. Route 1 has been served by Frank Gibson and August Klopfleisch; route 2 by Claude Crowley, George Butler, Will Wechsler and Lee Arnold, and route 3 by George Butler and William Dobberstein. There is now on file in the post office a copy of the first issue of the Brownton Bulletin, of the date of September 9, 1892, editor, R. H. Lunenburg, which has been through one fire and several movings.

The Brownton village hall, a substantial two-story building, was erected in 1912, at a cost of $9,000, the furnishings costing about $1,000 more. The village fire department is located on the ground floor, and the building contains a stage for entertainments, the theatre equipments costing $400. The present fire department was organized several years ago and numbers between 25 and 30 members, all volunteers. The equipment consists of two hose carts, one hook and ladder, and one hand chemical. For a number of years the village water supply consisted of the old-style system of water tower and tank, which has been replaced more recently by an air-pressure system, which has proved more satisfactory. An efficient electric light plant is operated by the village. The Wells-Fargo express, the Western Union Telegraph company and the McLeod County Telephone company, with the Tri-State Long Distance Telephone are the other public utilities of Brownton.

A recent list of Brownton's business enterprises includes the following concerns: F. W. Booth, shoemaker; the Brownton Bulletin; the Brownton Creamery Association, Ole Olson, manager; the Brownton Mercantile Company, general store; C. W. Miller, Jr., president; Brownton Produce Company, Isaac Kaplan, manager; Brownton State Bank; James Gusta, restaurant; Carlow & Harden, milliners; Columbia Elevator Company, Isaac Cowle, agent; Commercial Hotel, W. J. Volkman, proprietor; Fred Ellies, farm implements; R. F. Ellies, cigar manufacturer; Exchange Elevator Company, Nicholas Tadsen, agent; The First State Bank; F. C. Croth, meats; F. M. Hickman, drugs; Knoerr & Alden, blacksmiths; J. L. Kritzeck, jeweler; Edward L. Maurer, physician; Midland Lumber and Coal Company, H. J. Selle, manager; Monarch Elevator Company, R. Zander, agent; Robert J. Podratz, furniture; Louis G. Prahl,

hardware; Herman Rickert, farm implements; A. D. Ryan, veterinary surgeon; Aug. Schuett, livery; H. E. Seeland, confectionery; Otto Sell, clothing; W. C. Sturdivant, barber; John S. West, harness; Marion B. West, hardware; Robert Zander, confectionery; Zander & Krueger, garage; Zimmerman & Co., general store; A. C. Baker, Isaac Cowle and Frank Mann carry on business, separately, as insurance agents, while W. D. Smith acts as railroad, telegraph and telephone agent. There are also in the village several saloons. The Gem Theatre, a moving picture house, was established in the village early in 1916, by Hickman & Volkman, its present proprietors being Mrs. Harry Lieuten, W. W. Utzmann, William Zander and George Meilke.

The First State Bank of Brownton was organized as a private bank in 1901, by R. J. Mann, A. McClintock, P. L. Marden, Frank Mann, D. W. Bolles, Andrew Thompson and J. P. West. R. J. Mann was the first president, A. McClintock, vice-president, and Frank Mann, cashier. All the organizers were directors except Mr. Marden and Mr. West. The bank opened its doors for business in April, 1892, in the same building in which it is now located, a one-story brick structure, costing $2,000. The bank has a capital stock of $12,000, with a surplus of $15,000. The undivided profits, March 7, 1916, were $2,717.37, net. The institution is managed conservatively and fills an important place in the business life of the town. The present officers are: R. J. Mann, president; L. G. Frahe, vice-president; Frank Mann, cashier; William Peik, assistant cashier. The directorate is composed of the officers with the addition of P. L. Marden and D. W. Bolles.

Brownton State Bank was incorporated in 1910, being capitalized at $10,000, and began business in November, that year. The incorporators were A. W. Harper, Roy Quimby and J. F. Zeidler. The first officers: A. W. Harper, president; M. B. West, vice-president, and J. F. Zeidler, cashier. The institution has had a prosperous existence and in 1913 the capital was increased to $15,000, at which figure it remains. In 1915 J. F. Zeidler went to Minneapolis to become connected with a banking institution there, and R. J. Zeidler took his place as cashier. In January, 1916, A. W. Harper resigned as president and J. F. Zeidler was elected president. G. F. Mielke is now assistant cashier. The present directors are: R. J. Zeidler, J. F. Zeidler, M. B. West, Henry Mielke, Joseph H. Zander, Otto Sell and Aug. Klopfleisch. The one-story brick building which the bank has occupied from the start was

erected at a cost of $5,000. The last available statement of the resources of this institution, obtained about September 1, 1916, showed a capital and surplus of $18,500; gross deposits, $127,822.

The fraternal orders are represented in Brownton by lodges of the Masons (including the Eastern Star), Odd Fellows, and Modern Woodmen. The establishment of the Masonic lodge has already been mentioned. Lake Addie Lodge, No. 78, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1880. The original charter being dated July 16, was issued to H. R. Bartlett, I. B. Hewitt, A. D. Swan, E. N. Swan, E. D. Hewitt and J. G. Zimmerman. The lodge was instituted August 7th. It now has 50 members, meetings being held every Monday in Odd Fellows hall, which is located on Pollock Avenue, the building, a two-story brick, being owned by the lodge.

June Rebekah Lodge, No. 148, I. O. O. F., has been in existence six years, its charter being dated October 10, 1910. The charter members were: Brothers C. L. Hett, R. Groshong, J. S. West, L. W. Calkins, T. P. Jackson, E. Wilson, C. H. Hawkins, F. E. Barnes, J. M. Mathewson, F. A. Urbach, and H. B. Swann; Sisters Mrs. L. M. Groshong, Mrs. J. S. West, Mrs. E. Wilson, Mrs. J. A. Calkins, Mrs. Hattie Hawley, Mrs. P. E. Barnes, and Mrs. O. R. Schmidt. The lodge now has about 30 members. The Sons of Herman, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Maccabees were formerly represented in Brownton, but these lodges have gone out of existence.

William H. Lytle Post, No. 59, Department of Minnesota, G. A. R., was organized at Stewart, Minn., January 11, 1884. The records of the post have been only partially preserved, but A. C. Baker, of Brownton, who joined the organization in 1898, having transferred from R. L. McCook Post, of Glencoe, has taken the pains to go over the available data and has furnished the following information. At the time Comrade Baker joined Lytle Post, which was 14 years after its organization, it was much reduced in numbers, owing to deaths and removals of members, and meetings were irregularly held. Its resources had also diminished, and a semi-reorganization was decided on, which was the more necessary as a number of other Grand Army men had joined on transfer at about the same time. With this increase of tributary territory, and to accommodate the newly joined members, application was made to, and authority granted by, the Department of Minnesota G. A. R., to hold regular post meetings in Stewart, Buffalo Lake and Brownton. As diligent inquiry has failed

to locate the original post charter, it is impossible to give an accurate list of the charter members, or the names of the first officers of the post; but the descriptive book has been preserved, from which a full and fairly accurate roster of the post has been transcribed. The following items have been taken from the existing records, as illustrative of the usual proceedings at the post meetings.

March 5, 1898. Post was opened in due form at 2:00 o'clock p. m., by H. J. Heath, P. C. Report of Adj. Barnes submitted and approved for record. Comrade Dean, delegate to the September (Dept. of Minn.) encampment, submitted a verbal report of the encampment proceedings. The application of A. C. Baker for membership having been favorably acted upon and he being present, he was duly admitted as a member of the post. Comrade Heath, in announcing the death of Louis Kiefer, a member of this post, which occurred March 1, reported that the funeral and interment in the Brownton cemetery (dedicated Oakwood cemetery) on the fourth instant, was attended by comrades of the post acting as pall-bearers, and others as escort for the remains of the deceased comrade. On motion duly made and carried, the post commander detailed Comrades Barnes and Baker as a committee to draft resolutions in behalf of the post on the death of Comrade Kiefer; to procure the publication of the same in the local newspapers, to forward a copy to the family of the deceased, and to submit their report at the next regular meeting. Comrade Armstrong, being present, was installed as officer of the day. There being no further new business and the order of business being completed, the post meeting closed in due form, by order of H. J. Heath, P. C. Attest, P. E. Barnes, Adj.; A. C. Baker, Actg.

Louis Kiefer, Henderson, Minn., enlisted May 18, 1861, as a private in Company A, First Minn. Vol. Inf.; re-enlisted December 18, 1863, as private in Company H, Second Minn. Vol. Inf. He was wounded at Savage's Station, Va., during General McClellan's withdrawal to Malvern Hill, 1862. The command to which he belonged was fighting a rearguard engagement, when he was stricken by a fragment of shell, which clipped a piece of the skull, the size of a 50-cent piece, exposing the brain and rendering him unconscious. He was picked up by the advancing enemy, who sent him within our lines; and later he was discharged as permanently disabled and returned to his home in Henderson. Returning to the front with his neighbor and friend, Albert Grasinger, home on veteran fur-

lough, Comrade Kiefer was accepted, and was enrolled as a private in Company H, Second Minn., V. V. I., at Chattanooga, Tenn., December 18, 1863, in which he served until the close of the war. Military service in the Civil war, at $13 per month, annual clothing allowance $42.50, even with the government bounty of $100 per annum, did not insure affluence. McLeod and Sibley counties were then on the extreme frontier; and, with many other returning soldiers desiring homes, Comrade Kiefer placed his homestead filings on government land; locating in the town of Bismark. In common with his neighbors, he endured the ordinary hardships of frontier life and did not, like many others, abandon his homestead during the years 1874-5-6 and '7, when the section was devasted by the four-year locust invasion. As he grew older the shell wound impaired his mental faculties, and his eyesight became more and more defective until before his death, which occurred March 1, 1898, he was nearly blind. For many years after the close of the war, government ratings of pensions were very low, Kiefer receiving no special consideration; yet in an intimacy of many years the writer (A. C. Baker) never heard from him an expression of regret for the services he had rendered his adopted country. Thus lived, sacrificed and died one of the many thousands of loyal men, that our country might long endure as one country—a reunited people under one flag. Comrade Kiefer's services are here recorded as typical of the voluntary offering of the thousands of loyal Americans, native or adopted, during the war of the rebellion.

November 5, 1898. The post opened in due form at 2:30 p. m., by Andrew Thompson, S. V. C. Officers absent—Comrades Heath, P. C.; Perkins, J. V. C.; Bordwell, chap.; Armstrong, O. D.; and Dean, O. G. Commander Thompson detailed Comrades Jackson, Clevinger, Canfield, Barnes and Wilson, respectively, as officers of the post meeting. Order of business —Adjutant's report submitted; minutes of last regular meeting (July) were duly approved for record. Quartermaster's report submitted; showed that expenditures by a small amount had exceeded the balance on hand and receipts since last report. The report was approved and passed. In the absence of Comrade Heath and committee in charge of his report for submission as to extension of jurisdiction of Lytle Post, No. 59, to include Buffalo Lake, action thereon was, on motion laid over as unfinished business for further consideration at the next regular meeting. Commander Baker reported that the ladies of Brownton and vicinity had organized a

circle of the National Order of Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic of America, to be designated Chickamauga Circle, (an account of which may be found succeeding this article) and that he was requested on behalf of the circle to tender greetings, together with an invitation to as many of the post members and ex-soldiers as might desire, to join it as honorary members, in accordance with the constitutional provisions therefor. Also, that to encourage the social features in the work of both orders, Chickamauga Circle had arranged a program of exercises, to be followed by a supper after the close of their meeting, in which entertainment the ex-soldiers and their families were invited to participate. Formal acceptance of the invitation not being deemed necessary by the post it was left to members to accept as individuals, and as such the obligation as honorary members was conferred by Mrs. Gertrude Conrad, president of the circle. The regular order of business being completed and no new business being presented for consideration, the post closed in due form, by order of A. Thompson, S. V. C. Attest, P. E. Barnes, Adj.; A. C. Baker, S. M.

Lytle Post, originally a strong and virile organization, might at present be more properly termed a picket post of the Department of Minnesota, G. A. R., but still retains its charter and renders its semi-annual receipts and membership dues to the department. Owing to the difficulty of securing a quorum of members, regular Post meetings and the journal records thereof were discontinued in June, 1909. The present members, with location, are: L. M. Harrington, Stewart; David Topliff, Minneapolis, Minn.; Burr B. Lockerby, Northfield, Minn.; Jeremiah Nobles, Sumter, Minn.; August Meckert, Winthrop, Minn.; George C. Canfield and A. C. Baker, Brownton, Minn.; L. M. Williamson, Stewart, Minn.; Bowman C. McEwen, Buffalo Lake, Minn.; Thomas P. Jackson, Creswell, Ore. Chickamauga Circle, No. 40, of Brownton, from its organization has co-operated loyally with Lytle Post in social gatherings, Memorial Day celebrations, and in inculcating the spirit of patriotism in the young of the present generation, in which work the Sons of Veterans, though not as an organized camp, have also assisted. The pupils of the public schools in this locality have been encouraged to take part in Memorial Day exercises, including the decoration of the graves of departed veterans of the war, and have loyally responded. In recognition of their loyal and patriotic assistance, the Post and Circle three years ago presented the pupils with Memorial Day

badges, and last year (1916) with a U. S. regulation flag. Until recently the few surviving members provided for all incidental expenses, but legislative enactment authorizing the commissioners of McLeod county have for the past three years appropriated the sum of $75 to be divided equally between the three G. A. R. posts, at Hutchinson, Glencoe and Brownton to assist the locals in meeting expenses.

In this connection should also be mentioned appreciatively the work of the Brownton Brass Band, which for several years has gratuitously assisted in the Memorial Day services.

The following is a roster of W. H. Lytle Post, with dates of enlistment and names of companies and regiments:

R. S. Donaldson, Oct. 4, 1861; Capt. Co. B, 4th Minn. V. I. (transferred) Lieut. Col. 4th U. S. Colored Inf. A. F. Jackson, merchant, Stewart, Minn. (incomplete). L. R. Cook, Sergt. Co. C; 53rd Wis. V. I. A. J. Jones, Aug. 13, 1862; Co. B, 24th Wis. V. I. Charles Allen, July 3, 1862; Co. I, 16th Me. V. I. H. J. Heath, Aug. 1, 1864; Co. F, 2nd Minn. Cav. A. J. Hall, Nov. 9, 1861; Co. D, 13th Mich. V. I. Charles Hoyt, Feb. 18, 1864; Co. G. 25th Wis. V. I. George R. Gardner, April 22, 1861; Co. F, 2nd N. Y. V. I. Wm. Seuescall, Aug. 8, 1864; Co. F, Minn. Cav. Joseph Mountner, Aug. 25, 1864; Co. K, 4th Minn. V. I. Ira S. Sheppard, Nov. 19, 1863; Co. D, Brackett's 1st Minn. H. Art. Lucien Canfield, May 21, 1861; Co. A, 1st Minn. V. I.; Co. I, 1st U. S. Cav. Elijah Houck, Co. F, 8th Minn. V. I. Benj. Jenkins, Co. C, 4th Wis. Cav. Charles Hamann, April 29, 1861; Co. B, 1st Minn. V. I.; in charge at Gettysburg, wounded July 2, 1863. Simon Moore, Nov. 24, 1862; Co. F, 1st Minn. Rangers. John E. Kuni, Co. F, 2nd Minn. Cav. John C. Riebe, Sept. 15, 1864; Co. A, 11th Minn. V. I. Eli Degree, Dec., 1863; Co. A, 6th N. Y. V. I. James McLaughlin, Sept. 15, 1864; Co. C, 179th Ohio V. I. Frank Green. James H. Bordwell, March 12, 1862; Co. D, 19th Wis. V. I. Edmund Phillips, Dec. 25, 1863; Co. F, 2nd Minn. Cav. Moses Degree, 6th N. Y. V. I. John Booth, Aug. 29, 1864; Co. H, 11th Minn. V. I. August Burgstahler. Calvin N. Perkins, Aug. 14, 1862; Co. H, 37th Mass. V. I. John Greig, Jan. 19, 1865; Co. H, 7th Minn. H. Art. David Jenkins, 2nd Minn. Cav. John Guthridge, May 1, 1864; 2nd Minn. Battery. David Topliff, Oct. 11, 1861; Co. F, 3rd Minn. V. I. Robert Greig, Co. F, 1st Minn. V. I. Louis Kiefer, May, 1861; Co. A, 1st Minn. V. I; discharged as disabled and re-enlisted, Dec. 8, 1863; Co. H, 2nd Minn. V. I. J. W. Mathewson, Feb. 22, 1865; Co. E, 50th

Wis. V. I. H. H. Williamson, Nov. 9, 1861; Co. D, 76th Ohio V. I. Andrew Thompson, Aug 15, 1862; Co. G, 6th Minn. V. I. Michael Bichratz, Co. C, 45th Wis. V. I. Darwin S. Hall, Aug. 30, 1864; Co. K, 42nd Wis. V. I. Isaiah H. Snell, Nov. 15, 1863; Co. H, 2nd Minn. Cav. Joseph Yuly, Aug. 20, 1864; Co. I, 9th Minn. V. I. B. Neuhaus, Dec. 30, 1863; Co. D, 2nd N. Y. V. I. Elias Willow, Aug. 20, 1862; Co. B, 27th Wis. V. I. George Thom, May 17, 1861; Co. G, 1st Minn. V. I. Nelson Ward, Oct. 26, 1861; Co. K, 9th Ill. Cav. G. H. Chappell, Jan. 26, 1865; Co. E, 12th Me. V. I. M. S. Robbins, Nov. 9, 1861; Co. K, 35th N. Y. V. I. Baptist Steiner, Aug., 1864; Co. D, 5th Minn. V. I. William Payne, Aug. 11, 1861; Co. H, 21st Conn. V. I. Phillip Plaisance, July 15, 1864; Co. B, 11th Minn. V. I. Peter Schneider, Oct. 11, 1863; 12th Mass. Battery. S. S. Clevinger, March 7, 1864; Co. C, 71st Ohio V. I. Daniel Dean, July 29, 1862; Co. C, 21st Iowa V. I. James Armstrong, March 24, 1864; Co. H, 96th N. Y. V. I. Burr B. Lockerby, Feb. 6, 1865; Co. I, Minn. H. Art. Clifford Carpenter, Feb. 10, 1865; Co. G, 1st Minn. H. Art. Perry E. Barnes, Sept. 1, 1863; Co. C, Brackett's Battalion. Albert Grasinger, Sept. 29, 1861; Co. F, 3rd Minn. V. I. John F. Beytien, Feb. 4, 1865; Co. I, 1st Minn. H. Art. Lloyd M. Harrington, Sept. 27, 1861; Co. F, 3rd Inf. Geo. W. Hall, Dec. 1, 1861; Co. D, 13th Mich. V. I.; re-enlisted March, 1865; Co. M, Penn. Cav. James Borden, 1865; Co. D, 155th Ind. V. I. Ashbury Pool, Feb. 15, 1864; Co. F, 2nd Minn. Cav. Augustus C. Baker, Aug. 27, 1864; Co. A, 4th Minn. V. I. William Woodward, Sept. 12, 1862; Co. D, 44th Mass. V. I. Daniel Palmer, Aug. 19, 1865; Co. F, 11th Minn. V. I. Thomas C. Arnold, Co. B, 27th Wis. V. I. William P. Newcomb, July, 1862; Co. D, 104th Ill. V. I. Warren Rice, Feb. 20, 1862; Co. B, 60th N. Y. V. I. John M. Kisner, July, 1861; Co. A, 18th Wis. V. I. Charles L. Ilit, Dec., 1864; Co. G, 1st Minn. H. Art. Fred Schatz, Aug., 1862; Co. G, 10th Minn. V. I. James B. Newcomb, Jan., 1865; Co. G, 47th Wis. V. I. Alonzo L. Brown, Sept. 29, 1861; Co. B, 4th Minn. V. I.; re-enlisted 1st Lieut., July 24, 1863; Co. E, 50th U. S. Colored. William Metzdorf, Aug. 15, 1862; Co. G, 32nd Wis. V. I. Bowman C. McEwen, Sept. 11, 1864; Co. B, 1st Minn. H. Art. Hiram H. Davis, Aug. 19, 1862; Co. F, 9th Minn. V. I. Charles F. Sturdevant, Aug. 11, 1862; Co. G, 88th Ill. V. I. Thomas P. Jackson, Feb. 1, 1865; Co. K, 12th Minn. V. I. Jeremiah Nobles, Feb. 8, 1865; Co. L, 1st Maine H. Art. Morey Dean, Aug. 30, 1861; Co. K, 2nd Iowa Cav. Frank Wendland, June 17, 1861; Co. E, 2nd Minn. V. I. Carl Hagen, Aug. 17, 1861;

Co. H, 32nd Ind. V. I. Willard L. Harris, Sept. 30, 1861; Co. B, 4th Minn. V. I. Frederick Krohn, Aug. 16, 1862; Co. I, 23rd Mich. V. I. Aug. Ueckert, March 27, 1865; Co. H, 2nd Minn. V. I. John E. Kuni, Nov. 12, 1863; Co. I, 2nd Minn. Cav.

The McLeod County Veteran Association. In 1891 the survivors of the Civil War residing in McLeod county organized under the name of The McLeod County Veteran Association, and ever since then the Association has held annual encampments, alternating between Stewart, Hutchinson, Glencoe and Brownton. The encampment in 1917 is to be held in June at Hutchinson.

Chickamauga Circle, No. 40, Ladies of the G. A. R., was organized July 16, 1898, a meeting being called for the purpose in the city hall, Brownton. The membership was restricted to female relatives of veterans of the Civil War, with the further provision that surviving veterans of the war should be eligible to honorary membership. There were present at this meeting Mrs. Lobdell, of Minneapolis, president of the order of the Ladies of the G. A. R., Department of Minnesota; Mrs. Varney, junior vice-president of the Department of Minnesota; and the following ladies who enrolled themselves for membership: Mrs. Delia Ilett, Miss Gertrude Wilson, Mrs. Mary Sturdivant, Mrs. Grace Calkins, Mrs. Adella Kay, Mrs. Marietta Lockerby, Mrs. Monomo Jarrett, Mrs. Alice Butler, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. Newcomb, Mrs. Madge West, Mrs. Nettie Hall, Mrs. Mercy Mathewson, Mrs. Marietta Canfield and Miss Anna Baker. Miss Anna Baker was appointed secretary pro tem, after which officers were elected and the obligation conferred by Department President Mrs. Lobdell. The officers elected were Gertrude Wilson, president; Mrs. Delia Ilett, senior vice-president; Mrs. Mary Sturdivant, junior vice-president; Mrs. Grace Calkins, treasurer; Mrs. M. Lockerby, chaplain; Mrs. Adella Kay, conductor; Mrs. Alice Butler, guard. It was decided to hold meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. At the next meeting, being held July 28, 1898, the department officers were again present and instructed the members in G. A. R. Circle work. August 11, 1898, it was decided that applications for membership should be accepted as charter members for the further term of one month, and Mrs. M. Dwinnell was admitted as a charter member. These two last meetings were held at the home of Mrs. Canfield, as was also a special meeting held October 6th and the regular meeting October 27th. At the latter the treasurer reported progress in the matter of soliciting subscriptions in behalf of

Bethany Home at Minneapolis; Comrades A. C. Baker and J. W. Mathewson were admitted as honorary members of the Circle, and it was decided to hold meetings monthly on the first Saturday of each month, to coincide with dates of Lytle Post, No. 59, G. A. R., instead of semi-monthly, this change being made so that the Circle might co-operate better with the Post in Grand Army work. Sister Ilett was appointed a committee to secure Odd Fellows' hall for the use of the Circle. It was also decided to provide a musical and literary program, with supper, at the November meeting. Sisters Butler, Baker and Hall were appointed a committee on program and refreshments. November 5th, an invitation was extended to all veterans of the Civil War to become honorary members of the Chickamauga Circle, and a number of the veterans responded. After regular business was over the program previously arranged was carried out. Space is lacking to record all the transactions of the Circle subsequent to above date, nor would it be of general public interest; we shall therefore only record some of the more important items. Early in 1909 we find some meetings were held at the home of Sister Dwinnell, and then again in Odd Fellows' hall. The business consisted mostly in admission of new members, both regular and honorary, election and installation of officers, examination of the treasurer's reports of receipts and disbursements, and other routine work. Occasional entertainments were planned and carried out, in which the members of Lytle Post sometimes participated, or were the guests of the Circle. The Circle also co-operated with the Post in Memorial Day observances. September 2, 1899, the Circle had received a donation of $12.75 from the McLeod County Veterans' Association and it was decided that this amount should be held apart from the other funds of the Circle as a nucleus of a fund to provide a suitable U. S. flag for the use of the Circle. Now and then we find in the records resolutions of sympathy passed on account of the death of relatives of some of the members of the Circle, as January 6, 1900, on the death of James B. Newcomb, Washington's birthday, that year was celebrated by a supper and entertainment, the members of Lytle Post and their families being invited. Occasional meetings were held at the homes of the members. Sadie Ward began the duties of secretary January 6th, replacing Miss Baker. There were no meetings from July 7 to October 6, 1900, on account of the hot weather, but on May 5th the Circle was visited by the department president, Mrs. Mary F. Ingalls, who gave an interesting talk. October

6th resolutions of sympathy were passed on the death of Sister Alice Butler, who had previously removed to Clark's Forks, Idaho. In the meantime the Circle had secured a flag, and June 1, 1901, Sister Brown was appointed its guardian. In January, 1902, the Circle began to meet the first Friday in each month, instead of the first Saturday. Meetings were now held at the homes of the members. April 3, 1903, resolutions of sympathy passed on the death of Sister Sarah A. Shelling and Frank E. Lockerby, son of Sister Lockerby, and on July 3d similar action was taken on the death of Sister Mathewson. January 8, 1904, Bedina Brown assumed the duties of secretary. March 4th resolutions were passed recommending the passage of the Service Pension Bill. The death of Sister Mary Ward called forth resolutions of sympathy on July 7, 1905, the same being tendered to Sister Sturdivant, October 5th on the death of her husband, which occurred August 30th. Anna Baker was again secretary of the Circle. Sister Mary Wilson died in April, 1908. Occasional suppers and camp fires enlivened the work of the Circle. Sister A. C. Canfield became secretary September 3, 1909.

The records of the Circle, continued to Oct. 6, 1916, consist of routine business the general nature of which has been already indicated. The officers for that year were: Mary Sturdivant, president; Elizabeth Hall, senior vice-president; Clara Crandall, junior vice-president; Bertha Fenske, chaplain; Mathilda Dwinell, treasurer; Lucy Zitlow, secretary; Anna Baker, conductor; Josephine Harris, guard; Viola Sturdivant, assistant conductor; Jennie Nobles, assistant guard. The list of members then recorded included the above mentioned officers, together with Mary Baker, Blanche Canfield, Pauline Lestico, Ethelwyn Crandall, Mattie Wilson and Cornelia Cutler. Of these Elizabeth Hall has since moved to Montana and Bertha Fenske withdrew Jan. 1, 1916. Of the original 32 honorary members there are now only seven remaining, namely: A. C. Baker, T. P. Jackson, B. B. Lockerby, S. B. Beatty, Jerry Nobles and D. S. Hall.

Methodist Episcopal Church. In the fall of 1856, in the Upper Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the German work in Minnesota was organized into a separate district. The Rev. John Schnell was sent to Carver and Shakopee, from where in the following year he organized the Benton-Church, with Chas. Bipes, Fr. Sauter, Ernst Sauter, and Fr. Dittes as trustees. Under the work of Rev. John Hass the Prist church was built where now the village of Cologne

now stands. In 1860 Carver was separated from Shakopee, and in 1862 Benton was separated from Carver. Under the work of W. F. Griewe in the year of 1881 the present little church at Cologne was built. Following the trail of the new settlers who were pushing west through the thick of the forest to the great prairie, came Wm. Robert, by whom, in the year 1862, in the home of Fr. Klopfliesch, regular preaching services were held. In 1875 under the work of G. Opsdall the first church was built at Sumter with Fr. Klopfleisch, John Sauter, H. Well, Wm. Kreig, and Carl Richard as trustees. This building was replaced by the present building in 1900 under the work of E. Uhl.

Pushing on to the west Rev. W. F. Griewe in the fall of 1879 began meetings at what was known as Lake Addie (Brownton) where he organized a Sunday school, and on September 14, 1880, they proposed to build a parsonage, with W. F. Griewe, J. Hausen, C. Richard, F. Klopfleisch, and W. Well as building committee, the work being subsequently accomplished. This parsonage was rebuilt and enlarged under the work of G. Raible in 1893, and was again rebuilt and modernized in 1916.

In 1892 under the leadership of Wm. Maas the present church was built at Brownton with F. Brown, Chas. Bipes, Wm. Zellmer, John Brown and F. Osterman as trustees. The following ministers have served this circuit since its organization: John Schnell, 1856-57; Peter Schaefer, and H. Schnitker, 1857-58; John Braeuer, 1859-60; John Haas, 1860-61; John Menz, 1861-62; William Rotert, 1862-64; William Kirkmann, 1864-66; H. Hausen, 1866-67; C. Tramm, 1867-69; Fr. Ries, 1869-70; Fr. Hermsmeyer, 1870-71; F. W. Buchholz, 1871-73; Chris. Sebhard and G. E. Hiller, 1873-74; G. Dosdall, 1874-76; W. H. Traeger, 1876-78; William F. Griewe, 1878-81; Carl Bortticher, 1881-84; Jos. Hepp, 1884-86; A. F. W. Krienke, 1886-89; William Maas, 1889-93; G. Raible, 1893-98; C. Uhl, 1898-1902; C. F. Christ, 1902-07; A. Biebighauser, 1907-12; G. W. Baab, 1912-15; F. C. Schulz, since 1915.

The Congregational Church of Brownton was organized in 1875, the present building being erected in 1886, and cost with the lot, $2,000. We have been unable to obtain a verified list of the early pastors but in November, 1907, Rev. James Earl was installed in that office and served for one year. Rev. Thomas A. Hankes was pastor from June, 1909, to November of the same year, after which the church was served by supplies until 1912. From December of the latter year to May 25, 1913, Mrs. W. T. Dawson, a licensed minister, served the

church as regular supply, being then succeeded by Prof. Osten-Sacken, A. B. A. M., who also served as supply until October 19, 1913. Rev. J. L. Martin was pastor from December, 1913, to July 26, 1914, after which the pulpit was filled by supplies until September, 1916, when Prof. Osten-Sacken, A. B., A. M., became acting pastor.

Immanuel German Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Brownton, belonging to the Missouri Synod, was organized in 1896 by Rev. C. Dryer, of Glencoe, and was incorporated June 9, that year. It started with six members and was at first served by Mr. Dryer. February 9, 1897, the congregation bought a small building on the second lot south of Merrill street and east of Grimshaw Avenue. In 1900 August Lange was called as resident pastor from the seminary at Springfield, Ill., being installed August 12 by Rev. R. Koehler. In the following year the congregation erected the present church, a frame building 30 by 50 by 18 feet, with stone foundation, and with a tower, including belfry and bell, 12 by 12 by 75 feet. The building stands on a lot, 150 by 122 feet, corner of Merrill and Elm streets, which was purchased at a cost of $400. In 1902 the old church property was sold for $462.50 and the money used to build a school house, 18 by 26 feet, ground dimensions, which is located next to the church. In 1912 a new school house, located some two blocks from the church, was erected. After serving as pastor until 1903, Rev. August Lange received a call to Norwood, Ill., and was succeeded by Rev. A. C. Bode, who was installed in December, that year, and who was pastor until October, 1915. He was followed in the pastorate by Rev. Henry Weerts, who is still serving (August, 1916).

The parsonage standing next to the church, on the east, was built during the Rev. Mr. Bode's pastorate, about 12 years ago, and cost $1,600, not including the foundation. The congregation now numbers about 600 souls, with 108 voting members. Sixty scholars attend the parochial school, which is under the charge of Adolph Richter, a specially engaged teacher, who is also director of the musical part of the services.

St. Matthews Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Brownton, was organized in 1891 by Rev. Geo. Diemer, now pastor of the church in Penn township, and who served it until 16 years ago. It then came under the pastorate of the Rev. C. H. Kowlaske, who is also pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Stewart, and who still serves the church. The congregation numbers 26 families.

SILVER LAKE.

The village of Silver Lake is one of the most busy and thriving villages in this part of the state. It is situated in the heart of one of the richest and most productive farming sections of Minnesota, in the midst of a thickly populated Bohemian and Polish settlement, and is surrounded by small farms of from 40 to 80 acres—conditions which have greatly promoted its advancement. Less than two hours' ride from the markets of St. Paul and Minneapolis, with exceptional shipping and market facilities, and with almost every line of business represented, it has also a spirit of home loyalty and community of interest that has been a potent factor in its growth and development. The evidences of its prosperity are everywhere visible in the broad, gravelled and graded thoroughfares, blocks of cement walks, extensive sewer system, water works, electric lights, handsome brick business blocks, one of the finest municipal buildings and opera houses in that part of the state, a commercial club, splendid churches, both Protestant and Catholic, educational facilities, including a $10,000 high school, and the active and progressive character of its citizens, who are working not only for their own individual prosperity, but for the betterment of the community at large.

The townsite of the village was laid out in 1881 by John J. Jerabek, John Mimms and J. S. Totushek. Mr. Jarabek, who had come to America from Moravia, Austria, with his father's family in 1873, when 33 years old, had been engaged for some eight years in farming in Hale township. With his two partners above mentioned, he bought the store of Theodore Mimms, together with 19 acres of land and a mill. After laying out the townsite they operated the mill for three years. Then Jerabek and Toaushek bought out Mimms and conducted the store together for three years, after which they divided their stock, each conducting a store. Mr. Totushek platted the east end of the village, calling it Totushek's First Addition. Then in 1887, Mr. Jerabek built the store which is now owned by his son, John S., and conducted it until 1891. A petition to incorporate the village was presented to the county commissioners in November, 1889, and an election was ordered to be held at the post office to decide for or against organization, John J. Danek, John J. Jerabek and J. H. Phillips being appointed inspectors of election. The organization was sub-

sequently effected and Silver Lake has since remained under village government.

The population of Silver Lake is now about 475, and is largely Bohemian. All the churches are Bohemian except the Polish Catholic. Transportation facilities are furnished by the Luce Electric Short Line Railway and the Great Northern Railway, the latter road passing a mile and a half south of the village proper, the locality being known locally as South Silver Lake. An auto-bus line furnishes accommodations for travelers from the Great Northern depot to the village. Silver Lake post office is a postal savings station, and is in charge of W. O. Merrill.

One of the most recent and important village improvements is the new water works system, installed in the present year (1916). To procure an ample supply of good water, a well 361 feet was bored. A stand-pipe, 120 feet high, surmounted by a 65,000 gallon tank, was erected, the height from the ground to the top of the tank being 150 feet. About two miles of main pipe were laid. The pumping machinery is electrically driven, the power being furnished by the Northwest Light & Power Company, of Hutchinson. Arrangements have been made so that in case of emergency water can be drawn from the lake, this giving the advantage of a dual system, likely to have a beneficial effect on insurance rates. A 400-candle power light on top of the tank, for advertising and illuminating purposes is another noteworthy feature.

The sewerage system has also been extended, the cost to the village, including the water works, being $30,000.

In 1909 an electric lighting system was put in operation by the Silver Lake Mill & Electric Company, a private concern which furnished light for the village until the present year, when arrangements were made whereby the system was turned over to the Northwest Light & Power Company.

The village hall, a large two-story and a half brick building, with stone facing, was erected in 1909, and is valued at $15,000. On the upper floor is a spacious hall, with gallery, furnishing seating accommodations for about 400 people. It is provided with a good stage so as to furnish facilities for theatrical and other entertainments, the village fire department being located on the ground floor. The whole building is steam heated. The fire department is a voluntary organization of 26 men, the apparatus consisting of two hose carts, one chemical and a hook and ladder.

The village newspaper, the Silver Lake Leader, was established in 1901 by W. O. Merrill and is now owned by the Silver Lake Printing Company. Carlos Avery, of Hutchinson, is the president and W. O. Merrill, secretary of the paper. Mr. Merrill is also editor and manager of the paper, which is an eight-page, seven-column journal, well printed and full of both local and foreign news.

Silver Lake supports a good Chautauqua course of seven days annually, which is given during the summer, as well as a lyceum course in the winter. Plans are on foot for the organization of a baseball team in 1917.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Association is a flourishing concern, which purchased the old State elevator in 1912. This elevator is located at South Silver Lake, near the Great Northern tracks, and is a frame building with a capacity of 15,000 bushels, the power being furnished by a gasoline engine. In 1915 the association handled 140,000 bushels of grain, besides dealing in coal. Fred M. Andrews has been manager of the elevator since 1903.

A comparatively recent list of the business enterprises in the village of Silver Lake contains the following names and lines of business: Frank Bren, sawmill; F. J. Burich, railroad, express and telephone agent; Frank A. Chalupsky, brewer; City Hotel, James O'Hagen, proprietor; A. L. Danek, hardware; P. Domogalsky, general store; H. C. Dressel, dentist; Frank Dudek, tailor; Mrs. Marie Ehlert, milliner; Farmer's Co-operative Elevator Association, Fred Andrews, agent; Farmers and Merchants State Bank; Feed Mill, Jos. H. Trutna, manager; F. H. Hakel, insurance agent; A. E. Hlavka, harness; Alb J. Horejsi, meat market; Jos. Jagodzinski, barber; John J. Jerabek, general store; Frank Konista, grain elevator; John H. Lorence, meat market; M. Malak, general store; Silver Lake Leader, W. O. Merrill, publisher; Mikesh & Halva, hardware; Jos. Mlinar, jeweler; Henry J. Narvatil, horseshoer; E. J. Nuwash, furniture, pianos and undertaking; Pleasant Hill Creamery Company, Harry D. McDonald, manager; Silver Lake Co-operative Creamery, John Barta, president, Victor Lhotka, secretary; Silver Lake Opera House, B. Pawlek, manager; Silver Lake Produce Company, J. E. Siska, manager; Silver Lake Town and Country Club, Arthur J. Totushek, president, W. O. Merrill, secretary; F. D. Slauga, hardware; John Sodoma, blacksmith; State Bank of Silver Lake; State Elevator Company, Fred Andrews, manager; Stearns Lumber Company, F. A. Philipi, manager; A. Stibal, general store; A. J. Totushek, confec[illegible] Edw. F.

Travinecek, pool room; Gust Travinecek, confectionery; Frank Trutna, flour mill; Thos. J. Trutna, drugs; Jas. W. Uherka, saloon and produce; Frank J. Vicek, blacksmith; Conrad S. Vogta, farm implements, etc.; Charles Vorlicek, farm implements; besides several saloons.

The State Bank of Silver Lake, Silver Lake, Minnesota, was organized in June, 1902, the original stockholders being: Frank A. Stibal, Jos. H. Philipi, Joseph Chalupsky, John Krejci, Chas. Vorlicek, Frank Korista, Jos. S. Korista, Thomas Trutna, John Vojta, Anton Trutna, Wenzel Chalupsky, Francis H. Hawlik, of Silver Lake, Minnesota; William Davidson, Geo. H. Sivright, of Hutchinson, Minnesota; F. E. Kenaston, M. E. Turner, A. M. Woodward and A. A. McRae, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The officers were: William Davidson, president; Joseph Chalupsky, vice-president; Francis H. Hawlik, cashier. Directors: Frank Korista, John Krejci, A. A. McRae, F. E. Kenaston, A. M. Woodward and M. E. Trumer. Business was commenced May 2, 1902. The officers have remained the same up to the present time, with the addition of Bernard Pawlak, as assistant cashier. The bank owns its own building, which was erected in 1912 and is a neat substantial structure. The institution has made a good record and stands for upbuilding the community in which it is doing business, being ready to assist in any legitimate business, whether private or corporate, conducting its business strictly on business principals. It has bought out the private bank owned by Adolph Kadletz. The capital of the bank (September 1, 1916) is $10,000; surplus, $11,000; special reserve, $500; deposits, $270,000.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank, of Silver Lake, was incorporated June 3, 1914, the first officers and directors being as follows: Frank Nuwash, president; Dr. Thomas J. Trutna, vice-president; F. J. Kolar, cashier; Aug. Schultz, assistant cashier. Directors: C. S. Vojta, A. J. Totushek, George Friauf, Joseph F. Teply, R. H. Semerau, J. G. Melin and C. H. Haulish. A. J. Bandura has since become assistant cashier in place of Mr. Schultz, the other officers and directors remaining the same. Since its organization the bank has occupied quarters in the Milnar block, but a new one-story brick bank building, to cost $7,500, is now being erected for its occupancy. The bank has a capital of $15,000, with surplus of $1,500.

The Silver Lake Co-operative Creamery Company was organized a few years ago by John Kaspar, Sr., Joe Hager and Frank Navratil, who were also the first officers. A new building was erected in 1914, at which time George Friauf became president; Victor Shotke, secretary and manager; and Joe Teply, treasurer. John Kasper, Anton Trutna and John Kurtz were the directors. Since April, 1915, John N. Peterson has been manager and butter-maker. In 1915, 3,482,875 pounds of milk were received at the creamery, the amount of butter fat being 133,627 pounds. The sum of $27,423.12 was paid to patrons, of whom there were 176, with an average of six cows each, and the local sale was 3,794 pounds. Guernsey and Holstein cattle are the favorite breeds owned by the patrons of the factory. The company has active and enterprising men at its head and is in a prosperous condition.

The brewery founded by Wencl Chalupsky many years ago, has passed through various hands and was lately bought by Rudolph Hayes.

The Bohemian and Polish Catholic Churches, of Silver Lake, and Vicinity. (By Rt. Rev. Mons. Francis Tichy.) Bohemia (Cechy), by shape, position and proportion, the heart of Europe, was taken possession of during the migration of nations in the Fifth century after Christ by a branch of the great Slovanic race, called Cechs. They were a peaceful people, whose occupation was chiefly agriculture. They were polytheists by religion, democrats by constitution. Surrounded on three sides by the belligerent and aggressive Germans they had to contend with varying success, for their independence. In the Ninth century Christianity began to appear into Bohemia from the west. To avoid German supremacy in religious matters, the Duke of Bohemia, Borivoj, with his wife, (Saint) Ludmila went to Moravia, the sisterland of Bohemia, where they were baptized by the apostles of the Slovanic people, St. Cyril and Method, who came (on invitation) from Salolici, the present seat of war, to Moravia in the year 861. Through the influence of the Duke and his saintly wife, the Bohemians gradually became a Christian people. The highest development, power and influence of Bohemia was reached during the reign of King Charles IV in the Fourteenth century, who (1348) founded a university in Prague, the capital city of Bohemia, the first in Central and Northern Europe. In the first decade of the Fifteenth century John Huss, professor and later on, rector of said university, taught and defended the theological doctrines of the Englishman, John Wickliffe. He was condemned and burned at the stake; but having been a very popular leader, he excited religious discord and was the cause of the Hussite

wars, glorious and victorious for a time, but disastrous and ruinous for the whole Bohemian nation up to the present day. The Hussite schism soon crumbled into many sects and would have died away, but for the activity of Martin Luther in Germany, in the 16th century. This preacher split the German nation. He revived the religious strife in Bohemia, not in favor of the Hussite schism, but in favor of German Lutheranism or Helvetian Calvinism and was the cause of many religious wars, especially the one of 30 years duration in the 17th century, by which Bohemia suffered most, as it was made the battlefield of nations. The depopulated and devastated country was taken possession of by German settlers in the 16th and 17th centuries to such extent, that now fully one-third of Bohemia is in German hands.

The year 1848 was a revolutionary year in Europe. Freedom became the watchword of the time. No wonder that Bohemia and Moravia, her sisterland, oppressed for centuries by the German government of Austria greeted that morning star of liberty with enthusiasm; but for lack of organization, leadership and energy the revolution collapsed. To escape still harder oppression and destitution, many thousands of Bohemians and Moravians emigrated at that time to America, their promised land, the land of liberty and plenty. Many of these Bohemians were persuaded by German emigration agents to go to the new state of Wisconsin. Following this advice, some of these Bohemians and Moravians settled down in the vicinity of Racine and Caledonia in the years 1850 to 1860.

Here, for different reasons, they made only poor living. Therefore, hearing of the new fertile and healthy state of Minnesota, they turned their eyes and expectations toward the West. The first Bohemians, to start from Caledonia to the vicinity of Silver Lake was Wenceslaus Kaspar, with his family, in the spring, 1858. A few months later, Anton Navratil followed him. In the year 1859 the families of Jos. Vosmek, Jos. Zicha, Anton Nunvar and John Vanous left Caledonia and on wagons drawn by oxen moved over the whole state of Wisconsin towards western Minnesota. The extremely difficult and dangerous journey lasted three months. In the year 1860, and year after year following, small caravans of Bohemians from Racine county came to the vicinity of Silver Lake, Minnesota. From the year 1870 to 1880, some settlers came yet from Wisconsin, but more of them now came directly from the old country, from the highland border between Bohemia and Moravia. Only very few colonists came here from the southern part of Bohemia. From the year 1880 to 1890, emigrants came yet from eastern Bohemia, others came from southern Minnesota, from Hopkins, New Prague and Montgomery, from Iowa and Nebraska. From 1890 to 1900 immigration weakened and stopped entirely. After the year 1900 some young enterprising people, and some old settlers, sought their good fortunes farther west, even as far as Oregon and Washington.

The first Bohemian Catholic church in McLeod county. Very little of a gratifying nature can be stated from the pioneer times in regard to the religious life of the Bohemian Catholics of Silver Lake and vicinity. The struggle for the sustentation of earthly life against the inimical elements of the aborigines, the inclement conditions of weather and soil, the impenetrable forests, the boundless prairies, the wild rivers and creeks, unchained by board or bridge, the impassable roads or none at all; all prove clearly, that the trials of these pioneers were great indeed; but by superhuman efforts of men, women and children the material conditions gradually improved. Yet for want of proper leaders—the priests—and even of educated laymen, the spiritual progress was tardy. Not until forced by circumstances to acknowledge, and impressed by lessons from above to notice the frailty of all earthly things and the transiency of human life by the departure of their beloved ones, did they see the necessity of founding a cemetery, which they did in the year of our Lord, 1867, at Bear creek, about four miles south of the present village of Silver Lake. The natural development now required it, that a church be built, to hold common services in acknowledgement and honor of the supreme Master of life and death. To that effect matters were discussed, meetings held, but for lack of zeal and generosity, without practical results. The first attempt to build a church in the year 1870 was a failure. After a hesitancy of three years, another, this time a successful start was made, in the year 1873, and the church was finished and dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary on Aug. 15, 1874. This church was built on the grounds of the mentioned cemetery at Bear creek and stands to the present day, although now it is used only as cemetery chapel at the time of funerals. Members best deserving of the erection of this first Catholic church in the vicinity of Silver Lake were the families: Kaspar, Navratil, Urban, Vosmek, Zavoral and Zicha. Missionary priests occasionally held services here, whilst in absence of a priest the late Kucera and Jos. Popelka conducted devotional exercises on Sundays.

Of the priests, who visited the incipient congregation once or twice a year, before the church was built and who therefore said mass either in the Kaspar school house, or in the farm house of Zicha or Vosmek, are mentioned: Father Stern, a German missionary, who knew the Bohemian language, then a French missionary of unknown name. The third was Father Jos. Juskievicz, a Polander, who came here rather on account of his countrymen. Since the erection of the church, in the years 1873 to 1875, Bear creek was visited several times by a Bohemian priest of St. Paul, Father Steinocher. In the years 1876 and 1877, Father Sulak, a Bohemian-Polish missionary from Chicago, visited Bear creek in the lenten season. From 1877 to 1884 the Bear creek mission was attended once, even twice a month by Father Honorat Povolny, O. S. F., from Winsted, a neighboring town. After the departure of Father Povolny from Winsted, the Polish priests of Silver Lake, where the Polanders with the help of Bohemians built their own church, in the year 1879, attended likewise once a month the Bohemian church at Bear creek up to the year 1894. In this year the Bohemians got their own priest, the Reverend Father Jiranek, who had in charge also the Polanders of Silver Lake. Now, the church of Bear creek for 20 years (1874-1894) remained alone. Meanwhile the village of Silver Lake grew and became a thriving business place for Bohemian and Polish farmers many miles around, who on week days transacted here their business. Here the Polanders assisted by Bohemians, erected, A. D. 1879, a church, dedicated to St. Adelbert, and were fortunate enough to get Polish priests from the start up to 1894, who conducted regular services on Sundays. Services were also attended here by many Bohemians, except on Sundays, when they had services of their own at Bear creek church. To remedy this disadvantage of the Bohemians, Father Jiranek made legal steps to build a church for the Bohemians in Silver Lake itself. But as he left the place within a year, his successor, the Rev. Jar. Cermak, built not only the intended church, but also a priest house in the west end of the village. Rev. Cermak administered the congregation of St. Joseph over 10 years, when he was sent to New Prague and the present pastor took charge of the congregation July 1, A. D. 1906. Since that time many costly improvements were made inside and outside of the church and priest house. A new cement sidewalk was built around the premises, the seating capacity of the church was enlarged by adding six new pews into the church, new altars

were erected, the church was frescoed, a pipe organ was bought, costly vestments secured, a new roof put on, the church and priest house painted on the outside, and new carpets put down in church and house; electric lights and water works will be installed; and in spite of these many expensive improvements the congregation is in a flourishing financial condition. The congregation of St. Joseph has now 240 families and 7 benevolent, charitable and pious societies. It has on the average 30 baptisms, 24 first communicants, 12 funerals and 10 marriages a year. If only a good parochial school could be built soon, the congregation would be one of the best rural parishes of the archdiocese.

Rt. Rev. Monsignor Fr. Tichy was born in Policka, Bohemia, September 21, 1847. He studied the normal course in his native city, the latin schools in the neighboring city of Litomysle, and took a two year course of theology in Prague, the capital city of Bohemia. On invitation he emigrated to America with five other students, A. D. 1873, finished his theological studies in St. Francis Seminary near Milwankee, and was ordained priest, July 14, 1874. For three years he had charge of the Bohemians in Detroit, Michigan. In the year 1877 he was accepted into the diocese of St. Paul and had charge of the Bohemians and Polanders in the city of St. Paul for three years. For 26 years (1880-1906) he was pastor of St. Wenceslaus church of New Prague. During that time 12 of his scholars studied and were ordained priests, others became doctors, lawyers, teachers, school sisters. Since coming to Silver Lake he has succeeded in having three students admitted to the Seminary of St. Paul. In recognition of his merits in matters of education he was elevated to the dignity of a papal prelate with the title of Monsignore, by the late Pope, Pius X, January 11, A. D., 1913.

The Bohemian Congregational Church of Silver Lake was organized 25 years ago, or about 1891, at which time a church and parsonage were built. The Rev. Philip Reightinger was the first pastor, serving the congregation for 12 years. He was succeeded by the Rev. V. Prucha, who was pastor four years, after which the present pastor, the Rev. Edmund Wrbitzky assumed charge. The present church edifice, a red brick veneer building, with stone foundation, was erected in or about the year 1909, at a cost of $5,000, some of the people donating lumber and giving their time and labor to aid in the work. The church has at present about 120 members.

The Bohemian Evangelical Reformed Church, sometimes

called the Presbyterian church, was erected in 1905 and is a substantial structure with square tower and belfry. The present pastor is Rev. Joseph Krenek.

There are a number of fraternal societies in Silver Lake, including the Modern Woodmen; the Degree of Honor; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Royal Neighbors and the "Z. C. B. J. (Bohemian Western Union). The Degree of Honor was organized in 1901, the charter being dated March 14. It now has about 33 members.

LESTER PRAIRIE.

Lester Prairie, the youngest village in McLeod county, is located in Bergen township, in the northeast portion of the county, on the Hutchinson division of the Great Northern railway. The village is situated in a beautiful level stretch of prairie comprising several sections, right in the heart of the Big Woods. The location of the town is a prehistoric lake bottom, as is evidenced by clam shells, snail shells, etc., that are found in the sand beneath the surface. The beautiful fringe of timber that still surrounds the town as a line of demarkation of the former lake shore is further evidence that before the advent of the white man the Indian paddled his canoe over the very spot now occupied by this thriving village. In the early days this spot was homesteaded by John N. Lester, father of Frank Lester, who is still a resident here. There was no indication of a settlement here until 1886, when the Great Northern built its Hutchinson line and ran the first train through in December of that year.

The townsite was purchased from Fred Seefeldt by a townsite company and when C. A. Ingerson, the first depot agent, opened up the "depot" in a handcar house, the selling of lots began and the town began to boom. Herman Schwartz, Aug. Logering and G. F. Milbrath were the first to locate in the new town, half a mile west of its present location. Mr. Logering opened up a general store, Mr. Schwartz a thirst parlor and Mr. Milbrath went into the farm machinery business. The following spring the town was moved east to its present location, and Aug. Liebetrau built the first hotel. Milbrath & Hageman erected an elevator and during the course of its erection were buying wheat and loading it into cars from the farmers' wagons. The L. T. Sowle Elevator Co. erected another grain house and grain was handled in the modern way.

The Stillwater Lumber Company, with Fred and George Chambers as their agents, put in the first lumber yard here and furnished the material for the large number of new business buildings and residences which were being erected. Geo. Chambers was also appointed as the first postmaster of the newly established postoffice. Callahan & Hanson, Schmalz Bros. and Heneman & Bergman went into the general merchandise business; Krause & Schwarzkopf and Buehler Bros. opened up hardware stores; H. R. Gerber started the second hotel, one hostelry being unable to handle the large influx of laboring men and mechanics that came to build up the town. Albachten & Mangen opened up a blacksmith shop, while H. Engler, F. Lange, B. M. Burfield and many others came here as contractors and builders. Martin McConahey opened up a drug store and was a few months later appointed the postmaster of the new town. John Zybikowski and Frank Gerard promptly opened up furniture stores.

The village was incorporated in 1888 and W. C. Schubert was elected as its first president. The first fire department was organized in 1892, but soon died a natural death. In 1896 the present efficient department was organized with O. W. Lundsten, then cashier of the State Bank, as chief and Henry Emme as assistant chief. The department is at present incorporated under the state laws, as is also the relief association maintained in connection therewith. The apparatus includes two hose carts and hook and ladder, sufficient pressure being obtained from the water works to dispense with the necessity for an engine.

The postoffice was established in 1886 with Geo. Chambers as postmaster. He served until 1887, when Martin McConahay was appointed to succeed him. The latter served until the following year, when a change in administrations resulted in the appointment of H. J. Heneman to the office. Four years later, during Cleveland's second administration, Herman Schmalz was appointed postmaster and retained the office until 1896, when Allan Yount was appointed. The latter served until his death, in 1902, when O. H. Smith was appointed to succeed him. The latter has held the office through changing administrations for fifteen consecutive years and is still postmaster at the time this is written. The first rural free delivery from this place was established April 1, 1904, when two routes were created. G. F. Milbrath was appointed carrier on Route No. 1, and H. F. Schulz carrier on Route No. 2. December 15, 1904, Route No. 3 was established with E. C. Mil-

brath as carrier. The latter resigned from the service in 1907 to enter the railway mail service, and Charlie J. Rich was appointed to succeed him as carrier. In 1915 the routes were re-arranged in this section, one of the local routes being discontinued and H. F. Schulz was dropped from the service. At present Charlie J. Rich is carrier on Route No. 1 and Gustavus F. Milbrath carrier on Route No. 2.

The first newspaper established in Lester Prairie was the Journal, the first issue of which was published May 25, 1895. The paper was printed at the office of the Independent at Hutchinson and bore at its masthead the name of S. G. Peterson as publisher and William Kirkpatrick, then principal of the local schools, as local editor. In January, 1896, a printing plant was established here and the Journal was printed and published from its own office, with O. H. Smith as managing editor. During the following summer Messrs. Peterson and Smith traded the Journal to W. E. Talboys for the Glencoe Register and Mr. Talboys assumed charge of the local paper.

In January, 1901, O. H. Smith, who had shortly before disposed of his interest in the Glencoe Register, came to Lester Prairie and established a second paper—the Lester Prairie News. The new paper had its office in the rear of the building then occupied by the Journal, which is now known as The News block. The first issue of the News was published January 18, 1901. In June of the same year Mr. Talboys discontinued the Journal, sold the subscription list and "good will" to the News and moved the Journal plant to Chisholm, on the iron range, where he established a new paper. The Lester Prairie News has been published continuously since its establishment by its founder and now occupies almost the entire lower floor of the brick building known as the News block. It has a standard linotype composing machine and other up-to-date machinery and equipment and is classed as the best equipped printing plant in any of the smaller towns of this section.

The State Bank of Lester Prairie was organized June 1, 1893, with a paid up capital of $10,000, the authorized capital being $25,000. The first officers were Geo. A. Du Toit of Chaska, Minn., president, H. J. Heneman of Lester Prairie, Minn., vice-president, and O. W. Lundsten of Lester Prairie, Minn., as cashier. The first board of directors consisted of the three above mentioned and in addition H. B. Strait of Shakopee, Minn., and E. A. Schubert. Samuel Truwe, John Kuhlmann, Frank Gerard, and W. F. Volkenant of Lester

Prairie, Minn. The different stockholders had from one to twenty-five shares each. At the time this bank was organized, there were no banks in New Germany, Mayer or Winsted, Minn., and this bank had practically all the banking business from those villages in addition to the local business. Having the total banking business of these four villages, the total deposits were less than $10,000 a year after the organization. It is interesting to note that these four villages now have bank deposits of over $1,000,000. In spite of the small beginning the bank did well, making dividends the first year and never passing a dividend since. With but few changes on the Board of Directors, the same officers conducted the business of the bank until January 1, 1908, when O. W. Lundsten resigned as cashier to become president of the bank of Hutchinson, of Hutchinson, Minn. At that time Henry M. Erickson was elected to succeed Mr. Lundsten as cashier, and Herbert G. Heneman was chosen to take Mr. Erickson's place as assistant. The board of directors at that time consisted of Geo. A. Du Toit, H. J. Heneman, O. W. Lundsten, Samuel Truwe and Herman Engler. The deposits at this time were $112,000. On March 10, 1910, Mr. Erickson resigned as cashier to accept a position with the First National Bank of Carrington, N. Dak., and H. G. Heneman was elected cashier and Gerhard G. Kimpel as assistant. The deposits were then about $155,000. Since that time the same men have been active in the management of the bank, but H. G. Heneman has been elected vice-president and G. G. Kimpel cashier. The paid-up capital was increased to $15,000. The deposits are now around $260,000 and growing steadily. The directors at this time are Geo. A. Du Toit, H. J. Heneman, H. G. Heneman, W. C. Beise, Herman Engler, A. W. Schubert, O. W. Lundsten and Samuel Truwe. There are about 35 stockholders, about 20 of whom are prominent and influential farmers in this vicinity. The bank owns its place of business which is solid brick, erected in 1915. In addition to the main banking rooms, it has a large customers' room, accessible both from the bank and from the street. The building is modern in every way.

The Farmers State Bank of Lester Prairie was incorporated in September, 1913, and opened for business on the fifteenth of the same month and year. The first officers and directors were: Alvin T. Johnson, president; O. H. Smith, vice-president; George McKenzie, cashier. Directors: John Kuhlmann, Emil Schmalz, Alvin T. Johnson, George McKenzie, John H. Rolf, O. H. Smith and J. B. Clement. A building was pur-

chased of Weise & Kuhlmann, brick veneered, and put in good condition for a bank a few months after the organization. On account of the tragic death of Mr. Johnson, while hunting near Benson, Minnesota, the Johnson interest was taken up by Henry L. Simons, of Glencoe, Minnesota, and A. H. Schultz, who previously was assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Silver Lake, Minnesota. Mr. McKenzie, after being with the bank for about eight months, left it to take the office of vice-president of the First State Bank of Gaylord, Minnesota. The officers and directors of the bank since Mr. Johnson's death have been: Henry L. Simons, president; J. B. Clement, vice-president; A. H. Schultz, cashier; A. G. Kuhlmann, assistant cashier. Directors: Henry L. Simons, A. H. Schultz, J. B. Clement, Louis Sterner, Emil Schmalz, John Kuhlmann, and H. Klaustermeier. This list of officers and directors dates from November 15, 1914. The bank started with the idea of creating new business of benefit to the town and community, and its methods from the first have been safe, sound, progressive and accommodating. The latest statement of the institution previous to September, 1916, showed the following items: Loans and discounts, $130,-169.42; banking house furniture and fixtures, $6,030.57; total cash on hand and cash assets, $8,863.30; capital stock, $10,-000.00; surplus, $2,000.00; total deposits, $146,253.12.

The first school house in Lester Prairie was built on the corner opposite the present city hall, and here many of the present day leading citizens of the town received the rudiments of their education. In 1908 the district decided to erect a new building and a portion of what is now the splendid solid brick structure was put up. In 1913 an addition of two rooms was built and the following year the district was changed from a common to an independent district known as District No. 70. The first officers of the independent district were O. H. Smith, president; Henry Emme, clerk; and Dr. J. B. Clement, treasurer. The same year the school was changed from a semi-graded to a full four-year high school. It is expected that manual training will be introduced in 1918. There are now (Feb., 1917) 22 pupils in the high school and 100 in the grades, with J. R. Oberg, superintendent.

At the present time Lester Prairie has four large general stores, one exclusive grocery store, two of the largest hardware stores in this section, two banks, two meat markets, two blacksmith shops, one flour mill, one saw mill, two furniture stores, one modern three-story brick hotel, one garage, one livery stable, one drug store, one newspaper, two pool and billiard rooms, three saloons, one millinery store, one photo gallery, one barber shop, two machine dealers, two confectionery stores, one lumber yard, two coal dealers, one elevator, one cash produce store, one cigar factory, two dray lines, two oil distributing stations, two shoe shops, one jewelry store, one bakery, one doctor, one dentist, one real estate dealer, one moving picture show, three churches, Masonic, Woodmen and Workmen lodges, a band of 25 members, and other social and fraternal organizations. The town has a municipal gas plant, as well as electric service furnished by the Northwest Light & Power Company. It has a splendid water system, good streets and sidewalks, in fact, everything that is necessary to insure the security and comfort of its residents. The village hall is a substantial building, the upper floor of which is used for general purposes, the ground floor being occupied by the council room and the fire department. In September, 1916, the Lester Prairie Automobile Club was organized.

In the summer of 1892 Eric Anderson, a young Scandinavian butter-maker, arrived here from Minneapolis and announced that he intended to start a creamery in Lester Prairie. He built a small frame building in what is now the best residence portion of the village, equipped it with a churn and a steam engine and opened up for business. At that time the farmers of this section were not interested in dairying to such an extent as they are today. Few kept more than enough cows to furnish milk and butter for their own use. As a consequence, the young creameryman found that the volume of business awaiting him was hardly large enough to warrant keeping the plant running. But he did not give up; he had a world of perseverence and confidence. He induced the farmers to purchase more cows and pointed out to them the benefits to be derived from the dairy business. He purchased a team and went through the country every day to gather up the milk, doing the bulk of his churning during the night. Gradually the business began to increase and eventually he was compelled to enlarge his creamery. Then he built a station in Winsted township, where milk was taken in and hauled to the local creamery. Later he purchased the Bergen township creamery from the Farmers' Co-operative Company and the milk from this station was also brought to the local creamery. He then, in 1901, built the magnificent solid brick structure at the outskirts of the town, where an equipment was installed that was large enough to handle the product of the entire

three stations. In 1900 Mr. Anderson retired from the business and disposed of the plant to the Metropolitan Milk Company, of Minneapolis, who are the present owners. A portion of the product of the local plant is shipped to Minneapolis in the shape of cream, while the balance is churned into butter and retailed in the city.

On August 19, 1916, a number of farmers met at the village hall and organized the Lester Prairie Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Association. A committee on constitution and by-laws made their report and submitted a draft which was gone over section by section and adopted or changed to suit the majority of those present. A board of directors was then elected composed of Moody Holcomb, Allen Schrode, Frank Westup, Louis Larson, William Damman, Christ Gebhardt, Jr., and T. Ochu. From the members of this board were chosen the officers, namely: Moody Holcomb, president; William Damman, vice-president; Allen Schrode, secretary; Louis Larson, treasurer. The meeting instructed the board of directors to enter into negotiations with the Metropolitan Milk Company, of Minneapolis, for the purchase of the local creamery and the skimming station in Winsted and Bergen townships. In the event that these could not be purchased at a reasonable price the board was instructed to arrange for the purchase of suitable sites on which a creamery and skimming stations can be built. So far, however, this enterprise has not proceeded beyond the initial steps herein recorded.

In the spring and early summer about one carload of eggs is shipped from Lester Prairie each week, the farmers of the vicinity receiving weekly from $1,500 to $2,000 for this product during the egg season.

The Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, of Lester Prairie, was organized in 1911 and during 1915 handled 125,000 bushels of grain. The concern occupies a frame building having a capacity of 15,000 bushels. The officers are: President, William Machemehl, of Winsted township; treasurer, Oscar Burtman; secretary, Clemens Otto, of Winsted township; manager, Frank Schmandt.

H. J. Heneman founded his mercantile establishment in 1887, coming here from Plato, where for three years he had been engaged in conducting a general store with D. Bergman. The partnership continued until the following year, Mr. Bergman continuing the store in Plato, and was then dissolved, since which time Mr. Heneman has been proprietor of the business in Lester Prairie, which he has built up to large

dimensions. A mill was started in Lester Prairie in 1880 by Newstrom Bros. & Sandy. In 1908, William A. Newstrom came to Lester Prairie from Minneapolis and became a member of the Newstrom Milling Company, proprietors of the Lester Prairie Roller Mills, the other two members of the firm being J. A. and Charles F. Newstrom, the latter having become associated with the business in 1891. They manufacture flour and feed, their "Lester Prairie Best" being a favorite brand of flour. In 1891 N. August Peterson came to Lester Prairie from Norwood, Minn., and started a photograph gallery, which he has since conducted. In 1897 he also engaged in the furniture business and has built up a good trade in that line. The firm of O. L. Day & Co. was established in Lester Prairie in 1896 by the present head of the firm, O. L. Day, who for a few months previously had conducted a drug store here, and, at an earlier period, had been engaged in the hardware business in Hutchinson with J. E. Lawson. The firm of which he is now proprietor, deals in groceries, confectionery, ice cream, cigars and tobacco. J. E. Lawson, Mr. Day's former partner, is a member of the concern. In or about 1897 Paul E. Kaniess bought the shop of W. F. Kohler at Lester Prairie and established himself as proprietor of the Lester Prairie Harness Shop, which he has built up into a prosperous concern. He occupies the first floor of the old Weise and Kuhlmann building, having purchased the building in August, 1914. Alphonse Schmid entered into the drug business in Lester Prairie in 1890. After his death in 1916, his drug store passed into the hands of Jos. Friauf, who has since moved the business into the former O. L. Day building and opened up a modern drug store. Jacob P. Krauss started the implement business in which he is now engaged in the fall of 1915 and has since taken rank among the leading merchants of the village.

One of the largest and most enterprising mercantile concerns of McLeod county is the firm of Weise & Kuhlmann, of Lester Prairie, dealers in hardware and farm implements, whose store occupies a prominent location on the main business street of the village. The concern was started in 1904 in the new brick building across the street from the present location. The present store building, a substantial two-story building erected in 1914, has a floor space of 76 by 76 feet, the upper story of the building being divided into offices. The firm manufactures some of the farm specialties in which they deal, having a factory in the village for that

purpose, which was formerly operated as a fence manufactory by William Volkenant. Besides a comprehensive line of general hardware the firm carries paints, gas engines, and electric fixtures and does plumbing, steam fitting and electric wiring. Their farm specialties, in which they have a large trade, include barn ventilators, cattle stanchions and stalls, feed and litter carriers, cattle pens, feed boxes, feed cookers, tank heaters, stake irons, hayrack loops, etc. The farm implement and machinery business carried on by William C. Beise was started by him in Lester Prairie in 1903, he having then arrived in this village from Hennepin county, where he had been engaged in farming. His business has grown, so that in 1915 he was enabled to erect his present brick building, an ell-shaped structure, 20 by 34 and 36 by 70 feet in dimensions. The Lake Superior Produce Co. is a concern dealing in poultry and eggs, which is doing a large and growing business. In 1915 they bought 8,000 cases of eggs and 1,000,000 pounds of poultry, which they quickly disposed of. Paul T. Basel, who has been connected with the business since 1900, has been its manager since 1908. The Lester Prairie Garage occupies a frame structure, 44 by 100 feet, and one story in height, and is equipped with everything essential for up-to-date garage work. Noerenberg Bros. are the present owners.

A comparatively recent list of business enterprises in Lester Prairie, including the professions, gives the following items: Carl Almquist, shoemaker; William C. Beise, farm implements; Emil Witte, jeweler; the City Hotel; John B. Clement, physician; Mrs. A. M. Daugherty, milliner; O. L. Day, groceries and confectionery; P. E. Eggena, dentist; Herman Engler, lumber; A. Hirsch, saloon; Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company, Frank Schmandt, manager; Farmers Co-operative Shipping Association (live stock); Farmers State Bank; John Froh, confectionery; H. J. Heneman, general store; Paul E. Kaniess, harness; Klatt's Hotel (Klatt Sisters, Martha and Lydia, proprietors); Fred W. Kolbe, cigar manufacturer; Jacob Krause, farm implements; Lester Prairie Gas Company, R. Splettstazer, manager; Lester Prairie Improvement Association; Lester Prairie News, O. H. Smith, publisher; Lester Prairie Produce Company, Paul Basel, manager; Lester Prairie Water Works, R. Splettstazer, manager; Metropolitan Milk Comapny (creamery); Julius Mueller, tailor; Newstrom Milling Company (John A., Charles F., and William O. Newstrom); Nels A. Peterson, furniture; G. A. Rogers, railroad, express and telegraph agent; A. J. Rudolph, general

store; Schaumberg & Jeneke, meats; Max Schiff, general store; Emil Schmalz, general store; Joseph Friauf, drugs; H. E. Schultz, cement worker; Joseph Schulz, saloon; Julius Seefelt, sawmill; Splettstazer & Briesmeister, livery; State Bank of Lester Prairie; Weise & Kuhlmann, farm implements; Noerenberg Bros., garage; Edw. Wiggs, barber; Aug. Wolf, shoes; William Zumach, blacksmith; Aib Zumach and Otto Fillbrandt, blacksmiths. In addition to the above, Ed Beise carries on a city dray business, established in 1910, and is agent for the Standard Oil Company; G. J. L. Rattenstetter is agent for the Manhattan Oil Company and has conducted a heavy draying business since 1903.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lester Prairie. Services of this denomination were first held in the month of March, 1866. Allen Yount, a local preacher, organized a class, and the organization was perfected April 7, 1866, when the following persons were enrolled as members: Robert Callahan, Nancy Callahan, John Packer, Ellen Packer, Isaac Packer, Martha Packer, James A. Piper, Sarah J. Smith, Rebecca Piper, Rebecca Packer, Sarah E. Piper, Nancy E. Pounder and B. Peterson. The Rev. Allen Yount was the first pastor and the Rev. J. T. Chaffee the presiding elder. In 1867 Tiger Lake and Lester Prairie were attached to the Glencoe circuit, with the Rev. Levi Gleason as pastor, services being held in a log schoolhouse. In 1882 Lester Prairie was attached to Norwood, with the Rev. J. B. Ogle in charge, followed by the Rev. Mr. Healy. In 1883 the Rev. J. W. Martin was appointed and during his three years of vigorous labor the church was connected with the Glencoe circuit, but when the Rev. Mr. Wolf was appointed, in 1886, it was again connected with Norwood, and this connection has so far been permanent. Will Morgan became pastor in 1887, he being the last one to preach in the old Piper school house. On May 19, 1890, the church in the village of Lester Prairie was dedicated by J. J. Hingely, presiding elder, assisted by Rev. Briggs, of Glencoe, and Rev. Satterlee, the pastor in charge. At this time Lester Prairie was given first place and Norwood second, and it has since been known as the Lester Prairie-Norwood charge. The following pastors have occupied the pulpit since that time: G. Pickard, H. L. St. Clair, Frank Higgins, McCrea, Rupert Swinnerton, H.L. Miller, H. W. Barkuloo, J. A. Ewing, T. H. Smithers, A. Hopkins, Olsen, M. A. Soper, and F. C. Gilchrist, now in charge. The parsonage, a six room building, was erected during the time the Rev. Mr. Barkuloo was pastor in charge.

Among the prominent members, past and present, should be mentioned Callahan, Piper, Holcomb, Packer, Lundsten, Daily, Shrode, Anderson, Yount, and Heneman families. As to pastors, it should be mentioned that the Rev. Will Morgan, now a famous pastor in New York City, began his career here, while Rev. Mr. McCrea, now of Detroit, Minn., and the late Frank Higgins, "the famous Sky Pilot," both preached their first sermons here. In connection with the church, there is maintained a Sunday school which is both an instructive and interesting branch of the institution.

The German Lutheran Church, of Lester Prairie, is an offshoot from the German Lutheran Church in section 4, Bergen township, which was organized in 1871. In those early times there were comparatively few settlers and money was scarce, so the first building erected by the small congregation for religious worship was a log structure, which was in use until 1887. In that year, or the preceding, they built a frame church, in which services were held until 1892, when it was struck by lightning and burned down, after which the present church edifice was erected. In the meanwhile, in 1886, a part of the congregation separated from the rest and built a new edifice adjoining the one already in use, in which they worshiped for a year or more. They then moved the building into the village of Lester Prairie, where it now stands and where services have since been held. Rev. Chas. I. Pitzler was first pastor of the mother church in 1886 and remained four years, being followed by Rev. Henry Nau. Two years later he was succeeded by Rev. C. J. Reichert, who served the congregation three or four years, after which the Rev. Charles Pitzler was pastor again until 1900. About this time and for several years there was a marked decline in zeal on the part of the members, which threatened the life of the church, but on February 7, 1904, a reorganization took place and matters began to assume a better aspect. Rev. J. S. Hertrich, from Plato, served as pastor for one year, after which the congregation called Rev. Martin Weinhold, who was pastor from 1905 to 1911. June 29, 1911, Rev. William Greve assumed charge and has since remained as pastor. The church has now about 75 voting members and 250 communicants, the number of souls or baptized members in the parish being 350. The parochial school, built in 1908, has an attendance of about 22 scholars. The value of the church property is now between $4,000 and $5,000. In 1887 the parsonage was built at a cost of $1,500, which is much less than the same building would

cost at the present time. In recent years the church has had a healthy growth and has been an important factor in the religious and moral development of the community.

The German Evangelical Church, is a neat frame building with a stone foundation. The congregation includes 44 or 45 families, or about 180 members. The recent pastor, the Rev. Mr. Dallmann, left in September, 1916, and was succeeded by the Rev. C. C. Joern, from Lake Elmo.

Astra Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Lester Prairie, began working under dispensation April 6, 1901, the charter being granted January 23, 1902. The charter members were Felton Vollmer, Ovette L. Day, John Heneman, William E. Piper, M. E. Chambers, Herman J. Heneman, William C. Muhley, E. A. Schubert, William W. Kirkpatrick and W. E. Talboys. The charter officers were Felton Vollmer, W. M..; Ovette L. Day, S. W.; John Heneman, J. W. The lodge now has 30 members, the present officers being as follows: H. G. Heneman, W. M.; G. G. Kimple, S. W.; C. F. Newstrom, J. W.; George A. Rogers, secretary; William A. Newstrom, treasurer. The lodge does not own its own building. The past masters of the lodge, with their present places of residence, are as follows: Felton Vollmer, Winsted, Minn.; O. L. Day, Eau Claire, Wis.; John Heneman, Pembina, Minn.; Hans Brandser, Winsted, Minn.; J. J. Buska, Silver Lake, Minn.; J. J. Birkebak, St. Paul, Minn.

Lodge No. 173, A. O. U. W., of Lester Prairie, was organized in 1893, its charter being dated November 14th. The charter members were N. A. Peterson, George M. Berry, Joseph Hahn, Marshall E. Yount, John Heneman, A. E. Shindoll, Casper Spies, John P. Swanson, Fred Howind and Helmuth Gerber. The lodge has now about 40 members.

Lodge No. 115, Degree of Honor, of Lester Prairie, which is the ladies' auxiliary of the A. O. U. W., has now about 15 members. The year of its organization does not appear in the charter, having been accidentally omitted. The charter members were: Lillie L. Heneman, Amy L. Peterson, Nellie M. Yount, John Heneman, Minnie Millbrath, Celia A. Day, Eva M. Miller, Anna Howind, Ida Krant and Emma Schultz. Meetings are held in the room used by Lodge No. 173, A. O. U. W.

STEWART.

The village of Stewart was founded in 1878, with the advent of the railroad, by Dr. D. A. Stewart, of Winona, and now has a population of about 500. It was incorporated as a village in 1888. Situated in the southwest part of McLeod county, one-half mile from the Renville and Sibley county lines, on the coast line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, it is in the center of a prosperous agricultural district where the farm lands are second to none. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, and flax are the staple crops of the surrounding country, alfalfa is raised successfully, garden vegetables, berries and fruits of all kinds grow abundantly, and a large quantity of tame and wild hay is cut every year. Conditions are also exceptionally favorable for dairying and stock raising. In addition to the fine public school, elsewhere mentioned more particularly, the village has a first-class creamery, a telephone exchange, covering the village and surrounding country for many miles, an exclusive produce store, a lumber yard, a first-class hotel, five grain elevators, a number of good stores, two banks, four churches—Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist and Congregational, with lodges of the Modern Woodmen, Modern Brotherhood, Catholic Foresters, Masons, and Royal Neighbors. The nationalities are well mixed, with the German slightly predominating. There is one newspaper, the Tribune, a weekly established in 1896, its present circulation being about 700. Farm land in the surrounding country is worth from $60 to $100 per acre.

Stewart has a third-class post office, with four rural free delivery routes, covering an average territory of about ten miles in each direction from town. The first postmaster was James Bordwell, his successors having been R. S. Donaldson, James Bordwell (second term), William J. Bliss, Amos S. Avery and F. J. Reimers, who now has charge of the office, with Margaret Reimers as assistant. The first two rural routes were started November 2, 1903, the day after the post office was discontinued at Fernando. Route 3 was established January 15, 1905, and Route 4, August 16, 1907. The present carriers are: Route 1, Joseph Hoyt; Route 2, George D. Grinnels; Route 3, Jeremiah E. Headley; Route 4, Henry H. F. Wick. The office has been a money order office from the beginning; the postal savings system was inaugurated January 1, 1912.

The village water works system includes a tank and tower of a total height of 100 feet, the tank being 20 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. Previous to 1916 a gasoline engine was used for pumping, which, however, has been displaced by electric power, furnished by the Renville County Electric Company, which is controlled by the Northwest Light & Power Company of Hutchinson. There are nine blocks of main pipe and nine hydrants, the water pressure being 50 pounds to a square inch. The water is pumped from a well 318 feet deep which furnished an ample supply of pure water. The boring of this well was one of the most important village improvements, as the previous water supply was not pure, there being cases of typhoid fever in the village every year. Since the new well was put into use, typhoid has disappeared. The waterworks cost $7,000, all money well invested.

The Stewart fire department was established at the same time as the waterworks and started with one hose-cart and hook and ladder. Since then another hose cart has been added to the equipment, which also includes 1000 feet of hose. The department at present has about 30 members.

The village hall of Stewart was erected in the early eighties by A. F. Jackson and R. H. Horgan, who named it "Liberty Hall," after the editor of the Glencoe Register. Later Jackson bought out Horgan and subsequently, about 28 years ago, sold the building to the village. Besides being the place where the village fathers meet for deliberation and the transaction of public business, it is used for entertainments, including moving picture shows, the proceeds of which go to financing the Stewart baseball team, which was started 30 years ago and is one of the popular institutions of the village.

Stewart has three cemeteries—one owned by the village, another by the Catholics and the third by the Lutherans.

A telephone company was organized in Stewart under the name of "Electric Phone" in 1902, by H. E. Posley and E. M. Schmitz and was conducted by them for three years. It was then incorporated under the same name, with a capital of $25,000, after the incorporation of the stock changing hands. Mr. Posley sold out his interests some years after and the present proprietors are E. M. and George A. Schmitz. The company controls the Stewart and Buffalo Lake local exchanges and has rural lines radiating out in every direction, from each of these villages, including 525 phones. Long distance connections are made with the Tri-State and Northwestern telephone systems, and there are connections with the

Hutchinson telephone system, the McLeod County Telephone Company of Glencoe, the Nicollet County Telephone Company and the Hector Telephone Company.

The first building in Stewart was a drug store, erected in the spring of 1878 by L. P. Fluke, now of Farmington, the store being run by John Gillespie. Soon afterwards Albert Boedigheimer put up another building south of the railroad track, in which he conducted a general store and harness shop. Then a dwelling house was erected. The next building, south of the track, was put up by M. Schmitz, now a resident of the village, the lumber for this being hauled in wagons from Glencoe. Regular passenger trains began to run in 1879, previous to which, while the road west of Glencoe was in process of construction, passengers were carried in a caboose attached to the construction train. A lumber yard was started in 1878 by R. H. Horgan, who conducted it for many years. He finally sold the business to Charles Betcher of Red Wing, but remained manager of the yard for some years thereafter. The business later passed into other hands and is now owned by the Interior Lumber Company, of Minneapolis. Among the earliest merchants of Stewart were Brown and Hilger, who in 1878 put up a building, which is now occupied as a hardware and grocery store by C. R. Donaldson. In the fall of 1878 the first elevator was built by Edward and William Brackett, of Minneapolis, on the site of the present Empire elevator. The next elevator, erected by Albert Boedigheimer and A. F. Jackson, was burned down in 1900, and a new one was subsequently erected in the same site and is now known as the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator. Mr. Boedigheimer, who was for awhile quite an active citizen of Stewart, is now living in St. Paul. In 1881-82 another elevator was built in the village by George W. Hall. It burned down and was subsequently rebuilt by him after which he sold out his interests in it. It was again burned and rebuilt and passed through several hands until it came into those of its present owners, E. M. Hanson & Co. The next elevator was erected in 1898 by the Farmers Elevator Company, a local concern, and was conducted by them for about five years, after which it was purchased by E. M. Mahoney, the present owner. Frank H. Sugden also built an elevator in Stewart in the early nineties which is now a line elevator, owned by the Pacific Elevator Company.

In or about 1898 a flouring mill was erected in the village by William E. Cole, of Bird Island, who ran it for a number of years and then sold it to his brother. Later it was owned by

different parties and operated until 1911, when its proprietor suspended business.

The creamery now operated in Stewart was started in 1890 as the Stewart Co-operative Creamery and was conducted for two years as a co-operative concern. It is a flourishing institution and is almost as old as the Biscay creamery. It is now owned and managed by Albert F. Uecker.

In October, 1896, E. H. McLeod started a newspaper in Stewart, which he named the Reveille, and which was sold in December, 1898, to P. P. Grummett, who conducted it for a short time under the same name. It was then purchased by A. A. Soule, who sold out to Clayton R. C. Baker in March, 1900. After conducting the paper until October, 1904, Mr. Baker sold out to Charles Richard and Amos Avery. In October, 1905, Mr. Avery became the sole owner and so remained until his death in 1914, when the paper was sold to Koeppen Bros. (Harry and Lester). In April, 1916, Lester purchased his brother's interest and is now the proprietor. The name of the paper has been changed to the Stewart Tribune. It is a six-column, eight-page sheet, well printed, and has an increasing circulation. In politics it is independent.

In July, 1896, a private bank was opened in Stewart by Isaac Hazlett and F. G. Wright, of Minneapolis, and was operated by them jointly until 1898. Mr. Hazlett then sold his interest in the institution to his partner, Mr. Wright, and the latter continued the business until his death in January, 1900.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank, of Stewart, Minn., (State Bank No. 292) was incorporated January 27, 1900, by W. E. Hallock, C. F. Hallock, E. N. Schmitz, C. W. Tinker, S. P. Christensen, Henry F. Miller, and Jacob Dols. The first officers and directors were: C. E. Hallock, president; S. P. Christensen, vice-president; E. N. Schmitz, cashier; M. Schmitz and Henry F. Miller. The bank opened for business January 31, 1900, and has since developed into a strong financial institution, always working for the best interests of the village and the farming community in this vicinity. March 15, 1906, the capital stock was increased from $10,000 to $15,000, and the surplus from $2,000 to $3,000. The following changes in officers and directors have occurred since organization: January, 1902—Henry L. Simons, president; M. Schmitz, vice-president; E. N. Schmitz, cashier; G. K. Gilbert, C. F. Hallock. January, 1904—Henry L. Simons, president; C. R. Donaldson, vice-president; E. N. Schmitz, cashier; G. K. Gilbert, M. Schmitz. January, 1906—Henry L. Simons, pres-

ident; C. R. Donaldson, vice-president; E. N. Schmitz, cashier; P. L. Schmitz, assistant cashier; E. M. Hanson, M. Schmitz. No further changes have since been made.

Stewart State Bank was incorporated January 8, 1907, by C. H. Richards, A. G. Rehse, T. W. Smith, Fred Rehse, E. G. Padden, J. H. Reil, and J. F. Rehse, who were also the first officers and directors. The bank opened its doors for business March 23, 1909, and has since had a prosperous career. It has a capital and surplus of $17,000 and owns its own building. The present officers (September, 1916), are: A. G. Rehse, president; C. H. Richards, vice-president; Fred Rehse, cashier; W. N. Cayott, assistant cashier. Directors: J. W. Rehse, L. S. Richards, A. G. Rehse, C. H. Richards, J. H. Reil, A. Eynon and Fred Rehse. Deposits at the close of business, September 12, 1916, were $141,415.08.

The first hotel building was erected in Stewart in 1878 by Dr. D. A. Stewart the owner of the townsite and was the same building in which the post office is now located. Dr. Stewart sold out to Wood Harrington, who afterwards disposed of his interests in the hotel to William Senescall. Later it was purchased by C. A. Hoyt, who sold it to Theodore Richards, and on the latter's death about four or five years ago, the business was discontinued. The interests of the traveling public are now served by the Golden West Hotel, which was built by Henry Miller in 1900 and named after a well known hostelry in Minneapolis. After conducting it for awhile, Mr. Miller sold out and the hotel subsequently passed through several hands until the building came into possession of its present owner, H. A. Marquardt. The hotel is now conducted by Perry Hawley.

A comparatively recent list of the business concerns of Stewart reads as follows: John E. Ahlers, general store; Bethke & Bethke, live stock; Fred E. Busse, hardware; Charles R. Donaldson, hardware; Walter C. Dunlop, railroad, express and telephone agent; Electric Phone Company; Empire Elevator Company, H. A. Marquardt, agent; Ambros Eynon, drugs; Farmers & Merchants State Bank; James Gilhousen, veterinary surgeon; Golden West Hotel, Perry Hawley, proprietor; E. M. Hanson & Co., farm machinery, hardware, grain, coal, hay, wood, automobiles, etc.; Harry J. Hanson, barber; F. R. Headley, jeweler; Interior Lumber Company, Frank M. Senescall, manager; Harold J. Judd, confectionery; Armond Klinkhammer, livery; Klinkhammer Bros., expressmen; Stewart Tribune; Fred G. Kohler, physician; A. A. Koons, confectionery; M. H. Korst, electrician; John Lewin, tailor; Charles Macejeski, shoemaker; T. C. Mahoney, grain; Monarch Elevator Co.; Olsen & Friedl, general store; Pacific Elevator Co.; Dennis Provo, general store; L. S. Richards, meats; Round Grove Co-operative Creamery Association (Fernando); Schmitz Bros., garage; Mathias Schmitz, farm implements, blacksmithing, wagon repairing; Stears Lumber Co., Aug. H. Nuesing, manager; Stewart Creamery, Albert F. Uecker, proprietor; Stewart Produce Co., Henry C. Dols, manager; Stewart State Bank; Charles W. Tinker, physician; N. Trombley, blacksmith; Herman Wels, harness. There are also several saloons.

Columbia School. The Stewart School District, which is No. 33, was organized something over 40 years ago, which was several years before the town site of Stewart was platted, and before the coming of the railroad. The schoolhouse during the early years of the district, stood just across Buffalo creek, near to what is now known as the Bannister bridge. When the people of the village conceived that Stewart ought to have its own school house, petitions were circulated to change the site. This proposition was at first voted down by the country people, but the villagers made another effort, an election was held and the proposition was carried by a bare majority of three votes. In order to conciliate adverse opinion as much as possible in the regard to the change of site, a location for the school house was selected in the northeast corner on lot 1, block 1, the building being erected at a cost of $1,000. School opened in the fall of 1881, with Miss Emma Lee (now Mrs. Charles Evans, of Hutchinson) as the first teacher. In 1888 a petition was circulated to divide the district, which carried and District No. 61 was formed. A special meeting was called for July 18, 1891, and it was decided to offer D. A. Stewart $500 for the block of land north of Liberty hall, to be used for a school site and park, and on July 24, the same year, it was voted to build a two-room school house to cost $2,500, including building, furniture and site. July 31, the same year, it was voted to raise $175 by taxation to meet the first payment for the then proposed new school house; but somehow or other the records do not disclose why the new school house was not built. On May 13, 1892, a special meeting was held to change the site from lot 1, block 1, to the present site and to issue the bonds of the district for $5,000, to buy a new site and build a two-story, four room, brick school house. R. S. Donaldson, M. Schmitz, Frank Sugden, Ambros Eynon, J. H. Bordwell, Charles Luckman and Charles A.

Hoyt, according to the records, were prominent in working for the new brick school house. Miss Laura Donaldson and J. E. Forsyth were the first two teachers in this school house. Commencing in 1906 it was found that the attendance at the school was increasing very rapidly, and that more ample accommodations would soon have to be provided to care for the pupils; but the best was made of the situation until 1911, when it was voted to build a four-room addition to the school. This work was accomplished in 1912, the old building being remodeled and the new addition, which is larger than the original building, being built on, since which time no further enlargement has been necessary, though improvements are to be made in 1917. From the year 1891 to July, 1913, there was expended by the district about $80,000, of which about $25,000 is represented by the building and site, leaving a balance of $55,000 for maintaining and carrying on the school. Columbia school is a graded school, with accredited high school department, graduates being admitted to the University of Minnesota and all colleges without examination. A full four years' high school course is given and there are special departments of Agriculture, Domestic Science and Manual Training, which were started in 1911. The school has a circulating library of 600 books, of which 300 are text books, or on scientific subjects, and 300 standard fiction. This library, which is in charge of one of the seniors, is free to everybody of responsible age and character. In 1915 about 2000 books were circulated. There are eight teachers, including the principal, M. E. Omann.

St. Bonafacius Catholic Church. In 1877 the Catholics residing in the vicinity of the present village of Stewart erected a small frame church, about half a mile south of the site of the village. There services were held for about four years, after which the building was moved into town to a location near where the present Lutheran church stands, in the southwestern part of the village. The edifice was rebuilt and enlarged and was the home of the congregation for 20 years. In the meanwhile the parish had grown and the membership largely increased, so that a new and larger building had become necessary. This necessity was met by united effort on the part of the congregation and resulted in 1902 in the erection of the present structure—a fine brick church with belfry tower and steeple, costing without present fixtures, $20,000. The first resident pastor of St. Bonafacius church was Rev. Father Andrew, who served for three or four years, and was succeeded

by a priest who remained one year. Then Rev. A. Kober became pastor and remained so for many years, being succeeded by Father Bloom. After serving for four or five years, Father Bloom left and the Rev. Father Velmen assumed the duties of the pastorate, which he performed for two or three years. His successor was the Rev. Father York, who came in 1901, and remained four years. It was under his pastorate that the present church was erected. Father York's successor was the Rev. Father Gurzel, who was succeeded some six or seven years ago, by the present pastor, the Rev. John Mies. Parochial school is held in the basement of the church, or in some convenient room, several times a week. The congregation now numbers about 80 families.

The Congregational Church and society at Stewart was organized in July, 1887, previous to which time no Congregational services were held in this part of the country nearer than Brownton. The following were the charter members: Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Aitkins, Mrs. Alfred Jones, Miss Jennie Read, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eynon. The first church building was erected in 1888 and is still occupied. The church has never built a parsonage. Among the faithful workers who joined the church after its organization were Miss Laura Jones, now Mrs. T. L. Eynon, and Watkins Eynon, and later, Mr. and Mrs. Baumgarten, Mr. and Mrs. Sugden and Mr. and Mrs. Kraemer. There were also a good many of the younger generation who were good helpers until they married and moved away. Among the most interested members at the present time are Mrs. Sugden, Mrs. T. L. Eynon, Louis Larsen and wife, Mrs. Frank Nutter, Mrs. Dunlop and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eynon, Mrs. Avery, Misses Laura and Gladys Grinnells and Mrs. Cayott and daughters. William Greig, Walkins Eynon, Ernest Baumgarten, Frank Sugden, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs Richards and A. F. Avery are among those who have died. The pastors who have served the church are as follows: W. J. Parmelee, 1888; J. E. Northrup, 1889; C. W. Thomas, 1890-92; Edward Walkom, 1892; James Earl, 1894; J. W. Danford, 1895-98; A. W. Heathcote, 1901; James Oakey, 1902-03; James Earl, 1904-08; Thomas Hawkes, 1910-11; Mrs. W. T. Dawson, 1913; Prof. Osten-Sacken, 1913; J. S. Martin, 1914; W. T. Dawson, 1915; Prof. Osten-Sacken, 1916. The children of the Sugden, Kraemer, Dunlop, Cayott and Eynon families have married here and moved to different places in the west.

St. Paul's Evangelical Luthern Church, of Stewart. This

congregation was organized in 1894 by Rev. I. Wuebben, with 11 members. Mr. Wuebben, who was pastor of the church in Round Grove, served the Stewart church until 1900, and during his pastorate the first church edifice was erected in the east side of the village of Stewart. In the summer of 1900 the Rev. C. H. Kowlaske took charge of the congregation and has since remained pastor. The present church edifice which is located in the west side of the village, was erected in 1902. It is a substantial frame building, 30 by 72 feet, with stone foundation, and belfry tower, the main part of the building being 30 by 60 feet. It was erected at a cost of $3,000, since which time improvements have been made to the value of $2,000 or more. The furnishings, including glass windows, cost $1,000. In 1905 a school was built at a cost of $600, but which is worth $1,000 at the present time. This is under charge of the pastor. The congregation now numbers about 437 souls, or 115 families the heads of which are voting members. Under the same pastorate is also St. Matthew's Evangelical church of Brownton.

The Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years has taken an active part in the religious life of the village and is in a flourishing condition. The present pastor is the Rev. A. F. Barnard.

The fraternal orders are represented in Stewart by lodges of the Masons, Modern Woodmen of America, Modern Brotherhood of America, Royal Neighbors of America, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and W. H. Lytle Post, G. A. R.

Stewart Camp, No. 2565, Modern Woodmen of America, had its origin in 1894, its charter being dated September 9. There were 24 charter members. The Camp erected its own building in 1901 at a cost of $3,000. This building is entirely devoted to lodge purposes, the Masonic lodge room being also located therein. The ground floor is used as a dining hall and for receptions and other entertainments. The Camp now has about 80 members.

Wide Awake Camp, No. 329, Royal Neighbors, had its charter issued September 1, 1896, there being 28 charter members. The Camp was instituted April 2, 1896, and has now about 60 members.

Hope Lodge, No. 358, Modern Brotherhood of America, was organized September 9, 1898, with 18 charter members. The original officers were: Samuel P. Christenson, president; Alfred J. Beaudry, vice-president; Joseph P. Hoyt, secretary; John S. Bradish, treasurer; S. G. Gilhausen, physician; Henry Hoeft, conductor; William J. Burke, watchman, and Albert Betke, sentry. The lodge has about 40 members, who meet once a month in summer and twice a month in winter, in a hall rented for the purpose.

Stewart Lodge, No. 229, A. F. & A. M., began working under dispensation April 7, 1899, the date of its charter being January 18, 1900. The charter members were: R. S. Donaldson, J. S. Bradish, Allan A. Wilson, John Molander, L. W. Wilson, M. L. De Gru, Joseph Hoyt, M. M. Prindle, Charles A. Hoyt, H. A. Burns, M. B. Hogle, and C. H. Richards. The charter officers were: W. R. Donaldson, W. M.; A. H. Wilson, S. W.; J. P. Hoyt, J. W.; H. A. Burns, treasurer; M. B. Hogle, secretary; J. S. Bradish, S. D.; L. W. Wilson, J. D.; C. A. Hoyt, S. S.; John Molander, J. S.; and M. L. De Gru, tyler. E. E. Swan, past grand master, has occupied office in the Grand lodge. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: H. J. Hanson, W. M.; W. D. Dunlap, S. W.; J. P. Hoyt, J. W.; C. R. Donaldson, treasurer; W. H. Houck, secretary; Otto Keitzman, S. D.; L. S. Richards, J. D.; W. W. Meyer, S. S.; W. A. Piehl, J. S.; Louis Larson, tyler. The lodge has now 37 members. The past masters of the lodge now living are: Allan H. Wilson, Lester, Wash.; J. P. Hoyt, Stewart, Minn.; John Molander, Moose Lake, Minn.; E. E. Swan, Stewart, Minn.; W. H. Houck, Stewart, Minn.; G. W. Nutter, Beach, N. D.; C. W. Tinker, Stewart, Minn.; A. C. Schultz, Aberdeen, S. D.

WINSTED VILLAGE.

The village of Winsted was platted by Eli F. Lewis, who came here from Watertown and put up a soap and potash factory. Mr. Lewis resided in the village for a number of years and at one time owned nearly all the land around the lake. He finally left the country and went west. The village of Winsted was incorporated 19 years ago, the county commissioners appointing August 27, 1887, on which to hold an election to decide for or against incorporation. Felton Vollmer, Ira K. Lewis and John Mulvaney were the inspectors of election on the occasion. The village is beautifully situated on high ground, near the margin of Winsted lake and has recently been brought into close touch with other communities by the construction of the Electric Short Line (or Luce Line) Railway, which passes through its outskirts. To the intelligence and public spirit of the citizens are due the numerous im-

provements, both public and private, which compare well with those in many communities of larger size. The commodious village hall, erected in 1895 at a cost of $6,000, is constructed of brick, the first floor being conveniently arranged for court and council rooms, and the second floor for large public gatherings, and is one of the best village halls, if not the largest, in the county. In 1903 the principal streets were gravelled and beautified, and cement sidewalks laid along the lots and blocks fronting the business streets. Since that time new walks have been laid over the old ones and the general work of improvement kept up. Many of the store buildings are of brick, most, if not all, of the recent ones having been thus constructed. The large Catholic church (Church of the Most Holy Trinity), which was built in 1886, is also of brick and is one of the most substantial church buildings in the county. The Presbyterian and German Lutheran churches are modest frame buildings. The Winsted Roller Mills, of which Felton Vollmer is the proprietor, has been in operation for over 40 years, supplying the demand for wheat and rye flour and grinding feed. The saw mill connected therewith has in years past turned out millions of feet of domestic lumber, which was all used locally for buildings in the village and for residences and barns for the farmers in the surrounding country. Nearly all lines of business are represented in the village and the stores and shops carry as complete stocks in their respective lines as do those of much larger towns. The village has a well equipped fire department with a chemical engine for quick service and water mains laid from the pumping station at the mill through the village with sufficient hose to reach any part. There is an unlimited supply of water at all times.

The public school, a frame building, contains two large school rooms large enough to accommodate a full attendance of the children of the district.

Post office. The first records of the Winsted post office consist of a book of registered letters delivered from February 2, 1881, John Baker being then postmaster. Mr. Baker was succeeded by Martin McConahy, during whose administration the office became a money order office. John Barrett was the next postmaster, serving until July, 1889, when he was succeeded by John P. Thompson, who was postmaster until September, 1893, when Mrs. Eleanor Gates assumed the duties of the office. After serving two terms, or eight years, she resigned, and was followed as postmaster in 1901 by Dr. S. J. Meek. Dr. Meek died while in office, June 17, 1903, and was

succeeded by his assistant, Miss Mary Lyons, who was postmistress until October, 1906. On her resignation, John P. Thompson was appointed, taking the office October 23, that year. He was succeeded by Samuel Rifkin, the present postmaster, May 20, 1916. Winsted Telephone Exchange was established by Charles O. Borgersrode and Felton Vollmer, who bought and operated the first telephone line in McLeod county, connecting Winsted with Lester Prairie. Mr. Borgersrode subsequently became the proprietor of the business and conducted it until October 1, 1913, when he sold it to his son, Rudolph, who is now proprietor and manager. The Winsted Examiner was started in 1910 by H. D. McDonald, now proprietor of the Waverly Star. After conducting it two years, he sold out to John A. Scott, Jr., of Waverly, who was proprietor of the paper for three years. It was then bought by John Strandberg & Sons, who came from near Cokato, and who carried it on for about a year, after which it came into the possession of the Bank of Winsted, which now owns it. The plant includes a Campbell two-revolution press and a job press.

The Farmers State Bank of Winsted was incorporated in 1914, and opened in August, that year, the stockholders being mostly people of Winsted and the vicinity. The officers were William J. Graham, president; A. J. Schnobrich and William Rohling, vice-presidents; and J. W. Thomas, cashier. The same officers are still serving, with the addition of Bernard L. Heigl, who is now assistant cashier. The present directors are William J. Graham, A. J. Schnobrich, William Rohling, Joseph Horstmann, John Heigl, Michael Fratschner, Ferd. Rhoda, Jr., J. H. Millerbernd; and Michael P. Campbell, mostly all good and substantial farmers. The bank has a capital and surplus of $12,000.

The State Bank of Winsted was organized December 17, 1903, with a capital of $10,000.00. The officers were: Henry L. Simons, president; Felton Vollmer, vice-president; C. R. Vollmer, cashier. The other directors and stock-holders were: William Werner, John Roufs, B. Millerbernd, C. O. Borgersrode and M. P. Campbell.

At the present time (Feb. 1, 1917) the officers are: Felton Vollmer, president; B. Millerbernd, vice-president; C. R. Vollmer, cashier; L. H. Pratschner, assistant cashier. The other stock-holders and directors are: William Werner, John Roufs, C. O. Borgersrode, Roy C. Vollmer, R. W. Lindeke and M. P. Campbell.

The bank is always glad to favor those whose interests are

identified with Winsted and vicinity. The surplus fund has been increased from time to time until it is now $10,000.00. Deposits are $165,000.00 and loans $160,000.00.

The Church of the Holy Trinity. Among the earliest settlers of Winsted were a number who held the faith of the Roman Catholic church, and who naturally desired opportunities for worship according to the ordinances of that church. These associated themselves together into a small congregation, which was served at intervals by visiting priests, meetings being held at some convenient place. Among the most active members of this congregation in 1876 were Bernard Klaus, Henry Otto, Henry Weinbeck, Herman Artman, John Corr, John Westrup and John Barrett. In that year Rev. Fr. Deustermann, of Glencoe, began to serve the congregation and was its recognized pastor until the following year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Honoratus Povolny, O. S. F., who was pastor until February, 1884. Then, until the following August the congregation was attended from Silver Lake by Rev. Lawrence Zawadzki, O. S. F. He was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Elshorst, who is now retired and living in Faribault, and who was pastor until August, 1894. From that time until August, 1901, Rev. John Tori had charge of the parish, his successor being Rev. I. C. Lemberg, under whom the present parsonage and school were built. Father Lemberg died while in charge of the parish and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Andrew J. Rinke, who entered upon his duties July 1, 1908.

For many years the congregation worshiped in a frame building, some 85 or 90 by 40 feet in dimensions, and this continued to be their church home until 1886, in which year the present large brick edifice was erected. This substantial structure, 25 by 140 feet in ground dimensions, and furnished with a large steeple and bells, was built at a cost of $15,000, exclusive of the windows. It is suitably furnished and provided with a fine pipe organ. In 1884 a frame school building was erected and was in use until 1908 when it was supplanted by the present fine building, occupying the same site, the former structure having been moved to make room for it. This new school building is two stories in height, with full basement, and is constructed of Garrett brick. Its total cost was $30,000. Here instruction is provided for 225 to 250 children, who are under the charge of the school sisters of St. Francis of Milwaukee. The parish now contains about 250 families.

St. Aloysius Society was organized in Winsted in 1894 with over 50 members, of whom eight took insurance. The lodge now has (August, 1916) 187 members.

Holy Trinity Court of Foresters, No. 1054, of Winsted, was organized in December, 1899, with 27 charter members, and now has a membership of 80.

The German Lutheran Church of Winsted village, a small and unpretentious building, was erected about 1883, previous to which time services had been held for some years in the residence of William Gahl. Among the first members were William Gahl, Herman Banke (now residing in Carver county), Martin Lorch, Abraham Frick and Michael Marks, and their families. Rev. Fritz Boesche was pastor of the congregation in 1883, and was succeeded by Rev. Herman Kolbe, who served 25 years. Then Rev. Martin Weinhold was pastor for six years, and after him, Rev. W. M. Greve, now of Lester Prairie. The latter was succeeded by Rev. A. L. Oetjiens, of Howard Lake, who is the present pastor. The congregation now includes about 40 souls, with 13 voting members.

BISCAY.

The village of Biscay, which is the principal market place of the beautiful and fertile township of Hassan Valley, is situated in the southeast portion of the town on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and is the home of the first cooperative creamery organized in Minnesota. Land in the vicinity sells at from $65 to $125 per acre, and the surrounding country is occupied by well cultivated farms, the dairy interests being in a particularly flourishing condition. The village has a present population of about 100.

Among its present or more recent business enterprises are the following: Biscay Co-operative Creamery Association; Biscay Hardware Company; Biscay Milling Company, flour mill (Jos. Burich and Jos. Monroe); First State Bank; Kuester Mercantile Co., general store; Geo. Ohland, blacksmith; F. A. Oamek, railroad, express and telephone agent; V. J. Pechousek, general store; John Raden, barber; Steinkopf & Neilson, grain elevator, H. A. Schramm, agent; Thompson Yards, Inc., lumber.

The Kuester Mercantile Company originated in 1880, when Frank Kolar started a store here, which he conducted until 1912. He then sold out to Henry Kuester, who is now con-

ducting the business, with his sister Kathryne as equal partner. In 1915 they erected their present store building, 26 by 50 feet, with modern improvements.

The Biscay post office was established in 1889 and was at first located in the elevator office. John Kennedy, the first postmaster, served until November 10, 1910, when he was succeeded by John M. Kennedy, who had charge of the mails until November 21, 1911. From that time until March 1, 1912, the acting postmaster was Daniel Kennedy. Frank A. Osmek was then appointed postmaster and has served up to the present time, being assisted by his wife. The second location of the office was in the railroad depot. Afterwards it was located in the creamery and also for awhile in the mill, being then removed to the store owned by J. Kennedy. On March 1, 1912, a transfer of location was made to the old Danek building, formerly occupied by the bank, and about July 1, it was moved to its present location in the dwelling owned by the postmaster. August 1, 1906, it became a registered letter and money order office and at the same time the rural route was established, R. Engel being the present carrier.

The First State Bank of Biscay was incorporated February 1, 1909, by Lyman Wakefield, of Minneapolis; Charles Fiman, of Hutchinson; Sam G. Anderson, of Hutchinson; John Kennedy, of Biscay; Henry Ulrich, of Biscay; William Schultz, of Biscay; and Frank J. Kolar, Jr., of Biscay. The first officers and directors were as follows: John Kennedy, president; Sam G. Anderson, Jr., vice-president; Charles Fiman, cashier; John Kennedy, Sam G. Anderson, Jr., Lyman E. Wakefield, Charles Fiman, Frank J. Kolar, Jr., Henry Ulrich, and William Schultz. On February 17, 1909, the bank opened its doors for business. The subsequent changes in the official staff and directorate have been as follows: November 30, 1909, William Schultz was elected president in place of John Kennedy, deceased. Robert Vollmer became cashier August 16, 1911. January 9, 1912, the directors elected were: A. H. Ames, S. G. Anderson, Jr., Lyman E. Wakefield, William Schultz, Henry Ulrich, Geo. A. Holmes and Robert Vollmer. E. B. J. Rouf was elected cashier May 28, 1913, the new directors being William Schultz, Frank A. Osmek, George A. Holmes, Theo. Filk, Sam G. Anderson, Jr., John Tesmer, W. E. Jergens. June 13, 1914, M. G. Kimm was elected cashier, the new officers being William Schultz, president; George A. Holmes, vice-president; M. G. Kimm, cashier. Directors, William Schultz, Theo. Filk, George A. Holmes, M. G. Kimm, F. A. Osmek, W. E. Jergens, and John

Tesmer. The present staff is composed as follows: William Schultz, president; George A. Holmes, vice-president; M. G. Kimm, cashier, and C. B. Kimm, assistant cashier. It has always been the policy of the bank to treat all alike and to work for the betterment and uplifting of the community and everything consistent with good and sound banking. The bank's statement for June 30, 1916, showed a capital stock of $10,000; surplus, $5,000; total deposits, $74,886.93.

The Biscay Creamery has the honor of being the first cooperative creamery organized in the state of Minnesota, antedating any other creamery by over a year, and ever since it was started, in April, 1889, it has been in continuous and successful operation. The creamery was first started as a creamery and cheese factory, as were most of the earlier plants of the kind, but the manufacture of cheese was soon discontinued. Located in the heart of the Holstein-Friesian district of the county it is one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the state.

The church of the Evangelical Synod of North America forms a religious nucleus for this vicinity and is presided over by Rev. Max Strassburg.

PLATO.

Plato is one of the thriving smaller villages of McLeod county. It is situated on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in the southeastern part of the county, in the heart of one of the most prosperous farming districts in the state. A very successful co-operative creamery is operated here—one of the best in the state. Among the other commercial interests are a flour mill, grain elevator, saw mill, bank, blacksmith shop, hotel and several stores. A good three-room, semi-graded school cares for the educational needs of the district, and several religious denominations are represented by church edifices. The German Evangelical St. Paul's Church was organized in 1880 and is in a thriving condition. The German Lutheran Church was organized many years ago, starting with seven families, and has taken an active part in the religious upbuilding of the community. The first store in Plato was opened by a man named Holmes, who came here from Carver and laid out the townsite. Andrew Minder opened the second store in 1877.

The State Bank of Plato was incorporated in April, 1908,

by H. L. Simons, T. M. Paine and M. A. Bell, having been conducted for four years previously by the same parties. The bank owns its own building, which was erected at the time of its incorporation. It has a capital stock of $10,000; and surplus fund of $15,000. The total deposits, June 30, 1916, were $165,914.95. Henry L. Simons is president; and M. A. Bell, cashier. T. M. Paine and Henry L. Simons are directors.

The following is a list of the present or recent business activities of the village: M. A. Bell, insurance agent; Dietrich Bergman, general store (also postmaster); Aug. Boesche, livery; B. G. Bongard, railroad, express and telegraph agent; City Hotel, Teschendorg Bros., proprietors; T. W. Dosch, blacksmith; George Holtz, flour mill; O. H. Howe, hardware; William Litzau, saloon; William Luedtke, saloon; Aug. Mackenthun, meats; Miller Elevator Company, Gerhard Bergman, agent; Miller & Gruenhagen, furniture; Geo. Minder, insurance agent; Minder Mercantile Company, general merchandise; Alb Olson, saw mill; Plato Dairy Association, Arthur L. Radke, manager of creamery; Plato Garage & Auto Company; State Bank of Plato; Stearns Lumber Company, W. F. Leistike, agent; H. F. Wallner, harness; M. G. Wegner, wagon-maker.

SUMTER VILLAGE.

The village of Sumter is situated in the southeastern part of Sumter township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and is seven miles southwest of Glencoe, which is the banking point. It contains about 50 inhabitants. The commercial interests include a hotel, conducted by F. G. Dols, the Exchange Grain Company, the Midland Lumber and Coal Company, of which F. W. Fenske is manager, the Sumter Creamery, of which N. R. Nobles is secretary, and a general store conducted by F. W. Fenske, who is also the village postmaster. Sumter village has had a slow growth for a number of years, and a few retired farmers live here or nearby. It serves as a convenient shipping and distributing point for the farmers in this part of the county. Such historical interest as the village possesses is bound up in that of the surrounding region, which is elsewhere narrated in this volume.

KONISKA.

Koniska, which was located on the south fork of Crow river, six miles north of Glencoe, was laid out in 1856, and was first called McLeod, which name was soon afterwards changed to Konisca, the spelling "Koniska" being adopted later. The village possessed a good waterpower, which was utilized by a Mr. Spencer, who in the spring of 1858, built a dam here and also a saw-mill and grist-mill, which helped to bring trade to the place. L. L. Baxter and A. B. White built new mills, which were in operation by January, 1895, and the future prospects of Koniska looked rosy. It is said that a mill was also operated here by Zimri Langley, being later owned by Capt. R. B. Young, whose wife was a sister of Gen. Nelson B. Miles, of the U. S. army. Capt. Young, who had served in the Fourth Minnesota Regiment, was for a time one of the most active promoters of the settlement. Besides the mills, a store and blacksmith shop and a number of houses were erected. After the construction of the railroads, which ignored the village, its glory departed, and a rapid decline set in, until at last the mills and houses were torn down and the town site sold for farm lands. The only business enterprise now existing there is a creamery.

ST. GEORGE.

St. George, the other defunct village of Rich Valley, also had an ephemeral existence, though it flourished for awhile. In the early eighties it contained a saw-mill and grist-mill, a general store, a shoe shop and three saloons. There was also a little Lutheran church, where services were conducted for a few years. But the causes of decay which operated in the case of Koniska, put an end to this community also, and the town site has likewise been sold for farm lands. About 1898 or 1899, however, a creamery was started here and is still in existence, doing a business of about $35,000 to $40,000 a year, which is probably several times as much as the combined business of the old village of St. George ever amounted to.

CHAPTER XXVI.

RURAL CHURCHES.

Some of the important churches of the county are located in the rural districts. It was the intention of the compilers of this work to give a short history of each of these churches, with a review of the influence these churches have had on the social and economic life of the people in their respective communities. To this end, letters have been addressed to people prominently identified with the various congregations. The responses have been but few, and therefore this chapter, though containing much valuable information, does not cover the entire field. The omissions must be laid to the doors of the members of the congregations themselves and not to the publishers who have made every effort to secure the desired information.

The Evangelical Lutheran Zions Congregation, town of Lynn, was organized September 29, 1895, with 13 members as follows: Rev. F. Koehler, John Schmidt, F. Plath, C. Ewald, August Schmidt, Edward Rettmann, F. Marx, Ed. Schmidt, B. Mallow, John Plath, Carl Plath, John Poelchow, J. Vorbeck. The first services of the church were held in that year at the public school house in district 75, by Rev. F. Koehler, of Hutchinson, Minn. The church edifice, 24 x 36, was erected in the year 1895 at the center of the west side of section 15, and the dedication took place in the following winter. The parsonage, 26 x 26 x 16, was erected in 1903. The parochial school house, 20 x 28 x 12, was built in 1915 and dedicated October 31, 1915. In the last 20 years the following members have been elders and trustees: John Schmidt, F. Plath, Ed. Rettmann, E. Ewald, C. Froemming, S. Dallmann, William F. Kaelke, John Reckow, C. Plath, R. Bunke, Ed Schmidt, Jul. Sitz, William Frank, John Poelchow, R. Raether. The treasurers have been: C. Ewald, F. Plath, J. Vorbeck, F. Marx, Ed. Schmidt, John Schmidt, C. Froemming, H. Bunke, Jul. Sitz, R. Beilke. Secretaries: Hermann Schlueter (16 years), H. Bunke and G. Weindorf. The pastors of the congregation were: Rev. F. Koehler, September, 1895, to December, 1898; Rev. G. E. Fritzke, January, 1899 to October 4, 1903, during which time the parsonage was built; Rev. Julius Frick, October 11, 1903, to June, 1914, and Rev. J. Bauer, from August 30, 1914, to the present time. The first births in the congregation were: 1895, Minne Martens; 1896, Fritz Vorbeck, Otto Schmidt, Sarah Markwardt, Emma Rettmann, Hulda Schmidt, Fritz Marx, Rosa Maahs and Carl Bunke. The members of the first confirmation class, in 1896, were: Alb. Vorbeck, Max Rettmann, Emma Plath and Ella Plath. The first marriages were (1896): William Duesterhoeft and Hulda Rettmann; 1897, Jul. Sitz and Helena Streich; 1899, Alb. Ewald and Mathilde Griebenow. The first deaths were: 1899, William Laabs; 1901, Ernst Schmidt, Michael Schmidt, Joh. E. Streich, Joh. F. Reinke; 1904, Joh. Loek. The congregation has at present 260 members, including 160 communicant members, 50 voting members and 56 families.

The German Lutheran church in Acoma township is one of the oldest churches in McLeod county, having organized as early as 1865 by 15 persons, both men and women. The Rev. Henry Braun, now living retired in Hutchinson, was the first pastor, remaining until 1871, in which year he accepted a call to Big Woods, Scott county. His place was filled by Rev. Johannes Hunzicker, who was pastor for about one year. The latter's successors were: Rev. Richter, two years; Rev. Carl Ruprecht, three years; then Rev. Henry Braun, who returned and had charge of the congregation for 15 years, or until 1892. The Rev. Christian Albrecht then became the pastor and has so remained up to the present time. The original building, a primitive structure, after a few years was found to be too small for the congregation, and about 1869 or 1870, under Mr. Braun's first pastorate, a new church was built, 35 x 50 feet, with belfry tower 12 by 12 feet, the latter being furnished with two bells costing $430. The total cost of the building with furnishings, not including bells, was $2,300. In 1888 a fine new school house was erected, the old one, built many years before, being torn down. This new building, 24 by 40 feet in size, cost $400, materials and labor being much cheaper then than at the present time. At the time the new church was built there were 75 members, which number has since been increased to 125. On the 50th anniversary of the founding of the society special services were held, which proved of great interest and were largely attended.

As early as 1859 preachers of the Evangelical Association began to hold services in Acoma township in the homes of

some of the settlers of that faith. The first church was built in 1870, five miles northwest of Hutchinson, the charter members consisting of William Froemming, August Pagels, William Nass, John Schultz, H. Harmening, John Hartwig and Karl Stahl. H. E. Linse was the pastor. The church has maintained its existence up to the present time and is now served by Rev. R. M. Mueller, who, like previous pastors of this denomination, serves also the Evangelical churches in Hutchinson city and Hassan Valley township, residing in Hutchinson.

St. Peter's Lutheran church, of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, of Missouri, Ohio, and other states, is located in Bergren township, a mile and a half west of Lester Prairie. The first services were held in the log cabin of C. Thiel, located near the present site of the church, and were presided over by the Rev. Mr. Boesche. In September, 1871, the church was organized, the charter members being: C. Schmalz, C. Thiel, W. Kuhlmann, F. Seefeldt and Aug. Seefeldt. In the following year the first building, a log structure, was erected for worship on the site of the present edifice. This was in use until 1886, when it was replaced by a more pretentious frame building. In 1893 the latter was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, but in the same year the present edifice was erected, which is a good-sized building, with belfry, and seating accommodation for 300 to 350 people. The parsonage was built in 1902. Among the prominent members of the church at the present time are Aug. Tonn, J. Froh, William F. Kuhlmann, Ernst Breyer, Eroald Breyer, Herman Quast, Arnold Hoernemann, Charles Seemann, William Machemehl, William Schmalz, H. G. Kuhlmann, William Dammann and F. Brecht. The following pastors have served the church since 1874: Rev. Mr. Ruediger, 1874 to 1886; Rev. J. Mueller, 1886 to 1899; Rev. G. Buescher, 1899 to 1912; Rev. Walter Baumhoefener, 1912 to the present time. In 1886, at the time the first frame building was erected, the congregation divided, some of the members erecting a new building near the site of the home church. This, a year or two later, they moved to the village of Lester Prairie, which was just incorporated, and it is still standing in that village, regular services being held there.

The Church of God, located in section 13, Bergen township, was organized about 1886 or earlier. The last regular pastor was Rev. Charles A. Blanchette, whose pastorate terminated in 1915, since which time services have been held only at irregular intervals.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church in section 28,

Bergen township, was organized previous to 1872. The Rev. Mr. Dahl, of Minneapolis, serves the church as pastor. Martin Nielson, of Plato, is director.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church at Brush Prairie, Bergen township, was organized March 3, 1870, by Rev. Peter Carlson, then pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church at Carver, Minn. The organization was effected in Andrew Burtman's home and the following persons joined as charter members: John Johnson and wife, Frank Nyman and wife, Carl A. Anderson and wife, Chrisoffer Anderson and wife, S. M. Sorenson and wife, Andrew Bjorkman and wife, August Stark and wife, Carl Stark and wife, Frank Stark and wife, Jonas M. Burtman and wife, Jonas Peterson, and Gustav Bjorkman, in all 22 communicant members and their children. Rev. John S. Nelson, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church at Watertown, Minn., was called to preach one Sunday every month until the following Synodical meeting. This call was extended and Rev. J. S. Nelson served as pastor until in the fall of 1874. Rev. Jonas Alm, pastor of the Swedish Lutheran church at Watertown succeeded Rev. J. S. Nelson in January, 1875, and served until 1883. He was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Ryding, who served to 1885. He was succeeded by Rev. L. J. Lundquist, who was pastor until 1893. The next pastor was the Rev. F. P. Hendenstrom, who served to 1895. He was succeeded by Rev. E. J. Werner, whose pastorate terminated in 1900. Rev. P. E. Berg served from 1905 to 1906, when the congregation was dissolved. The church was built in 1873. There was never a sufficient number of Swedes in this locality to assure a prosperous growth of the church, and when the members one after another left the community, the congregation was dissolved. There was never any parsonage and the church had services once a month only. The church belonged to the Augustana Synod of Swedish Lutheran denomination.

A Bohemian Lutheran church was started at an early date in the southern part of Hale, just across the line from Rich Valley, which members of that church attended from the adjacent parts of Hale, Rich Valley, Winsted and Bergen townships, and in which services are still held.

About 1872 the first church (German Lutheran) was built in section 33, Helen, and services are still held here, the Rev. G. Fischer being the present pastor. Later another German Lutheran church was built, in section 2, of which the present pastor is the Rev. R. Zwintsche.

The church of the Evangelical Association, in section 23,

Hassan Valley, was built in 1879, under the supervision of Rev. J. Kienholz. The charter members were John Ulrich, Carl Hagen, Paul Heitz, John Luiten, H. Tasche, Carl Malchow and Fred Malchow, with their families. This church, with the one in Hutchinson city, and that in Acoma township, is served by Rev. R. M. Mueller, of Hutchinson.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Matthaus Congregation in Penn township was founded in the year 1865, the pastor being the Rev. Fachman from Henderson, who served the congregation every four weeks. In 1867 the Rev. Nordeck was called to fill the pastorate and accepted, arriving in Penn township in December of that year. In 1868 the congregation began to erect a church building, which was completed in the year 1872. In 1873, Rev. Nordeck having resigned the pastorate, the Rev. Mr. Freese was called and served the church until 1875, when he also resigned. His successor was Rev. H. Albrecht, who served until 1879. He was followed by Rev. S. Vollmer, who resigned in 1884, the Rev. W. Mueller being his successor. In 1888, Rev. Mueller having resigned, the Rev. W. Gebhard was called and remained pastor of the church until 1891, when, on his resignation, Rev. Geo. Diemer took charge of the congregation and is still the pastor. In 1892 the congregation erected a new church building, 36 by 70 feet; a year later a parochial school house, and in 1896 a new parsonage, 30 by 34 feet. At this time (1916) over 100 families belong to the congregation.

St. Matthews Church (German Evangelical Lutheran), of Round Grove township, was organized 28 years ago, or about 1888. At first it was a preaching station organized from Rev. Geo. Diemer's congregation. The first regular pastor was the Rev. J. Vollmer, after whom came a long succession of pastors, including Rev. Wuehben, Gehrke, Rev. Schlagenhaufen, Rev. Langholz and Rev. Carl Haerle, who is the present pastor. The congregation numbers about 75 families.

A German Evangelical Lutheran church was established in section 16 over 20 years ago, the congregation numbering 13 families. Services were continued for about 18 years, after which, about four years ago, the congregation broke up, some of the members returning to older congregations. For a time the church had local pastors, being afterwards served by supplies.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Matthaus Congregation of Round Grove township was founded hy Rev. W. Mueller in 1885. In 1889 the congregation called the Rev. B. Ehrvald as pastor. Rev. K. Harle, of Stewart, is now the pastor in charge.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McLeod county has several times been visited by disastrous storms which have injured crops, done great damage to property and in some cases have resulted in loss of human life. On Thursday and Friday, April 10-11, 1902, this section was visited hy a strong gale from the northwest, which drove hefore it clouds of dust, making it impossible at times to see more than a few rods. Banks of dirt were piled up along the roadside. The wind uncovered a great deal of grain, some of which, having heen sown early in March, had sprouted. A great amount of damage was done.

The most disastrous storm in the history of the county occurred on Saturday evening, August 20, 1904. This storm traveled in an easterly direction through the county, leaving in its zig-zagged wake wild destruction beyond description. The path of the tornado crossed a section of the county visited hy a similar storm on the eve of June 27, 1894, when a child of Joseph Walsecki was killed and the father sustained injuries from which he died later. The terrifying wind, vivid electrical flashes, deafening peals of thunder, and roar of flying timhers combined to make a time of horror that none will forget who passed through it and survived. In Glencoe many trees were up-rooted, the electric light and telephone wires were hlown down in several parts of the town and a number of windows broken. The damage, however, was much worse in the country. Owing to the wires being down the citizens of Glencoe were ignorant of the desolation surrounding them till Sunday morning, when many left to aid the sufferers. Five persons were killed and the extent of property damage done was enormous. Some of the farmers had their houses, barns and crops demolished and also lost all their farming machinery. Grain stacks were blown away, horses and cattle killed or injured and a number of people only escaped death or wounds hy taking refuge in cellars. Many people had very narrow escapes. The home of Chris Carstens was lifted into the air, turned over

twice and smashed to splinters. Mr. and Mrs. Carstens were in the act of closing the windows when the storm struck them. When they recovered from a dazed condition they found themselves between two trunks on which the roof rested, their escape from death being almost miraculous. A young man who was closing a barn door on the farm of Gus Nemitz was blown into the air and carried 30 rods. He sustained no serious injury, but every stitch of clothing was torn from his body. Groves of trees were completely destroyed on a number of farms and barns were in one or two instances blown from their foundations. Many of the farmers sustained property damages to the extent of from $1,000 to $4,000 or more.

Fred Gross, Hassan Valley, whose buildings were shattered to piecemeal and crop destroyed, was killed by flying timbers, and his mother sustained injuries from which she died the day following.

The home of A. M. O'Donnel was smashed to pieces and the grain blown away. Mr. O'Donnel was shopping in Glencoe and Mrs. A. M. O'Donnel and her children, one a babe and the others seven and 11 years old, and her 13 year old niece, Mary O'Donnel, and Tom Doyle, occupied the house. Unfortunately they failed to take refuge in the cellar. The 13 year old girl was blown a distance of 20 rods and instantly killed and the seven year old child received injuries from which it died the following morning. Julius Klitzke, of Penn township, was found dead in his yard after the storm had abated. At Silver Lake there was a fall of large hailstones which broke many windows but did not injure the crops much, as it was unaccompanied by wind. In other respects that village escaped damage as did also the city of Hutchinson. All, or nearly all, of the other villages or cities reported accidents following the tornado. In Hassan Valley St. John's Lutheran church and parochial school building were leveled to the ground. On Sunday evening, August 20, 1905, about 9:00 p. m., just one year almost to the hour after the cyclone of 1904, this section was visited by a severe wind and electric storm. The high wind played havoc with shade trees and caused considerable destruction through the rural districts. Extending over a strip of country about 30 miles wide, and starting a few miles south of Glencoe, its path could be discerned by scattered grain and hay stacks and lodged corn. A few barns and windmills sustained damage.

The Bergen Farmers' Club is both a social and business organization, the membership of which is kept up to 12 families, meetings being held once a month at the homes of the different families in succession. The society was organized for mutual benefit and improvement. Co-operative buying from local merchants is practiced, public improvements are promoted, or demanded when the need arises, the members themselves occasionally doing some piece of needed work rather than waiting for official action. At the monthly meetings papers are read on topics of live interest and an agreeable entertainment is always provided.

The Sunnyside Club is a purely social organization, now about a year old, which consists of about 15 members who meet at each other's residences in and around the locality known as Sunnyside.

The Swinebreeders' Association, the headquarters of which are at Glencoe, has been in operation about three years. There are branches of the association at Stewart, and other places. The main purpose of this association is the combatting of that dread scourge to the hog, cholera, which was epidemic at the time the association was founded, causing great losses to many of the farmers, some $15,000 or $20,000 worth of stock perishing. The branch at Stewart was organized in 1915, and has handled already some $10,000 worth of stock. The work of the association has been very successful and has resulted in saving many valuable animals. The concern is organized on a co-operative plan. The officers of the association at present (1916) are: Edwin Reimer, president; C. E. Walker, vice-president; A. J. Herbolsheimer, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Herbolsheimer, who is instructor in agriculture at Stevens Seminary, is one of the most active and useful members both of this and the other farmers' associations.

The Biscay Holstein Community is an association of farmers in the neighborhood of Biscay who are interested especially in raising and improving the breed of Holstein cattle, keeping only that kind of stock. They have been very successful in their work, which has attracted wide attention and has led to the general prosperity of the community, the members of which are among the wealthiest farmers in McLeod county.

J. R. Armstrong was one of the first arrivals in Helen township and was one of its leading citizens. He was elected sheriff in 1860 and in the spring of 1863, in office, was killed in an altercation with two strangers, who were lynched for the crime by the indignant citizens.

Hutchinson Co-operative Creamery Association. The movement which resulted in the establishment of the first plant of the Hutchinson Co-operative Creamery Association of Hutch-

inson, Minn., was initiated by a meeting held at the engine house in the village of Hutchinson on the 10th of February, 1894, at which the subject was discussed and at which reports were made of successes in that line elsewhere by officers and patrons of established institutions of this kind. At this meeting so much interest was manifested that a second meeting was arranged for, to be held on February 1st at the same place. Mr. Willis Moses was selected as chairman of this first meeting and Edwin Moffett secretary. The meeting was addressed by Carl Hagen, of Biscay; T. C. Wakefield, of Hutchinson; R. C. Dwinnell, of Sumter, and W. T. Higgins, of Hassan Valley, on the advantages of a co-operative movement along this line. A committee consisting of T. C. Wakefield, E. A. Tews, Jas. Wilson, Andrew Anderson and W. N. Moses were appointed to arrange for the succeeding meeting and to draft a set of articles of incorporation and by-laws to submit to the association, if formed, at a later time. At the meeting which was held on the 21st of February, 1894, an association was formed and more speakers were present to outline the results which might be expected from such a move, as they had learned from practical experience. Mr. W. W. Pendergast, who had had wide experience, was present at this meeting and addressed the assembled farmers and dairymen. The result of the meeting was that the association was formed which has meant so much to Hutchinson milk producers ever since and the first board of directors chosen were as follows: M. H. Smith, president; E. A. Tews, vice-president; William Tomlinson, secretary; W. N. Moses, treasurer; T. C. Wakefield, Andrew Anderson and I. K. Peterson. The first skimming station or creamery was built that year at a reported cost of $4,700, and in March, a year later, was receiving 4,000 pounds of milk per day from something like 380 to 400 cows. The organization, as first formed struck some hard sledding after the first enthusiasm had died and subscriptions to stock languished for awhile, but Prof. Simpson, expert cheese maker from the State Agricultural College, Prof. Graham, of the State Dairy Commission, and Prof. Haecker, of the Live Stock Department of the State Agricultural College, were secured to make talks to the farmers and were able to stir life into the dying project to the extent that the old Huderle & Company building located down near what is now Nightingale's saw mill, was purchased for $125 and P. W. Simpson hired to install machinery and act in the capacity of cheese-maker for the summer. Milk was first taken in on the morning of Monday, May 21, 1894, and Cheddar

and Edam cheese were made until some time in the fall when the new brick building on the present site was finished and the manufacture of butter begun. The price announced for butterfat payments the first month was 18 cents, which would seem indeed a low price today. Many members have since those days worked hard and long in the interests of this company, among whom were the late Oliver C. Pierce, of Acoma, E. A. Tews, of the same town, and A. N. Smith, of North Hutchinson. Many are yet patrons who have stood by the institution all these years and are working just as faithfully today, with the result that the institution has grown to a grand importance and size in the affairs of this community. Those who started hauling milk on that morning in May so long ago are as follows: M. H. Smith, 10 cows; J. Hanson, 7; D. Lind, 5; N. Olson, 6; W. N. Moses, 15; J. Erickson, 4; C. J. Johnson, 12; Simeon Lauzer, 10; J. Anderson, 5; W. W. Pendergast, 30; D. A. Fickling, 5; G. P. Jensen, 6; I. K. Peterson, 6; J. A. Wilson, 11; F. J. Tange, 8; W. M. Leslie, 6; L. Johnson, 5; T. C. Wakefield, 12; Hans Jorgenson, 10; F. J. Zila, 6; E. A. Tews, 10; J. Rickeman, 15; J. Zak, 4; J. Underwood, 7; N. Benson, 5; Peter Weese, 6; M. Westerholm, 8; O. P. Nelson, 2; P. Morten, 2; W. T. Higgins, 10; C. Christenson, 2; B. Ingebretson, 10; T. Steenberg, 2; S. P. Peterson, 4; C. Jorgenson, 6; C. Olson, 6; A. Thompson, 6; P. Christenson, 6; H. H. Bonniwell, 15; N. R. Benson, 8; S. Dearborn, 10; M. C. Hanson, 7; R. G. Benjamin, 5; Dr. J. Benjamin, 15; H. P. Christenson, 6; S. Jessen, 8; C. Jackson, 4; H. Jorgenson, 10. Changes and improvements have been made almost yearly and the original plant and machinery bear little resemblance to the fine structure filled with the latest up-to-date machinery you see today and which turns out a variety of products besides butter; among which is casein, just lately added to the list of products. The creamery contains comfortable rooms for the helpers who are obliged to sleep on the premises and are equipped with shower baths and other modern improvements for the comfort of the employees. The whole is equipped with steam-heating plant and running water. There is a commodious ice-house north of the creamery proper, and store rooms for butter tubs, salt, butter package material, color, etc. The present officers are: M. C. Hanson, president; P. T. Mullen, vice-president; S. S. Beech, treasurer; E. O. Quenvold, secretary and manager, who have been at the helm for several years and who have been largely instrumental in the great increase of business handled in

recent years. Other members of the present board of directors are Fred Zavoral, A. W. Tews, M. Westerholm and L. A. Tange. The present value of the machinery plant and buildings is approximately $15,000 and the following items of interest from the report of the secretary at the last annual meeting will show how the affairs of the company are conducted:

Balance forward from previous year	$ 1,253.16
Received from butter shipped	49,735.12
Received from local sales	9,200.10
Received from local sales to patrons	5,936.89
Received from other charges to patrons	188.45
Received from interest on deposits Farmers National Bank	41.20
Received from interest on deposits Farmers & Merchants State Bank	50.29
Received from overcharge refunded	7.10
	$ 66,412.31

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid patrons, including butter sold to them	$ 58,228.69
Paid running expenses	5,079.28
Paid into sinking fund this year	1,851.18
Balance from last year	1,253.16
	$ 66,412.31

Pounds of milk received	2,356,600
Pounds of cream received	270,713
Average test of milk	3.769
Average test of cream	26.125
Pounds of butter-fat from milk	88,823.90
Pounds of butter-fat from cream	70,771.31
	159,595.21

Pounds of butter sold to patrons	17,418
Pounds of butter shipped	148,426
Local sales of butter	26,763
	192,607

Average price paid for butter-fat	$ .37.71
Per cent of overrun	.20.75
Cost per pound for making butter	.0263

This creamery has had for three years a government contract for furnishing butter for use in the U. S. Navy and elsewhere in government operated institutions and for several years more has had a large contract annually from government officials who contracted on their own account for butter for their private consumption and for which they were willing to pay a fancy price to insure their getting something gilt-edged.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

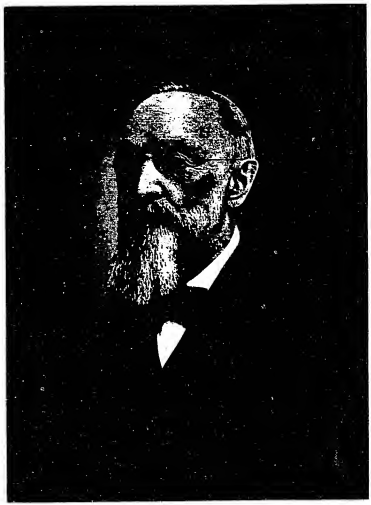
BIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW.

The material for the biographies in this volume has been gathered by representatives of the publishers, through personal interviews with the people of the county. The notes thus gathered have been placed in typewritten form, and submitted to the subject of the sketch, or to a relative or friend, for correction and approval. Some have been submitted in person. Others have been mailed. Ample opportunity has thus been given for completeness and correctness.

In many cases, however, the sketches have not been returned, and in that event it has been necessary to print from the duplicates. It is obviously beyond the power of the publishers to guarantee the accuracy of these sketches. The authenticity of the facts and dates, the accuracy of the spelling of names, the suitability of the date, has, of necessity depended upon the people themselves.

The personal estimates of character, accomplishments and worth, have been added by the editorial board after consultation with those who are best qualified to judge of such matters. It is believed, that, in the main, the biographies are correct, and that they will prove valuable sources of reference. That all the people to whom sketches have been sent have not corrected them, and thus given them an added value, is greatly to be regretted.

Gideon K. Gilbert, banker, of Glencoe, and one of the best known citizens of McLeod county, as he was one of its earliest settlers, was born in New Haven, Conn., March 30, 1832, son of William and Nancy (Kibbe) Gilbert. His first known ancestor in this country was Hon. Mathew Gilbert, one of three brothers who came from England at an early date and who was one of the four civil magistrates for the New Haven Colony in 1639, and was deputy governor in 1661 and 1662. Gideon K. Gilbert acquired his education in private schools of New Haven and Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. At the age of 16 years he began an apprenticeship to the carriage-making trade, at which he worked from 1848 to 1855. In the spring of the latter year he came west, locating at Dubuque, Iowa,



G. K. Gilbert

where for a short time he was employed in the grain business. He then went to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where with a partner he engaged in the boot and shoe business. In July, 1856, he moved to St. Anthony Falls, now East Minneapolis, where he continued in the same business. In the meanwhile, on September 26, 1855, he was married to Josephine Brewer, daughter of Dr. Luthur Brewer, at Wilbraham, Mass. In January, 1857, he came to Glencoe and made a pre-emption claim about three miles north of the newly laid-out village, moving here in June of the same year. Mr. Gilbert, however, was not cut out for a farmer, his personal inclinations being more in favor of trade, and accordingly he soon went into mercantile business and was thus occupied in a small way for a few years. His ability for business affairs was soon made manifest to his fellow citizens, and from 1860 to 1873 he was acting in some official capacity most of the time, either as county treasurer or county auditor. He also filled the office of justice of the peace from 1859 to 1876, continuously, and was postmaster during President Buchanan's administration, from 1859 to 1861. But it is in connection with financial affairs that Mr. Gilbert's ability has been most conspicuously displayed. In 1875 he established the Bank of Glencoe as a private bank, it being the the first permanent bank established in the county. In 1883 it was incorporated under the state laws and is now, and has been for many years, one of the most prosperous institutions of its kind in the state. Of this bank he is now president and has been continuously so ever since its incorporation. For many years Mr. Gilbert devoted a part of his time to public service, either as a member of the village council or of the board of education, being a member of the latter board for 36 years continuously from its organization and treasurer up to 1915. He had previously been a member of the common school board for 11 years. Although one of the highest tax payers, he has always voted in favor of the most liberal appropriations for the support of the schools and has always advocated the policy of employing the best qualified instructors, regardless of cost. Personally he has spared neither his time nor his money when he saw an opportunity to materially advance the interests of education in the county. He has either led or cordially supported with his voice and purse every practical enterprise that had for its object the material or moral advancement of the community. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and held the office of worshipful master of Hope lodge, of Glencoe, for several years, and was the first one initiated west of the "Big Woods." In 1893 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who passed away on July 31. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert had two children, Luther W. and Josephine B. Luther

W. Gilbert was born April 24, 1859. Josephine B. Gilbert, born August 16, 1863, was married September 2, 1885, to Frederick G. Barrows, and died at Fergus Falls, Minn., July 1, 1910. She left one child, Josephine, who was married June 18, 1910, to Arthur F. Witesman. Mr. and Mrs. Witesman reside in Los Angeles, California, and have three children.

Luther William Gilbert, cashier of the Bank of Glencoe and one of Glencoe's leading business men and citizens, was born in this town April 24, 1859, in a house which stood on the present site of Simons' furniture store. His parents were Gideon Kibbe and Josephine (Brewer) Gilbert. Luther W. Gilbert acquired his elementary education in the public schools of Glencoe, and afterward attended Carleton College. In 1879 he began work in the bank, being associated therein with his father. At that time the bank was a private institution and the young man worked his way up from a humble position until he became cashier in 1881. In 1883 the concern was incorporated with Mr. Gilbert still as cashier, which position he has since held. His prompt attention to customers and genial manners make him a favorite with the business men of the city and he is recognized as a capable man for the position he holds. For many years he has served on the village board and is at present holding the office of city treasurer. Mr. Gilbert is a member and past master of Hope Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 42 and Glencoe Chapter No. 38, R. A. M., of Glencoe. He married Nettie E. Richardson, a native of Glencoe and daughter of Bradbury and Hulda Bisbee (Reed) Richardson, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have had five children, namely: Genevieve, who married Clayton D. Bill and died February 1, 1913, at the age of 26 years; Luther Bradbury, who is employed in the Bank of Glencoe as bookkeeper; Josephine Hulda, a teacher of domestic science, residing in Jackson, Minn.; Gideon Munn, who is a student at Carleton College, and Clara Richardson, who is attending the Glencoe high school. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are members of the Congregational church and are actively identified with church work. They have a wide circle of friends in Glencoe and its environs.

Wallace L. Tifft, D. D. S., mayor of Glencoe, was born in DeKalb county, Ill., on the farm of his father, Samuel L. Tifft. When he was seven years old he accompanied his parents to McLeod county, Minn., pursuing his elementary education in the schools of Hutchinson. After graduating from the high school there in 1890 he taught school for three years and then, in 1893, entered the state university, where he studied dentistry, receiving his degree of D. D. S. in 1896. Beginning the practice of his profession in Glencoe, he soon began to build up

L. W. GILBERT

WALLACE L. TIFFT

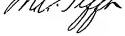
C. M. TIFFT

a good clientele. At the end of three years he associated himself with Dr. H. J. Nelson and they continued in practice together for 12 years, doing a successful business. Dr. Nelson then went to Fergus Falls and Dr. Tifft took as partner Dr. Valentine H. Berens, a graduate of the state university, which partnership has since continued, the firm enjoying a large degree of patronage. Dr. Tifft is not only a very competent man in his profession but is one who takes a lively interest in the welfare of the community in which he has cast his lot, being ready when called on to act the part of a good citizen and to lend a helping hand in any worthy enterprise. He has rendered efficient service on the school board and at the present time is serving as mayor of Glencoe. His administration of his city's affairs is conducted on sound business principles and he enjoys in a high degree the confidence of the citizens generally without distinction of party. Dr. Tifft is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter in Glencoe; also to the Woodmen's and Workmen's lodges. He married Ida H. Childs, a daughter of Henry Childs, one of the pioneers of 1858. They have three children, Lewis W., Catherine and Elizabeth.

Samuel L. Tifft, head of one of the most distinguished families of McLeod county, was born in New Hampshire and when a young man, in 1842, went to DeKalb county, Ill., where he took up government land. He was but 18 years of age when he thus established himself on a farm of 120 acres. The qualities of industry and enterprise, which he possessed in a marked degree, proved the stepping-stones to fortune and resulted in his accumulations of large tracts of land, so that at the time of his death in 1902 he owned 200 acres in DeKalb county, Ill., 600 acres in McLeod county, Minn., and 160 acres in North Dakota. He was thus enabled to gratify his ambition to give each of his children a good farm. He had married in Sycamore, Ill., Charlotte A. Selts, who was born in the state of New York and went to Illinois with her parents in young womanhood. There were five sons and three daughters in their family, all of whom grew to maturity: John S. and Libby M., who are now deceased; Alberto P., who resides in Alberta, Canada; Hattie, who is now Mrs. H. J. Zierke, of Hutchinson, Minn.; Merrill C., and his twin brother, Cyril M., both jurists; Marcia L. Rebstock, deceased, and Dr. W. L., of Glencoe.

Cyril M. Tifft, judge of the Eighth Minnesota Judicial District, was born in DeKalb county, Ill., April 23, 1865, son of Samuel L. and Charlotte A. (Selts) Tifft. The father, who was a native of New Hampshire, had removed to DeKalb county, Ill., in 1842, taking up government land there. When only 18

years of age he already had a farm of 120 acres, and before his death he had accumulated large tracts of land, owning 200 acres in DeKalb county, Ill., 600 in McLeod county, Minn., and 160 in North Dakota, thus being able to give a good farm to each of his children, of whom five sons and three daughters grew to maturity. Cyril M. Tifft, after acquiring the elements of knowledge, became a student in the Hutchinson high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886. Having decided to embrace the profession of law, he enrolled as a student in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and was graduated therefrom in 1888. In June of the following year he associated himself with his twin brother, M. C. Tifft, then a lawyer in Glencoe, and they practiced together for six months. He then became associated with R. H. McClelland, in the law firm of McClelland & Tifft, which conducted a lucrative practice for 13 years. Then, in the fall of 1902, Mr. Tifft was elected judge of probate and has since succeeded himself for each term, until January, 1917, when he was elected to the district bench. As one of the leading citizens of Glencoe, he has taken a keen interest in the development and prosperity of the city, which he served as mayor for two years. He is at the present time president of Stevens Seminary, one of the most noted educational institutions in this part of the state. A man of broad outlook, his sympathies are in nowise limited to his home town, but embrace everything connected with the county at large and his aid and influence are readily enlisted in behalf of a worthy cause, whether for the moral or material betterment of the community. Judge Tifft was married, June 1, 1893, to Lillian M. Richardson, of Glencoe, Minn., a daughter of Joseph and Lydia P. (Reed) Richardson, and of this union have been born three children: Lydia Lillian, February 3, 1895, who graduated from the Glencoe high school and is now a sophomore at the Minnesota State University; Samuel Lowell, born December 3, 1898, who was graduated from Glencoe high school in the class of 1915; and Cyril Richardson, born November 27, 1906, who is a student in the Glencoe schools. Judge Tifft and family are members of and active workers in the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to Hope Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., of Glencoe; also Glencoe Chapter, R. A. M.



Merrill C. Tifft. In the general field of law, as also in his specialty of insurance law, one of the prominent practitioners at the bar of Minnesota, is Merrill C. Tifft, who since 1906 has been engaged in practice in Minneapolis, having rooms at 1126 Plymouth building. He was born at Sycamore, DeKalb county, Ill., April 23, 1865, son of Samuel L. and Charlotte A. (Selts)

Tifft, a separate record of whom is given in this volume. The earlier steps of his education were taken in the public schools of Hutchinson, Minn., where he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1885. After making considerable progress through private readings, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1888. In 1889 he entered into practice in Glencoe, Minn., where he remained until 1902, and while residing there was elected judge of probate of McLeod county, an office which he held for 12 years. At that time he was the youngest judge of probate in the state, and was succeeded by his twin brother, Cyril M., who has occupied the bench for 14 years. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Tifft served as a member of the board of education of Glencoe and as a member of the Stevens Seminary board of trustees. Mr. Tifft left Glencoe in 1902 and went to Long Prairie, Minn., where he remained in practice for four years and while there became the organizer of the Peoples National Bank, of which he continued as president until January 1, 1914. In 1906 Mr. Tifft removed to Minneapolis and has there continued in practice until the present time. He is known as an attorney of broad legal information engaged in the successful handling of involved and important litigation, and although engaged in a general practice has become particularly successful in insurance law. He has fairly earned his position, since he has for many years been not only an earnest student in the general principles of the law, but has been equally assiduous in mastering its numberless and complicated details. Since taking up his residence in Minneapolis, he has served three and a half years as deputy insurance commissioner. In January, 1915, the Mercantile State Bank opened its doors for business, and Mr. Tifft was one of its organizers and is its vice-president and its general counsel. In 1907 Judge Tifft was a member of the State Normal School board under Governor John A. Johnson. He is connected fraternally with the Masonic lodge and Chapter at Glencoe, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which latter he served for three years as grand master. He also holds membership in the Minneapolis Athletic Club. He and his family are connected with the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. On June 9, 1891, Mr. Tifft was married at Glencoe, Minn., to Miss Grace M. Pryor, daughter of William and Minerva (Shadinger) Pryor, of Castle Rock, Rice county, Minn., where she was born, her education, however, being acquired in the public schools of Glencoe. Mr. Pryor died at Hawley, Minn., and Mrs. Pryor at Glencoe. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tifft, namely: Ethel M. and Elda

L., born at Glencoe; Merrill C., Jr., at Long Prairie, and Marjorie H. and Kermyt W. at Minneapolis.

Fayette E. Ford, a retired farmer now residing in Glencoe, is one of the oldest and best known pioneers of McLeod county still living. He was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., October 16, 1824, son of Jonathan and Eliza (Rowley) Ford. His parents were both natives of the "Empire State," the father born July 11, 1800, and the mother December 12, 1804. Jonathan Ford was engaged in the carpentering and lumbering trades in connection with farming until his death. After that his widow resided for some time with a daughter in New York state and then came west, for a number of years living with her son Fayette. She then went to Merrick county, Nebraska, where she died at the home of her youngest son, Simeon, with whom her last years were spent. Jonathan and Eliza Ford were the parents of 12 children: Cornelius R., who settled in Nebraska; Fayette E., subject of this sketch, who is the only one now living; Mary Ann; Jonathan D., who also went to Nebraska; Elizabeth Sophia; Harriet A., who married James Holsapple, of New York state; David R., who settled in Nebraska; Stephen, Charles and Albert. Fayette E. Ford remained at home with his parents, assisting his father in his business until he was some 19 years of age. He then spent the best part of two years in learning the carpenter's trade, still working on the farm at intervals. He subsequently entered the employ of Sanders Lumber Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., and had charge of a gang of men cutting lumber on the Kayderosserras mountains, for the same firm, with whom he remained for several years. After leaving this firm he took charge of his uncle's farm near Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., which he worked for one year, but as his father was then erecting a large mill, Fayette E. sold his farming interests and became associated with his father in the building of the mill. About a year later—in the spring of 1852—the mill was sold, and Fayette E. went to work for an uncle in Malta, Saratoga county, N. Y. There he remained until his marriage, which took place August 3, 1853, at which time he led to the alter Miss Mary J. Sherman. After his marriage Mr. Ford settled at Mt. Pleasant and while there was employed as an overseer in agricultural work for Oscar Granger & Co., the proprietors of a glass factory. In this work he continued for a number of years and then purchased a farm in Greenfield, N. Y. and tilled the soil for a few seasons. Finally he concluded to sell out and come West, and, accordingly, in the spring of 1857, in company with Martin Ford and Elias Tompkins, he started toward the setting sun. When they reached Dubuque they were joined by two others, and, hiring a

team for $75, they took a prospecting trip as far as the Cedar Valley, above Waterloo, in Iowa. This was the spring of the terrible Indian massacre at Spirit Lake, and they met hundreds fleeing toward the older settlements for safety. A majority of the party not being satisfied with the Iowa country, they returned to Dubuque, and Fayette E. Ford, accompanied by Martin Ford and Elias Tompkins, came up the Mississippi river to St. Paul on the "War Eagle," and thence on the Minnesota river on the "Equator" to Carver, from which point they walked to Glencoe. Stages were then running, but there was so much travel and the roads were so bad that it was almost impossible to get a chance to ride, and besides they arrived in about the same time as was made by the stages in those days. All three of the parties took claims on sections 17 in Bergen township. Mr. Ford filed his claim May 4, 1857, and immediately commenced improvements. He built a log cabin and with the assistance of a man he had hired, put in some three acres of corn and one acre of potatoes, and then leaving his man on the place, he spent the season working at his trade in Glencoe. That fall, after the corn had tasseled out, the grasshoppers came and destroyed nearly the entire crop. His wife came here in the fall of 1857, Mr. Ford meeting her at Dubuque. In the spring of 1858, a log house was erected on the claim and here Mr. Ford devoted his energies to his farming operations until 1859. In that year he moved to the village of Glencoe, where he erected the first store building and there remained for a time. He then returned to the farm, and on September 26, 1861, enlisted in Company B, 4th Minn. Vol. Inf., during the following winter being stationed at Ft. Ridgely. In the spring of 1862 the regiment was sent to the front and he participated in the siege and capture of Corinth; but being seized with the sickness then prevailing in camp, he was sent to a brigade hospital in Keokuk, Iowa. After Corinth had been evacuated and the troops had left, he was sent to the general hospital of Mississippi, where all the other sick soldiers were sent. In a week or so a committee of surgeons was appointed to see who could be removed. Mr. Ford happened to fall into the group which the surgeons passed and was sent to the Tennessee river in an old army wagon. At that time he held the title of sergeant by promotion. On the way to Keokuk he determined to go back to his regiment, but was forbidden by the surgeon, who sent him to Fort Snelling, where he had charge of and drilled the newly enlisted troops, calling the roll twice a day. Being directed by his colonel to go on recruiting duty in Minnesota, he started north but became worse while on the way and on his arrival again took refuge in the hospital. A short time later he was granted

a sick furlough and accordingly returned to his home in McLeod county. It was through this condition of affairs that he was here at the beginning of the Indian outbreak. As the news from the frontier grew worse and worse, the family decided to leave the farm for safety, and did so, but soon returned, and finally when the Indians attacked and burned Hutchinson, only 16 miles distant, Mr. Ford removed his family to Minneapolis for safety. At the expiration of his furlough, Mr. Ford reported for duty at Fort Snelling and remained there until finally receiving his honorable discharge in the fall of 1862, for disability contracted while in the service. The family remained in Minneapolis until January, 1863, when they returned to the farm. When the Indians came back in the summer of 1863 and wounded some of his neighbors, Mr. Ford left that farm for good. The Indians were skulking around so that the settlers were always in danger. That summer the neighbors all banded together to do their harvesting, carrying their guns to the field with them. Mr. Ford removed to Glencoe and worked at his trade for some time. In 1869, having sold his original place he removed to a farm in section 14, Glencoe township, where he resided many years, improving it into a valuable piece of property. In addition to this he still owned 40 acres on the site of his original property. On this new place he devoted himself to general farming, also raising cattle and horses, particularly the latter, and was thus occupied until the latter eighties, when he turned the active management of the business to one of his sons. In April, 1892, he took up his residence in Glencoe, where he has since remained. Soon after his retirement to Glencoe, however, he became restless on account of lack of occupation and accordingly he purchased 200 acres of land in Renville county and he would drive back and forth between his land and his home in Glencoe. On this place he built a seven-room house, a 16-horse barn, a granary 16 by 24 feet, and a machine shed of the same size. This farm he subsequently sold and has since devoted his attention to beautifying his place in town. Being an experienced horticulturist, Mr. Ford has his place set out in a number of varieties of fruit trees. On one particular tree he has grafted five different varieties of fruit. It is interesting to note that he handled the first fruit trees that came into the county. Ford's Seedling, originated by Mr. Ford, has gained wide recognition. He planted some seed from a Baldwin apple, and after eleven years had a bearing tree of a new variety. The fruit is a beautifully striped apple, of good size, satisfactory flavor and of excellent keeping qualities. June 9, 1910, it won a blue ribbon first prize. Mr. Ford has a comfortable and commodious residence where he and his wife are

spending their declining years in quiet enjoyment of a sufficient competency. Mr. Ford is a remarkably well preserved man for one of his years. Although 92 years old he stands as erect as a young man of 25, has no superfluous flesh, works frequently in his garden and sometimes makes journeys to other towns unaccompanied. Few people would take him to be as old as he really is. During early days in McLeod county he took an active and prominent part in public affairs and, although never an office seeker, was induced to serve on a number of occasions in various township offices, and also as county commissioner. He was one of the first justices of the peace in Bergen township and officiated at the first two marriages solemnized in that precinct. In all educational and religious matters he has always done his full share, and for many years was a deacon in the Congregational church. He is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., of Glencoe, and was past adjutant and post commander of McCook Post, 28, G. A. R., for 40 years until 1915 when he resigned. He was a member of the State Horticultural Society. A man of the strictest integrity, esteemed and respected by all who know him, he is one of the best representatives still of that hardy class of pioneers who did so much toward the early development of McLeod county. Mr. Ford has always taken an active interest in political matters and is a strong Republican. He and his wife have had five children: Frances H., widow of John M. Tyler, now residing in St. Peter; Stephen A. (deceased); Fayette D., of St. Peter; Sarah A. (deceased); Mary C. (deceased). Mrs. Ford is the daughter of Henry T. and Frances (Conklin) Sherman, her father being a native of Rhode Island and her mother of New York. She lived at Saratoga until she was 12 years of age, when her parents removed to Stillwater, N. Y., which was about two miles and a half from Bomis Heights, the scene of one of the most famous battles of the Revolutionary war. Her parents' residence was only about half a mile west of where General Gates' headquarters were located during the battle, so it stood in one of the most historic locations in the United States. Mrs. Ford is the only survivor of seven children: Sarah A.; Mary J.; Frances M., who married a Mr. Foote of Helena, Mont.; Thomas E.; Harriet E.; William H., and Helen A. Death

Frank Klaus, sheriff of McLeod county, was born in Winsted, this county, December 21, 1867, son of Bernard and Annie (Westrup) Klaus. The father was a native of Germany who came to McLeod county in 1865 and opened a blacksmith and wagon-making shop in what is now the village of Winsted, of which place he remained a resident until his death in 1881. He and his wife, Annie, who was the sister of John Westrup, one

of the earliest settlers of Winsted, were married in Watertown, Carver county, Minn., just before coming here. Their son was the first male white child born in the village. They also had three other sons and one daughter. One of the sons, Albert, was killed by a horse at the age of fourteen years. Another, Ben, is now agent for the International Harvester Company in Germany. The third, Henry, resides in Winsted village. Mary, the daughter, is the wife of John Bokinski, of Long Prairie, Minn. Frank Klaus acquired a good practical education in the schools of Winsted. He began industrial life as a tinner, learning that trade, and for over 12 years managed Moy's hardware store at Winsted. In 1903 he became manager of the hardware store of Michael Campbell, of Winsted, and was thus occupied until 1905. He then accepted a position as salesman and expert demonstrator for the International Harvester Company and was thus employed until 1908. In that year he was elected sheriff of McLeod county and by successive re-elections has since served in that office, having performed its duties in a manner acceptable to a large majority of the citizens of the county. Mr. Klaus was married, November 18, 1890, to Victoria Moebius, of Watertown, Carver county, Minn., of which union three sons and one daughter have been born, namely: Ben, Margaret, Fred and Albin. The sons are all residing at home. Margaret is a nurse at St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis. Mr. Klaus and his family have a wide acquaintance and are numbered among the most respected residents of Glencoe. He is a man of large and powerful physique, well qualified both by nature and experience to perform the onerous duties of a county sheriff. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus of Green Isle and to the Catholic Order of Foresters of Winsted. For six years he served as assessor of Winsted, and was a member of the village council and of the Winsted board of education. He and his family are members of the German Catholic Church.

Frank Kasper, a well to do business man of Glencoe, who has also rendered efficient public service in various capacities, and is a man highly respected throughout McLeod county, was born in Caledonia county, Wisconsin, August 1, 1857, a son of Wensel and Catherine (Drahos) Kasper. The parents, both natives of Austria, emigrated to the United States in 1854, accompanied by three children—John, Anthony and Mary. The voyage by sailing vessel lasted nine weeks. In the fall of the same year they reached Wisconsin and located on a farm in the timber. Here Mr. Kasper, who was a wagon-maker by trade, engaged in chopping cordwood. After remaining here several years, in 1858 they set out for McLeod county, Minn. They now had another child, Frank, born as already mentioned,

in Wisconsin. The journey was made by ox-team and they were accompanied by two other families—those of Anthony Navratil and a Mr. Maly. As they went a long way around the trip occupied six weeks and while en route another child, Anna, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Kasper. On arriving in McLeod county Mr. Kasper located on 160 acres of land in what is now section 9, Rich Valley township. His nearest neighbor was four miles away, while the mill was located at Watertown. In beginning operations Mr. Kasper built a log house 16 by 20 feet in dimensions; also a log barn. With his ox-team he broke the land having an old rusty plow, which he had brought from Wisconsin. A single cow and a yoke of oxen formed all their stock. Owing to the long distance to the mill they were accustomed to manufacture a coarse sort of flour for home consumption by grinding up grain in a coffee mill. After two years of hard work on this place, Mr. Kasper took up a homestead of 160 acres in section 7 in the same township and here built another log house, which remained his home for the rest of his life. He was a man who took an intelligent interest in local affairs, especially in educational matters, and helped to start the 12th school in the county, being a member of the school board for a number of years. He and his family were members of the Catholic church. During the Indian war he remained in the township, associating himself with some of his neighbors in building defensive works, his house, which was selected as the fort for refuge, being protected by a stockade of logs set on end. Subsequently he increased his landed property, obtaining two more tracts of 114 acres each. His death took place in 1906, when he was 90 years of age. His wife died in 1905 at the age of 87. They were worthy, industrious people, highly esteemed by their neighbors. Their last three children, Joseph, Fannie and George, were born in McLeod county. Of these Fannie is now deceased. Frank Kasper was reared and educated in McLeod county, first attending the log school house of his district, and afterward a school at Hutchinson. By assisting his father on the farm he obtained a good knowledge of agriculture and stock, but a part of his time was given to teaching school. In 1879 he married Sarah Fallon, who was born in McLeod county, her father, John Fallon, being one of the pioneers of this county. He and his wife then located on a farm near Hutchinson, which they improved and on which they resided for seven or eight years. They then removed to Glencoe, which place has since been their residence. That Mr. Kasper has gained the confidence of his fellow citizens as a man of ability is evidenced by the fact that after coming to Glencoe he was elected on the Democrat ticket as register of deeds and served in that office through

successive terms for 18 years, after which he retired. He was for some time assessor of Hutchinson village and for ten years was a member of the Glencoe school board. He has served on the city council and is now oil inspector for McLeod county. For some time past he has done a considerable business in making loans on security to responsible parties, and his financial interests have steadily increased in recent years. Socially Mr. Kasper is connected by membership with the Odd Fellows and the Western Brotherhood. He and his wife have had eight children, of whom seven are now living, as follows: Alice, now Mrs. C. L. Day, who resides in Wisconsin; Eva, who married a Dr. Bernard S. Nickerson and lives in North Dakota; Gertrude, who was a school teacher, is now Mrs. E. A. Wilson, of St. Paul; Thomas J., who is deputy register of deeds in Morgan county, North Dakota; George F., also a resident of North Dakota; John A., a dentist practicing at Mandan, North Dakota; Frank L., residing at home; and Carrie T., who died at the age of 23 years.

Fred W. Jumer, a representative business man of McLeod county, president of the Glencoe Brewing Company, was born in McLeod county, Minn., October 8, 1871, son of Joseph and Mary (Ensinger) Jumer. His parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany, who settled in McLeod county in 1868. Here he was reared to manhood, acquiring but a limited education, as from the age of 12 years he was obliged to earn his own living, doing odd jobs of various kinds as he found anyone to employ him. At the age of 13 he began to learn the cigar trade in Glencoe, under Peter Eickmann. He had attended for awhile the Catholic parochial school, where he had acquired the rudiments of knowledge, and after working at his trade for a few years he applied some of his savings to the expense of attending business college at St. Paul. He then went to Arlington, Sibley county, Minn., where he started a cigar factory, taking as partner Theodore Schlegel. This association lasted five years, at the end of which time Mr. Jumer bought out his partner and conducted the business alone for a number of years. During this time he also wrote insurance and held the office of village recorder, his insurance connection being with the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the National, of Hartford. Later Mr. Jumer sold out his interests in Arlington and went to Ward county, North Dakota, where in 1901 he purchased a homestead. After spending one year in improving the place, he came to Glencoe and in July, 1903, began work as bookkeeper for the Glencoe Brewing Company, later trading his North Dakota farm to P. Eickmann for brewery stock. To this brewery he has since devoted his attention. Fred W.

A. J. SNYDER

Jumer was married in 1897 to Helen Hoss, of Arlington, Minn., daughter of William Hoss, a pioneer settler of Sibley county. Mr. and Mrs. Jumer are the parents of four children now living: Jeanette, Mildred, Leander and William, four others having died in infancy. Mr. Jumer has built up the most important business institutions in the county. A year after he entered the brewery as bookkeeper, he was made, in 1894, the assistant secretary and in the fall of 1905 secretary of the company. In this position Mr. Jumer continued until 1906, when he and his brother Max purchased the controlling interest in the Glencoe Brewing Company from Peter Eickmann, he being made president of the company. Under his management and clean, systematic business policy, the company's business was increased from 4,500 barrels in 1906 to 13,000 barrels in 1915. Many improvements also were made, the cellar capacity of the brewery being increased by the installation of a new and larger cooperage; the old brew kettle holding only 50 barrels was replaced by a new 135 barrel brew kettle, other improvements including new air compressors, engines, pumps, a complete new elevator and conveying system, malt cleaning and polishing machines, new steeping tanks and malting floors. The bottling department, where the famous "Uncle Sam" bottle beer is made, was increased in capacity by installing new and larger steaming and soaking tanks and adding one of the latest improved labeling machines. Mr. Jumer has made every effort to make the business a success, and the results have justified his efforts. He is an active and enterprising man and is personally popular among a large acquaintance.

Andrew Jackson Snyder, who in former days was one of the leading citizens of McLeod county, of which he was also a pioneer was born in Somerset county, Penn., January 28, 1827, a son of John H. and Elizabeth (Pyle) Snyder. The father, a native of Germany, was a lumber dealer and manufacturer. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, in which state she always resided. They had a family of 12 children, six sons and six daughters, namely: George A., Samuel T., Simeon, Peter, Andrew J., Cyrus L., John H., Mary, Catherine, Charlotte, Amanda, Belinda and Rose. Of these children Simeon was the first to come west, which he did in 1855, settling in Minneapolis. He was followed by Andrew J. and Cyrus L. Andrew J. Snyder acquired his education in Somerset Academy, in Somerset county, Penn. In his youth he learned the printer's trade, which, he followed in Somerset. September 4, 1855, he married Priscilla Griffith, who was born in Somerset county, Penn., June 16, 1830, a daughter of William C. and Susannah (Cable) Griffith. Her paternal grandparents were

Jesse and Lydia (Comley) Griffith, of Adams county, Penn., the Griffiths being of Welch origin. On the mother's side her ancestors were Irish. Her brothers and sisters were: David, Lea, Lydia, Newton, who served in the Civil war, and Jesse. In April, 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder came to Minnesota, making the trip by boat from Pittsburg to St. Paul, the journey lasting three weeks and three days. After living three months in Minneapolis, they came to Glencoe in June, 1856, at which time there were but a few people here. Mr. Snyder engaged in the lumber business for the first six months, building the first sawmill in the town. Afterwards he took a land claim one mile west of the village. He and his family endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life, but they were strong and patient, with faith in the future, and their efforts to establish a comfortable home were crowned with success. Almost immediately he became one of the leading men in the county. In 1857 he was elected register of deeds, being the first incumbent of that office in the county, which he helped to organize. His brother Cyrus was the first sheriff. After serving eight years in the office of register, he was elected clerk of court, in which position he served for 20 years, when he resigned. He was always a Republican in politics. For many years he was vice-president of the State bank. When a resident of Pennsylvania he was a member of the English Lutheran church, but never affiliated with any church here. He and his wife reared five children, namely: Elizabeth, who married Ira Lato and lives in California; Bertha, now deceased, who married J. D. Reeves; Gertrude, the wife of A. R. Gress, of Minneapolis; and Robert and Asher S., who are deceased. Mr. Snyder died Sept. 25, 1908. His wife survives him and is a lady held in high esteem in Glencoe and vicinity, where she has many warm friends.

James W. Williamson, now living retired in Glencoe, was born in Lycoming county, Penn., Dec. 13, 1841, son of John S. and Mary Ann (Palhamus) Williamson. February 11, 1863, he enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry and served two years and six months in the Army of the Potomac, under Generals Sheridan, Custer and other noted leaders, taking part in many of the famous battles of the war. On receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the war, he returned home, and was married, January 17, 1867, to Emma J. Maneval. Soon after he brought his wife to Minnesota, settling first in Le Sueur county. From there he moved to a point near Kettle river, on the Duluth road, where he engaged in lumbering. After continuing in this occupation for awhile he took up his residence in St. Paul, finding employment as a carpenter. In 1837 Mr. Williamson came to McLeod county and took up 320

acres of school land in section 36, Sumter township. After 25 years spent in farming, he found himself in a position to retire and accordingly took up his residence in Glencoe. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have had ten children—Robert L., Dudley A., Horace, Mortimer J., James W., Jr., Maude E., Edna E., Mildred M., Emma J., and Lulu May—whose record in brief is as follows: Robert L. and Dudley A. were engaged in farming for some years in Sumter township, near Brownton, but later moved to North Dakota, where they are now locatad. Mortimer J. is farming in Wisconsin. Horace died at the age of 15 months in St. Paul, in 1872. James W., Jr., who was a railroad freeman, was killed on the railroad in 1910. The eldest daughter, Maude E., who was the wife of J. M. Nobles, of Bristol, South Dakota, died also in 1910. Edna E. married Gus Knudson, of Mineota, Minn., and resides in that place. Mildred M. is the wife of Paul W. Atkins, of Chicago. Emma J. teaches school at Tower, St. Louis county, Minn.

Anthony C. Welch, one of the best known and most popular citizsn of Helen township, whose name is a household word all over the county, was born in Lucerne county, Pa., May 8, 1865, a son of Martin and Julia (Hallam) Welch. His father, Martin Welch, came to this country from Ireland and was married to Julia Hallam in Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Anthony Welch, also came to the United States and evinced his American spirit by fighting for the union in the Civil war. He subsequently died in Pennsylvania. His children, who were born in that state were John, Michael, Anthony, Mary, Kate and Anna, the last mentioned of whom is now deceased. It was in 1854 or 1855 that Martin Welch left Ireland. After tossing for six weeks on the ocean in a sailing vessel, he reached New York, from which city he went on to Lucerne county, Pa., finding work on the Schulkill canal. Soon after he was joined by the rest of the family, his brothers and sisters being Anna, Kate, Marie, Anthony and John. Martin Welch remained in Pennsylvania until 1876, in which year he came to Minnesota, locating at Glencoe, McLeod county. Taking up a tract of 160 acres, 20 acres of which were "broke," and which is the same tract on which his son Anthony now lives, he set to work to develop a hometsead. He used a horse team for his farming operations and erected a good frame house, which, however, was subsequently burned down. He resided on this place until his death, which took place February 2, 1881, when he was 62 or 63 years of age. His wife survived him until November, 1892. Anthony C. Welch was about 11 years of age when his family came to this region. He had received some schooling while in Pennsylvania and after coming to McLeod county attended the

old Stevens Seminary. He then took up the business of farming, securing 200 acres of the old Welch place, where he raises Holstein cattle for dairy purposes, Poland-China hogs and a good grade of Clyde horses. He has taken a prominent part in all enterprises for the good of the community. He helped to organize the Butter and Cheese Company at Glencoe and was its third president, which office he held for ten years. He also took part in organizing the mill at Biscay and the company controlling the elevator at Glencoe, which he is now serving on the board of directors and as vice-president. As a stockholder in the local fire insurance company, he has served on its board of directors a part of the time. He is also a prominent member of various agricultural associations and has taken an active part in school affairs, having a warm interest in the cause of education. Mr. Welch has also been very active in county politics. For five years he did good service as a member of the board of supervisors, of which he was also chairman. By this time he had become widely known as a man of ability with a good knowledge of public affairs, backed by sound moral principle, so that it was no wonder that the people called him to serve them in the state legislature for the session of 1915. He was elected on a non-partisan ticket with a majority of 355 over his opponent. While a member of the house he introduced a number of bills to compel the railroad and warehouse companies to give test weight of all grain inspected, and was also concerned more or less directly in other important legislation, having an eye always to the interests of his constitutents. Mr. Welch has been a member of the Odd Fellows for 25 years, belonging to Lodge No. 36 at Glencoe and to Hutchinson Encampment and the Canton at Helen. He also belongs to the Workmen lodge at Glencoe. Mr. Welch married Anna Buska, a native of McLeod county and daughter of Joseph Buska. They have had nine children, all of whom are living, namely: Edwin, Joseph, George, Elmer, Alva, Gordon, John, Elsie and Myrtle. Elmer is studying the science of agriculture at the state university, while Edwin is connected with the wholesale drug business at St. Paul, being in the employ of Nyes Bros. & Co. Mr. Welch is one of McLeod county's foremost citizens, enterprising and public-spirited and ready at any time to fight for the right when any question comes up affecting the interests of the citizens. He has improved his property until he now has one of the best farms in the vicinity of Glencoe and has lately added to its value by the erection of one of the finest silos to be found anywhere throughout this section. His barn is large and commodious, measuring 36 by 80 feet. It is built of clay tile and is plastered inside and ventilated. His entire farming equipment is also of the best and the entire ap-

MR. AND MRS. F. R. WANOUS AND CHILDREN.

pearance of his estate gives evidence of a large prosperity, which is well deserved as it has been well earned.

Frank R. Wanous, a well known citizen of Glencoe, now retired from active business life, is a good example of that sturdy foreign stock which has taken so large a part in the upbuilding of this country. He was born near New Prague, Bohemia, in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, November 12, 1841, a son of John and Fannie (Knapp) Wanous, who were linen weavers by occupation. In November, 1854, John Wanous, with his wife and five children—Frank R., John, Joseph, Kate and Fannie—left their native land for the United States, taking their passage on a sailing vessel. The voyage lasted 54 days and was an unfortunate one for many of the passengers, as the cholera broke out on the vessel and caused fifty deaths before they sighted America. The Wanous family escaped the contagion, however, and after landing in this country they proceeded to Racine, Wis., and located on a farm about two miles northwest of that city which farm he rented. Their first home in this country was in a log cabin and they farmed their land with the help of the usual ox-team. In 1858 the family came on to Minnesota. At Chatfield they exchanged the ox-team for a horse team and drove by wagon to McLeod county. On arriving here they took up 160 acres of wild land in section 6, Rich Valley township, and on it built a log house, 12 by 16 feet, which had only the ground for a floor and for several weeks was without a roof. The father speedily improved the place, however, hauling lumber from a sawmill on the Minnesota river, and at first constructing a straw and hay roof. The place was his home for the rest of his life, which terminated in 1893, when he had reached the age of 79 years. The mother died at the age of 63 in 1879. He was a member of the Catholic church. Frank R. Wanous was reared to manhood on his parents' homestead. His educational opportunities were limited, but he attended school for a while in Wisconsin and had also done so for a short time in his native land. When ready to begin life for himself he took up a homestead in sections 6 and 7, Rich Valley township and furnished it with good log buildings. After making many improvements, he sold the property and came to Glencoe in order that his children might have better school advantages. For 15 years he kept a refreshment place and a grocery store in the village, but is now retired and lives in a tasteful and commodius residence in Glencoe. As a good citizen he has not shirked public duty but was for some time supervisor and a member of the school board. During his younger days Mr. Wanous belonged to the militia and often stood guard when an attack from Indians was expected. He can tell many interesting anecdotes of those

exciting times. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Glencoe. Mr. Wanous was married, August 6, 1869, at Glencoe, to Fannie Chestek, who was born in Europe, November 10, 1849, a daughter of Anthony and Anna (Shader) Chestek. The Chestek family came to America on the same boat with the Wanouses, settling at first about five miles north of Racine, Wis., where they bought land and farmed for many years. In 1867 they came to McLeod county, Minn., locating on land in section 1, Rich Valley township, which place they made their permanent home. They, like the members of the Wanous family, were Catholics in religion. Their children were Frank, Josephine, Anna, Mary, Fannie, now Mrs. Wanous, and Anthony. Mary and Anthony were born in Wisconsin. Of these children Fannie and Anthony are the only ones now living. Mr. and Mrs. Wanous are the parents of four children: Edwin, who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in Minneapolis; Ernest, a physician and surgeon in that city; Josie, who is the wife of H. H. Stewart of that city, and Gertrude, now Mrs. Bert Allen, of Minneapolis. All are prosperous and useful members of the community in which they reside.

Frank D. Stocking, auditor of McLeod county, is a popular citizen of Glencoe and a scion of one of the best known families in the county. He was born in Acoma township, May 20, 1862, son of Eli W. and Mary J. (Hartt) Stocking, acquired his education in Hutchinson, and graduated from the high school when 19 years of age. He then spent three years teaching in McLeod county. In 1883 he accepted the position of deputy county auditor and served in it until 1892, in which year he was elected county auditor and has since succeeded himself in that office each and every term, having proved himself very efficient and acquired a wide popularity. For one term he served as recorder of the village, now city, of Glencoe and he is now serving in his fifth year as clerk of the board of education of Glencoe. He is a member of the Commercial Club and his fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Hope Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M. June 27, 1888, Mr. Stocking was married to Ella Ives, of Hutchinson, daughter of Warren J. and Maria L. (Goodnow) Ives, who came to McLeod county in 1872. The father of Mrs. Stocking died in 1899, and her mother now resides with her and Mr. Stocking. The children born of this marriage are as follows: Warren W., born December 25, 1900, graduated from the Gleacoe High school and is now clerk in the business office of the State University. Amy F., born June 2, 1903, was graduated from the Glencoe High school, took courses in music and drawing at the Thomas

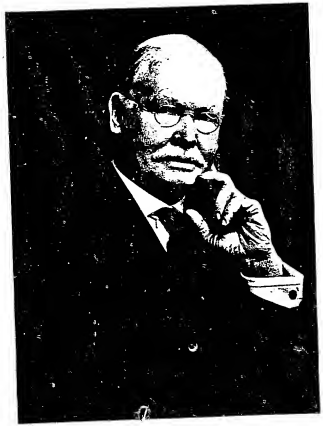
LOG HOUSE BUILT BY F. WANOUS, 1864; SECTION 6, RICH VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Training school at Detroit, Mich., and is now a proficient teacher. The family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational church.

William E. Churchill, familiarly known as "Ed" Churchill, the popular register of deeds for McLeod county, is a native son of the county, having been born in Glencoe, Minn., July 2, 1882, son of a pioneer settler, William T. Churchill. Mr. Churchill acquired his education at Stevens Seminary and the Glencoe High school, being graduated from the latter institution in 1900. He was then appointed assistant postmaster and served in that office for fifteen years, during which time he made many friends by his genial manners and accommodating disposition. In the fall of 1914 he was elected register of deeds for McLeod county, on a non-partisan ticket, and is still serving in that office, having proved himself well qualified to fill it. He belongs to several fraternal orders having lodges in Glencoe, including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Eastern Star and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Churchill married Anna Louise Lohren, who was born in Waseca, Minn., daughter of A. J. Lahren, a very prominent pioneer of that place, who served as county auditor, and judge of the municipal court, and represented his district in the legislature. For three years previous to her marriage Mrs. Churchill was teacher of the 8th grade in the Glencoe school. Both she and her husband are popular among the younger members of Glencoe society. They have one child, Ruth A., born in 1916.

John H. Stevens, the "Father of Minneapolis," was born in Lower Canada, June 13, 1820, of New England descent. A part of his youth was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1846 he enlisted in the United States army, and saw two years' service in the Mexican war. Upon leaving the army he came to Minnesota, and located a claim on the west bank of the Mississippi river, above the Falls of St. Anthony. He built on the site of the present Union Depot in Minneapolis, the first frame house within the present boundaries of that city on the west bank of the Mississippi river. He opened the first farm, was the father of the first child born in the original town of Minneapolis. In his house the first court held in that district had its first session, and the first agricultural society organized in the territory held its first meeting. He was at different times editor of the St. Anthony Express, the Glencoe Register, the Farm Stock & Home and others. He was one of the organizers and founders of the town of Glencoe. He served in both houses of the Minnesota legislature. During the Indian troubles, he was appointed a brigadier general in the State militia, and given command of a considerable area with headquarters at Glencoe. He died at Minneapolis, May 28, 1900.

Nelson Hassan, who is now living retired in Glencoe, is regarded by his fellow artists as the dean of photographers in the state of Minnesota, having practiced that profession from 1873 until about a year ago. He was born near Montreal, Lower Canada, October 30, 1850, son of James and Amy C. (Ashley) Hassan. The father was a native of Ireland and the mother of the state of New York, the marriage taking place in Albany. James Hassan was a young man of 18 when he left his native land to come to the United States. On arriving here he found himself with but one dollar in money, fifty cents of which he gave to a friend who had accompanied him. They soon separated and never saw each other again. For a time Mr. Hassan followed farming in Canada, but subsequently, he entered the employ of the Waterbury Clock Company, who had just put out their first eight-day clock. In 1858 Mr. Hassan, accompanied by his wife and family of five sons, came to Minnesota, settling in Dakota county, where he bought land and farmed. Later he retired and took up his residence in Northfield, where he died at the age of 74 years, having long survived his wife, who had passed away in 1860. They were both affiliated with the Methodist church. Their children, the five sons already referred to, were Henry, Alden, James, David and Nelson. Nelson Hassan first attended district school in Dakota county and later at Northfield, after which he was a student for one year at Carleton College. Feeling an attraction for the art of photography, he took up its study and finally adopted it as his profession, opening a studio in Glencoe in 1873. Here he continued in business until his retirement in May, 1915, a period of about 42 years, which of itself forms a unique record for permancy of location and one which probably cannot be equalled by any other photographer in the state. Mr. Hassan is a member of the Masonic lodge at Glencoe and of the Eastern Star. For 25 years he has served on the board of education, having been president of the board for 12 years. He was first married to Fannie T. Hunn, a native of Rhode Island, who, however, resided for some time in Wisconsin, where she was married. She died in Glencoe, having been the mother of two children, who are also deceased. Mr. Hassan married for his second wife Melvina Cram, who was formerly a resident of Winona, Minn., and is a graduate of the Winona State Normal school, class of 1887. Mrs. Hassan is a member of the Glencoe Travel Club, and of the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Both she and her husband are members of the Congregational church, which Mr. Hassan has served as trustee for many years. Although no longer actively engaged in business Mr. Hassan retains his interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the com-



NELSON HASSAN

munity of which he has been so long a greatly honored citizen.

George Ferdinand Munier, superintendent of schools of McLeod county, Minn., was born in Plato, this county, April 13, 1885, son of John B. and Ellen (Burton) Munier. His paternal grandfather was Ferdinand Munier, or "Monnea," as the family name was originally spelled, a native of France and resident of Marseilles, who in 1858 emigrated with his family to the United States. This family included five children—John, Frank, Louis, August and Kate. The voyage to America was made on a sailing vessel, several weeks being occupied in transit. Coming directly to Minnesota, they settled on a farm now occupied by John Graupman, situated about a mile and a half south of Plato. It contained 160 acres, and on this land Ferdinand Munier built a log house and began the work of cultivation with an ox team. Here the rest of his life was spent and in course of time he developed a good homestead and became known as an industrious and fairly prosperous farmer. His religious affiliations were with the Catholic church. John B. Munier, father of George F., grew to manhood on his parents' farm. His educational opportunities were limited, but he acquired the elements of knowledge, and after following agriculture for awhile, engaged in railroad construction work. An injury to his foot, received while working at this occupation, caused him to learn a trade and he took up that of shoe-making. For this purpose he located in Plato, where at that time but two other settlers were living—Andrew Minder and Henry Shulte. After he had mastered the trade he opened the first shoe shop in the town, erecting a building, 18 by 40 feet in ground dimensions, which he subsequently enlarged. It is still standing and is known as the John Monnea building. Besides dealing in shoes, Mr. Munier developed a business in wood and harness and in course of time became prosperous. He resided in Plato until his death, which occurred July 8, 1898. John B. Munier was twice married; first to Mrs. Ellen (Burton) Barley, by whom he had two children, George F. Ferdinand and Kate. By her first husband, John Barley, she had two other children; Isabella, who is now Mrs. Jud Robbins, and resides on a farm in Saskatchewan, Canada, and Sarah Ann, who is deceased. The daughter, Kate, married Louis Pugh and they live on a farm in Canada. Mrs. Ellen Munier died at the early age of 31 years in 1888, and Mr. Munier subsequently married Mary Ann Burton, her sister, the fruit of which union was a boy who died in infancy, and a daughter, Rosella. George F. Munier in his boyhood spent a part of his time in the store with his father, to whom he rendered useful assistance. He attended school in Plato, afterwards graduating from the high school at Hutchinson,

and then further pursued his studies at the university and in summer school. In 1906 he began teaching district school in Meeker county, where he remained for two years. Afterwards he taught six years in McLeod county, during the last two years of this time being principal of Plato school. His record was so creditable that in 1914 he was elected superintendent of schools of McLeod county, taking office in January, 1915. His administration of school affairs has been able and conscientious, and he has rendered valuable services to the cause of education in McLeod county. Mr. Munier is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge in Glencoe, also to the lodge of Modern Woodmen of America at Winsted. Religiously he is affiliated with the Congregational church. He was married July 28, 1909, to Rose Mabel Danielson, who was born on a farm in Meeker county. She is the daughter of Henry E. Danielson, a pioneer settler in that county, whose adventures with Indians in early days have been described in previous works dealing with the early history of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Munier are prominent members of Glencoe society and are active in many things making for the improvement and permanent welfare of the community in which they reside.

Clayton J. Allen, assistant treasurer and credit manager for the Young-Quinlan Company, 513-517 Nicollee Avenue, Minneapolis, was born in Willsborough, Essex county, N. Y., June 23, 1873. His parents were George E. and Alma L. (Turnbull) Allen. The father, a native of New York state, came to McLeod county in 1881. He was a machinist by trade and was partner in a foundry in Glencoe until obliged to retire in 1891 as the result of an accident. He is now 68 years old and resides in Glencoe. Clayton J. Allen was graduated at Stevens Seminary in 1890. He then went to work and had saved enough money to pay his expenses through the State University of Minnesota when his father's accident required him to surrender it for the use of the family. In February, 1892, he went to Minneapolis, reaching that city with only $3.50 cash in his pocket. Here he secured a position with the Pioneer Fuel Company, to which was attacher the munificent salary of $3.75 per week, which was all he had to pay for board, lodging and clothing. The balance, aside from what he paid for laundry, might be spent in frivolity! For some time he lived chiefly on oatmeal crackers and other similarly unsatisfying foods. Hardships such as these were unable, however, to blunt the edge of his ambition. He stuck to his job and inside of two years had worked up to the position of bookkeeper at a salary of $50.00 a month. He was then let out as the result of the panic of 1893, and for some time was content

DR. E. E. BARRETT

to work for his board and room as a teacher in the bicycle school of Isaac R. Snow, the pioneer bicycle man of Minneapolis. Besides teaching pupils how to ride, he did repairing on bicycles and assisted in collecting the bills. His next position was as bookkeeper for the Stromberg Leaf Tobacco Company, of Minneapolis, which he held for six years, leaving the service of that company to become bookkeeper for the Janney Semple Hill Hardware Company, of Minneapolis. This position he held for six years and a half. On January 20, 1907, Mr. Allen took the position of office manager and credit man with the Young-Quinlan Company, with whom he has since remained, having within eight years risen to that of assistant treasurer and credit manager. He was honored in being elected president of the retail credit association of Minneapolis at its meeting in October, 1916. His ascent on the ladder of fortune has not been easy, but, gifted with resolution and energy, he has climbed steadily upward until he has now attained a commanding position with possibilities of still greater advancement. His career up to date is a good example of the value of energy coupled with perseverance and might be followed to advantage by many other young men just starting out in life. On June 23, 1897, Mr. Allen was married to Myrtle M. Snow, the youngest of four daughters of his old employer, Isaac R. Snow. Mr. Snow died in 1895, having been a bicycle dealer in Minneapolis since 1887. His widow, whose maiden name was Kittie Coe, now resides in Luray, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one child, Delight, born January 28, 1900.

Elmer E. Barrett, M. D., founder and proprietor of McLeod County Hospital, an institution well and favorably known throughout this section, was born in New Hampshire, August 10, 1862, son of Alvah P. and Hannah (Frost) Barrett. He was the fifth born of a family of six children. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. After graduating from the academy in 1883, he entered the office of Dr. Ira Russell of Winchendon, Mass., under whom he began the preliminary study of his chosen profession in accordance with the custom by preceptor then-in vogue. He graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1886. Following graduation he spent two years in the hospitals of Massachusetts. In 1888 he migrated to the west and located in South Dakota. In 1895 he removed from Ipswich, S. D., to Glencoe, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative practice. In 1906 Dr. Barrett founded the McLeod county Hospital at Glencoe. He has organized this institution upon a thoroughly modern plan, there being separate private rooms to accommodate 15 to 20 patients, well lighted and ventilated. As it is conducted as a public hospital the patients are allowed

to choose their own physician. The attendants are selected from graduate nurses who are especially adapted to their work. The operating room is well lighted and furnished with all modern conveniences. Both in his private practice and as head of this institution, Dr. Barrett has become very popular and the hospital is well patronized. He is keenly interested in sanitary medicine and has filled the office of local City Health officer for several years, and has held the appointment of local surgeon for the C. M. and St. P. Railway for many years. He was married in 1891 to Miss Fannie G. Webb, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis. They have had five children born to them: Inez A., Earle R., and Frances G., now living, and Elizabeth and Elmer E., Jr., who both died at an early age.

Herman Albrecht, one of the notable pioneers of McLeod county, was born in Holstein, Germany, August 2, 1835, a son of Frederick and Margaret (Muller) Albrecht. He came of healthy parentage, his father living to the age of 80 years and his mother to that of 87. Their four children were Charles, Anna, Herman and Nicholas. In 1855 Herman Albrecht, in company with his brother Charles, left Germany for the United States. The voyage, which was made in a sailing vessel, occupied 42 days and they were doubtless well pleased when they once more felt dry land under their feet. They located first in Lake county, Ill., where they found work on a farm. In time they were joined by their father and mother and the rest of the children. Charles remained in Illinois but the others decided to go on to Minnesota, so in the spring of 1866 they made the journey with an ox-team, finally arriving at Glencoe. They had now been in this country long enough to have become imbued with the spirit of its institutions, and, indeed, one member of the family, Nicholas, had served three years in the Civil war as a member of the 24th Illinois Volunteers. On September 29, 1859, Herman Albrecht married Charlotte Hankey, who was born in Germany in April, 1842, and who came to this country with her parents, John P. and Margaret Hankey. The Hankey family accompanied the Albrechts to Glencoe, Minn. Here Herman Albrecht bought a tract of 80 acres located in section 18. There were some improvements on the place including a log cabin to live in. He had only one horse, but his father owned another, so they made up a team and assisted each other. Inside of two years Herman put up better buildings and the condition of the family began to improve. He lived on this place for many years, or until 1892, at which time he sold out his place and went to Dakota with his sons, L. P. and John F. After residing there, however, for a year and a half he returned to Glencoe and lived here, spending the balance of his days in the store with his son, L. P. He

L. P. ALBRECHT

died December 2, 1915. His wife had previously passed away —October 12, 1900. Of their nine children four are now living, Charles, Louis P., Emma and Clara. Mr. Albrecht was a member of the Masonic lodge at Glencoe. He was a man of high character, honest, industrious and a good neighbor and his death was a loss to the community in which he lived.

Louis P. Albrecht, a leading merchant and one of the most prominent citizens of Glencoe, Minn., dealer in farm implements and automobiles, was born in section 18, Glencoe township, July 6, 1866, a son of Herman and Charlotte (Hankey) Albrecht. His education was acquired in the little log school house in the old Gretchell district and when not pursuing his studies he was as a boy generally occupied in assisting his father in the work of the farm. Having an inclination for mercantile life, he finally left the farm to enter the hardware store of Mr. Brandt at Glencoe, and here his first experience in the hardware business was gained. Then, in company with his brother John F. he engaged in the hardware business at Waupeton, North Dakota, where he remained until 1894, at which time the brothers disposed of their interests there. Mr. Albrecht's next venture was at Lester Prairie, where he opened a hardware and furniture store, which he operated as sole proprietor until 1896. He then came to Glencoe and entered into the hardware business here, buying out the stock of Rudolph Eckart, who was located where the First National Bank building now stands. This store was one of the first buildings erected in the town, the business being originally established by A. Frankenfield. In 1903 Mr. Albrecht moved to his present location, continuing in the hardware and implement business until 1915, at which time he sold out the hardware department and has since confined his operations to handling farm implements and automobiles. His business is constantly growing and is already one of the most important enterprises in this part of the county. Mr. Albrecht served on the Glencoe school board for six or seven years and has also held the office of city mayor. He is a member of the Masonic order, while his church affiliations are with the Congregationalists. Mr. Albrecht married Estella Pinkham, a daughter of N. B. Pinkham of an old New England family. Her father, who was an able lawyer, settled in North Dakota at an early day, before the railroad had been built. He became a very prominent citizen there, serving the county of Cass as county attorney and being a member of the state senate for 12 years. Subsequently he engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht are the parents of three children: Gretchen, born January 29, 1906; Louis P., Jr., born August 21, 1908, and Henry P., born September 24, 1912.

John F. Albrecht, who is carrying on a prosperous business in Glencoe, Minn., as a general contractor and dredger, was born in Lake county, Ill., November 28, 1863, a son of Charles and Margaret (Mordhorst) Albrecht. His paternal grandparents were Charles and Margaret Albrecht, who came from Germany to Lake county, Ill., after their son Charles had already settled there. They had four children: Charles, father of the subject of this sketch; Herman; Nicholas, and Anna, who married Peter J. Peters. Charles Albrecht (2d) was born in Holstein, Germany, as was also his wife, Margaret Mordhorst Albrecht. While yet a single man, he came to the United States by sailing vessel in 1854, locating in Lake county, Ill., where acquaintances from the same neighborhood in Germany had located. For some time he worked at anything he could get to do and then rented a farm. In 1862 he was married, his wife having come to the United States in the previous year. He died in 1878 while still in middle life, being only 48 years old. His wife remained on the old homestead until 1909, when she passed away at the age of 69. They were both members of the German Lutheran church. Their children were: John F., Mary, Charles, Emma, Herman and Sophia. The first of the family to come to Minnesota was Herman, uncle of the subject of this sketch, with his brother, Nick, and sister, Mrs. Anna Peters. They made the journey with horse team immediately after the close of the Civil war. John F. Albrecht grew to manhood on the home farm in Illinois and followed farming until 1892, when he came to Minnesota, and took the management of a creamery at Sumter, McLeod county, for one year. Afterwards he was manager for 12 years of the creamery at Biscay. He then located in Glencoe and took up the work of contractor and dredger, which he has since followed very successfully throughout the state of Minnesota. Mr. Albrecht was married, October 22, 1892, to Mary Albrecht, a third cousin, who was born in Lake county, Ill., daughter of Fred and Lena (Dittner) Albrecht, her father being a native of Holstein, Germany, who came to the United States about 1865. Her mother came to this country about the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht have three children, Harry, Pearl and Margaret, all of whom give promise of being a credit to their parents. They have a fine home, with pleasant surroundings and are a family highly esteemed throughout this part of the county. Mr. Albrecht is a member of Hope lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., at Glencoe, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his family are affiliated with the Congregational church. He has served as alderman of Glencoe.

John H. Dorsey, M. D. If the best test of character lies in the services which a man renders to his fellow men, then the subject of this memoir has a high claim upon the regard of the citizens of McLeod county, for in various lines of public duty he has shown himself a faithful and conscientious servant. Dr. Dorsey was born in Glencoe, Somerset county, Pa., April 2, 1854, a son of Patrick and Sarah (McCusker) Dorsey. The father was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, where his parents died, and Patrick accompanied his three brothers, Daniel, Morris and Steven, to America, he being then but six years old. After arriving in this country they separated, Patrick accompanying his brother Daniel to Ohio. At the age of 16 he went to Maryland, where he remained until he was 30 years of age. He then went to Pennsylvania, where he had a 13 years' contract for cutting timber. After completing this contract he returned to Maryland, locating at Garret, near the old National pike, and here he remained until his death. His wife Sarah was born in Maryland, of Irish parentage, being a daughter of James and Margaret McCusker, residents of Mt. Savage, that state. Her father was the original possessor of the secret of moulding and dryjag fire clay and was the first one in the United States to operate the process. There were 14 children born to Patrick and Sarah Dorsey, namely: Ophelia, who died at the age of six years; Carl, who died at 11; George, who died at the age of 12; Rose, who died at 23; Ella, also deceased; James R., who resides at Everet, Md.; Margaret; Mary; Carrie; Anna; Daniel, residing in Maryland; Frank P., a resident of Parkington, Neb., a physician and surgeon; John H., the subject of this sketch; and Jennie, who is now Sister Luca, of St. Mary's South Bend, Ind. John H. Dorsey in his youth acquired a liberal education, attending St. Francis College at Loreta, Pa., and St. John's College at Annapolis. Deciding to adopt the medical profession, he pursued his first studies under Dr. Beard Keller of Grantsville, Md., under the old preceptor's rule, remaining with him for three years. Afterwards he was a student at the old Washington University of Maryland, subsequently beginning the practice of his profession under his old preceptor at Moscow, Md. In 1878 he came to Minnesota, locating in Glencoe, where he has since been engaged in medical practice, being now the oldest practicing physician here. In 1885 Dr. Dorsey went back to Maryland University at Baltimore, Md., taking a post graduate course and receiving his diploma from that institution and served for awhile in the hospital corps. As physician and surgeon he has made an excellent record and stands high in his profession. Dr. Dorsey, however, has not confined his activities to curing the physical ills of humanity. A man of broad mind and public spirit, he has on various occasions embraced other opportunities of making himself useful to his fellow men. In 1880

he was elected county superintendent of schools, on the Democratic ticket, and served acceptably for two years. During this time he also organized and promoted the first Democratic paper in McLeod county, known as the McLeod County Democrat, which, however, was discontinued after being published for one year. He has served on the school board at frequent intervals during his entire residence in the county and has done much to promote the cause of education. In 1887, under President Cleveland's administration, he was appointed postmaster of Glencoe. He then spent one year at the University of Berlin, Germany, subsequently returning to resume the practice of his profession in Glencoe. His public services, together with his knowledge of public affairs, being now fully appreciated by his fellow citizens, he was elected, in 1900, to the lower house of the state legislature and served through the sessions of 1901-'02-'03. By subsequent re-election he served in 1903-'05-'07 and '09. As a representative of the people in the legislative body he was the father of many important bills, among them the Beet Sugar Bill, to annul the bounty, and the Board of Control Bill. He was active in securing appropriations for the new capitol building, also taking a prominent part in educational legislation, and was champion for the appropriation to establish a home for cripples, which is located at Lake Phalen, near St. Paul. In 1897 Dr. Dorsey was appointed a lieutenant for service in the Spanish-American war, being a member of the Fourteenth Minnesota regiment; he also served as assistant surgeon. He had the distinctive honor, after being mustered out, to be made captain on his return from the war. In 1898 Dr. Dorsey joined the National Guards, subsequently becoming major of the Second Minnesota regiment. At the call of President Wilson for the mobilization of the National Guards, Major Dorsey put on his uniform and served with the Second Regiment, M. N. G., assisting in the work of mobilizing the troops at Fort Snelling. June 29, 1916, he was sworn into the Federal service and, July 9, was ordered to be examined but was rejected on account of disabilities sustained during the Spanish-American war. He is now retired with the rank of major. As a token of appreciation of his work and services in connection with the National guard, and also of his 12 years' legislative service, the officers of his regiment presented him with a magnificent and expensive gold watch, a present which he highly values. Dr. Dorsey has served two terms as chairman of the Military Commission, and while in the legislature kept in close touch with all bills pertaining to military affairs, exerting his influence for the good of the service. As a business man he was for ten years vice-president of the First National Bank of Glencoe. In

1891 he served as mayor of Glencoe, making a good record in that office. His religious affiliations are with the Catholic church. Dr. Dorsey was married, June 25, 1890, to Mary T. Kelly, who was born in Stillwater, Minn., June 18, 1866, daughter of James and Margaret (Cantwell) Kelly. Her parents were both natives of Ireland, the father born in County Donegal and the mother in Waterford. James Kelly came to the United States at the age of 20 years, and his wife in childhood. They were married in Pennsylvania and came to Minnesota, settling in Stillwater, where Mr. Kelly was one of the first contractors for building and mason work. He and his wife had a large family numbering 11 children. The Kellys, who were Catholics in religion, were an old family in Pennsylvania, Kellyville, that state, being named after them. Several representatives of the family were engaged in foundry and manufacturing business there. Among its members were John, Sam, Frank, James, Charles, Edward, William and Matthew, the three last mentioned of whom were killed in the Civil war. Dr. and Mrs. Dorsey have no children. They are prominent members of Glencoe society, taking an active and intelligent interest in everything that concerns the good of the community, whether of a moral or material nature. They have a host of friends and their home is often the scene of a generous but unostentatious hospitality.

Timothy Shanahan, who is well known and highly esteemed among the elderly residents of Glencoe as a pioneer of Minnesota and a veteran of the Indian war, was born in Pennsylvania, September 29, 1847, a son of John and Mary (Collins) Shanahan. His parents were both natives of County Kerry Ireland, where also they were married. With one child, Bridget, they came to the United States by sailing vessel, the voyage lasting seven weeks and six days. Their three other children, Nelly, Patsey and Timothy, were born in the United States. John Shanahan and his family located first in the state of Delaware, where he worked two years for the planters. From there he removed to Scranton, Pa., at which place he found employment as watchman on the trestle bridge. After residing there some time he resolved to come to Minnesota. With his family he traveled by rail to Chicago, then chiefly by boat to St. Paul, reaching Walker's Landing in the spring of 1856. In the spring of 1864 he located on a farm situated near the town line of Auburn and Greenisle townships, in Sibley county. This farm contained 300 acres and was furnished with log buildings. Mr. Shanahan's first wagon was a "Canadian Jumper"; later he made a wagon for himself, cutting the wheels in solid form from a tree. Later he bought an old wagon from an immigrant. At the outbreak of the Indian war

John Shanahan was located on a farm near Walker's Landing. When a party of Indians visited his place he escaped them by hiding in a cellar, but they affected considerable damage to his property, burning his eight large haystacks. At that time Timothy Shanahan, our direct subject, was fifteen years of age. Wishing to take active part in events, he went to Cummings Grove, where Major Joe Brown had his headquarters as scout, and engaged to drive a six-mule team for $1 a day. On August 28, 1862, he got to the Stockade and the next morning started for Fort Ridgeley. The party consisted of 100 soldiers and citizens with 17 teams and teamsters. That night they camped within sight of the Fort and at 10 o'clock the next day reached it. Here they tried with a string drill to bore the tube in their old cannon. They had been thus engaged about an hour when a boy came in with an ox-team, having in his wagon a dead man who had been killed by Indians. There were some 80 soldiers at the fort and Captain John Marsh took 40 men and went out to where the river makes a bend and the grass was as high as the horses' shoulders. Over to the left they saw a herd of some 400 Indian ponies without riders. They marched in that direction for 20 rods, when the Indians, who had been concealed in the grass, jumped up, killed them all and scalped them. Mr. Shanahan was one of a company that was ordered to the lower agency, he being one of 17 teamsters. They saw no Indians the first day and when they went into camp the wagon master made them plow trenches around them with a breaking plow. They burned the bodies of some 20 or 30 men, women and children who had been massacred. While looking away from camp in a certain direction, Mr. Shanahan saw the grass moving or waving in a suspicious manner and at first was going to fire in that direction but on second thought decided to investigate, and on doing so found two boys, Hans and Otto, aged respectively eight and five years, who said their parents had been killed, their mother having been shot while standing in the doorway and their father in the field. Their dog Fido was also shot by their side. That night the company was ordered into camp at the head of Birch Cooley and told to dig holes under their wagon. It rained in the night and the holes filled with water. When the rain stopped the mosquitoes came and at four o'clock the Indians fired on them. Mr. Shanahan was climbing over a wagon to get a couple of sacks of grain to make a barricade, when he received a gunshot in his left leg, about two inches above the ankle. At ten o'clock they heard Gen. Sibley coming with reinforcements. Mr. Shanahan was taken by ambulance to Fort Snelling, where he recovered from his wound. Later he located in Sibley county,

where he worked as section hand on the railroad for many years. Finally he secured 22½ acres of land in the suburbs of Glencoe, erected on it a house and barn and now makes this place his residence. He married Nora Dixon, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Ellen (Griffith) Dixon, her parents being natives of Ireland who removed to Sibley county from that state. Mr. Shanahan and his wife have one child, John Joseph, who resides in Glencoe. The family are members of the Catholic church and the subject of this sketch helped to build both the old and the new church at Glencoe.

John Luiten, clerk of court of McLeod county, has an official record such as is held by but few men in this state, having served in his present office since Jan. 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1895, and from Jan. 1, 1899 up to the present time. In this long period he has established an enviable record for ability, faithfulness, and close application to the duties of his position. His court work has been satisfactory alike to the judiciary, the bar, and the laity, while the routine work of his office has been transacted with equal efficiency. John Luiten was born in Rhenish, Prussia, Feb. 11, 1849, son of John and Gerhardine (Wolters) Luiten. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and after receiving his preliminary education, entered Bonn University. In August, 1871, he left Bremen, and in due time reached the United States, coming at once to St. Paul, where he secured employment in a wholesale dry-goods house. His residence in this county dates from 1873 when he came to Rich Valley, and with August Mahn, engaged in the general mercantile business. Three years later he took up agricultural pursuits in the town of Rich Valley. He was first elected to his present position in the fall of 1878. A short time afterwards he moved to Glencoe where he now resides. He has taken an interest in a number of public ventures, and has served on a number of committees and delegations. His fraternal relations are with the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen. Mr. Luiten was married May 13, 1876, to Mary W. Brandt, who was born in Illinois, daughter of Lewis and Mary (Muller) Brandt. Mr. and Mrs. Luiten have nine children: Mary, Gerhardina, Xavier, Eleanora, Louisa, Raymond, Lina, Pearl, and Eugenia. The family faith is that of the German Lutheran church.

William Oscar McNelly, an able member of the bar of McLeod county, now serving as county attorney, was born at Portland Prairie, Wilmington township, Houston county, Minn., June 4, 1881. His parents were William E. and Mannie (Wright) McNelly. The father, born in Houston county, December 21, 1858, was son of John and Mary (Shumway) Mc-

Lewis Harrington

he served creditably for three successive terms in this position. Presenting himself again in 1912 for the office of county attorney, he was this time successful and has since occupied the office, being re-elected in 1914, by a largely increased majority. He is a careful and successful official with a record of success as a prosecutor. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the Encampment, and in 1913 was a delegate from Marvin Encampment, No. 48, to the state convention of the order held at Duluth. He is also a member of the State Bar Association, of the County Attorneys' Association, and of the Union Club, of Hutchinson. In Oct. 1909, Mr. McNelly married Mary Arneson, of Hutchinson, whose father John Arneson, a carpenter and contractor now deceased, was a pioneer settler in Hutchinson. He and his wife have two children, Evelyn Jessie and Marion Ruth.

Lewis Harrington, pioneer of Hutchinson, Minn., was born November 22, 1830, in Green, Ohio, son of John and Rhoda (Kee) Harrington. The branch of the Harrington family represented in the early settlement of Minnesota came to America from the southwest part of England in the 17th century. John Harrington, born Sept. 13, 1752, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Disabled by a wound, he left the army and became a physician in Brookfield, Vermont. May 18, 1774, he married Deborah Wakefield. Their son, John, one of four children, father of Lewis, was born at Hallifax, Vt., Feb., 20, 1775. Soon after the death of Dr. Harrington in 1802, the family moved to Canada, settling near Lennoxville. There, Dec. 15, 1810, John Harrington married Rhoda Kee, a descendant of William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth Colony. She was born August 8, 1780, at Ware, Mass. In the spring of 1817, John Harrington migrated to Trumball county, Ohio, where he cut a home from the wilderness and lived until 1857, when, with his wife, he came to Hutchinson to live with his son Lewis, where he died. John Harrington was a man of exceptional strength of character who made himself felt in all the activities of his community. When a member of the Ohio legislature he introduced a bill, the first of the kind on record, providing for lighting the cells in the state's prison evenings and furnishing the prisoners with reading matter. Lewis Harrington, son of John and Rhoda, was the youngest of seven children. Reared among the pioneers of Ohio, he attended Austinberg Academy and graduated in civil engineering at the Ohio University, Cleveland, in 1850. He was engaged in railroad work in Pennsylvania and Ohio till 1854, when he visited his brother William on the shores of Lake Minnetonka, Hennepin county, Minnesota. He decided to remain in Minnesota and during the following year served as

county surveyor of Hennepin county. In the late autumn of 1855, at the home of Col. John H. Stevens, in Minneapolis, Mr. Harrington met the Hutchinson brothers, Asa, John and Judson. This meeting resulted in the forming of a party to visit the country west of the Big Woods in the vicinity of Glencoe, which had been started the year before. The trip was made by the way of Shakopee, Carver and Glencoe and on Nov. 10, in the beautiful valley of the Hassan, the townsite of Hutchinson was located. Log shacks were built and Harrington, with others of the party, remained here through the winter surveying the townsite, locating claims and roads. He was the first postmaster, surveyor and hotelkeeper. December 27, 1857, Mr. Harrington married Ellen M. Pendergast, who was born in Durham, N. H., May 16, 1836. She came to Milwaukee in 1855 and with her brother, William W., came to Hutchinson in the spring of 1857. Two children were born of this marriage; Martha A., November 29, 1858, and William E., July 2, 1860. Mr. Harrington formed and was captain of a military company to defend Hutchinson during the Indian outbreak of 1862, helped build the stockade and resist the attack of Indians under Little Crow on Sept. 4, 1862. He was a member of the state legislature, 1866 to 1868. In 1883 and 1884 he engaged in locating timber land in the state of Washington. In the summer he took a surveying contract with the U. S. government, was opposed by the Indians but called a council and got their consent. He was 150 miles north of Seattle in August, 1884, when, returning to camp on the 14th, fell over a precipice and was killed. Lewis Harrington was born of a generation of pioneers. As one of the founders of Hutchinson it may be said that in all the enterprises for the right building of the community he was the central figure. A born leader, men naturally appealed to his clear judgment and good will. His influence is stamped on the community he helped to found and lives in its high ideals.

Ellen Myra Harrington. Mrs. Harrington was of New England birth and ancestry, the daughter of Solomon and Lydia Wiggins Pendergast. She was born May 16, 1836, in Durham, New Hampshire, in the "Old Garrison," a building that was once a block house, built for defense against the Indians, and which stood on land taken as a grant from the King of England by Stephen Pendergast, one of her early ancestors. Ellen M. Pendergast—to call her by her maiden name—was only 12 years old when she lost her mother. That her education was carefully looked after may be inferred from the fact that in April, 1854, she went to New Jersey to teach school, returning home in a year. In the fall of 1855, with her sister Martha (the late Mrs. W. T. Bonniwell) and her brother Harrison, she

Ellen M. Harrington

joined their brother, William W. Pendergast, in Milwaukee, where he had gone the year before. The last named, in November of that year, came with the Hutchinson brothers to Minneapolis. In the spring of 1857 she followed her brother to Hutchinson, arriving on May 5. She walked in from Henderson with a party of 15, in which there were only two women besides herself—Mrs. Kittridge, a bride from Bangor, Maine, and Eliza Chesley. Most of the men were from the cities and no better able to walk than the women. They stayed all night at what was then called High Island, New Auburn. There was just one house. The people had been there all winter and had eaten most of their provisions. The husband had gone to Minneapolis for more and the wife said the travelers could not stay or have anything to eat. They told her they had to stay and must have something to eat and had money to pay for it. They were given each a small dish of hulled corn. They came to Henderson up the Minnesota river from St. Paul by boat. From Henderson to Hutchinson there was not even a trail. Arriving in Hutchinson in the middle of the afternoon, the party was given a regular charivari by the few folks here, about 75 in all, and all males but six. Miss Pendergast soon found plenty of occupation. The first week she was here she cooked a barrel of flour (costing $28) for 30 men. By keeping the oven full of salt-rising bread, she could get enough for two meals, and by frying pancakes from 3 to 8 o'clock supper was provided. The house was her brother William's, on his claim, which was later the Charles Kuester place northeast of town, and a slough had to be crossed to reach it. It had two rooms, a main part shingled, and an ell, one story, covered with boards that had curled up in the sun. This was her introduction—and but a glimpse of it—to the place in which she was to spend the rest of her life. December 27, 1857, Ellen M. Pendergast was married to Lewis Harrington. Their first home was in a little frame building in which Mr. Harrington, the town's first postmaster, had his office, and which stood on the corner on Main street now occupied by the Baseman building, not long afterwards moving to the home in which Mrs. Harrington died. The account of the Indian uprising is given elsewhere in this volume, but Mrs. Harrington's part in the history of that time should be here referred to. To three women was due the decision to defend the town against the Indians rather than desert it and leave to be sacked and burned the homes reared at a cost of great hardship and endeavor. These women were Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Julia Ells and Mrs. Sarah Harrington. A paper had been drawn up for the organization of a military company. When many faltered, refused to sign, and were prepared to flee, these three grasped the paper and went among

the men, and by earnest entreaties and by signing the roll first themselves, prevailed upon them to enlist and remain and defend Hutchinson. When the company formed in line these heroic women stood in the ranks and answered to their names. And later, on that terrible fourth of September, 1862, when the Indians were circling about the town, burning homes and massacring refugees coming in from the farms, these women went about as nurses among the wounded brought in from the bloody field at Acton, and as angels of hope and courage among the frantic and despairing women and children huddled together in the stockade. Who can measure the value of their heroism to the Hutchinson of those days? And during the stress of these times Mrs. Harrington also had the care of her two little children of two to four years of age and of her aged mother-in-law. Very few now living knew so well and intimately the history of Hutchinson as she; of that history she had been a part and an important part. None treasured more highly than she all in that history that tells of the courage, the fortitude amid hardships of its people, and of their enterprise and progress in the prosperous later days of the town. Down to her last days Hutchinson was her pride, and her friendships among its people her comfort, and her alert and receptive mind and vigorous intellect, undimmed to the last, delighted in recalling the stirring events and interesting incidents of the past. She died February 28, 1915.

Lewis Pembroke Harrington. This son of William B. and Sarah S. Harrington was born October 7, 1854. From eleven years of age his school opportunities were entirely with W. W. Pendergast. With that distinguished educator he caught the enthusiasm of teaching, as well as study, and when very young was himself a teacher. When the agricultural school and farm at Crookston was opened, L. P. Harrington was placed in charge of the school department. In 1910 he resigned from that position and moved to Creswell, Oregon. There he was prominent in organizing a land company which purchased farms and set out fruit trees. Very soon he was called into educational work in that state. In his many years of service as superintendent of schools of McLeod county, Mr. Harrington felt the need of improvement on what is called the "common school system." He conceived a plan to get out of the rut and interest pupils. He added an agricultural feature to the schools that proved practical and of keen interest for its novelty as well as usefulness. For some years now he has been in the state work of Oregon, traveling and lecturing to the patrons of schools and to the pupils in behalf of progressive work. His services in this line are very successful. Now nearly 50 years a teacher, he has been also a hard student, and

has been practical and progressive all the way. July 5, 1882, L. P. Harrington was married to Mary Groshong, a lady of McLeod county. Nine of their children are living. Three sons are civil engineers; two of them in government work—Guy and Earle. Clifford, who had charge of a building of a section of the Gatun locks on the Panama canal, has since been engaged by English capitalists as engineer for a railroad in South America. That work is now suspended on account of the war. Frank M. is professor of agriculture in the Iowa College, horticultural department. Five daughters are at home. Sibyl and Helen are teachers, Vera is an artist, and Florence and Jessie are in school. The present residence of the family is at Salem.

Frank Mortimer Harrington, the eldest son of William B. and Sarah S. Harrington, was born Jan. 19, 1844, in Green, Ohio. (He was eight years old when the family moved to Minnesota Territory. He was with the family in Hutchinson the summer of 1862, and did his duty as a soldier. That trouble over, he, with Kee Wakefield and several other eighteen year old lads, enlisted in Co. B, Ninth Minnesota Infantry. The regiment saw hard service from the first. On the frontier that winter the storms were wild and the cold intense. Early next year, 1863, the regiment was ordered south and saw little rest or comfortable service to the close of the war. In the great battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864, Frank received a fatal wound in a charge the regiment made the first day. He lived nine days, dying on a floating hospital at New Albany, Ind., Dec. 24, not yet 21 years of age. Frank was a good boy and a good soldier, honorable, brave, manly. His comrades have only good words for him, and he was the idol of his parents who never recovered from the shock of the bereavement.

William Edmund Harrington, president of the Citizens Bank of Hutchinson, was born in this city, July 2, 1860, only son of Lewis and Ellen M. (Pendergast) Harrington. His education was begun in the public schools of Hutchinson, and in 1878 he entered the State University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881. He then became a student in the law department of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., and was graduated therefrom in 1883. At his father's death in the following year he took charge of the latter's interests. Soon after he purchased the bank at Hutchinson which had been carried on by Dean Brothers but which not long after became the Citizens Bank. Of this institution he became president and has since continued in that office. Mr. Harrington has always resided in Hutchinson, except for a short period when he lived in Dakota, where he had land interests. He is president of the Telephone Company, and several other enterprises. He still has

interests in farm lands and is a fancier of good horses. Mr. Harrington has served as mayor of Hutchinson and also as state senator from his district. As a public spirited citizen, he is always willing to lend his aid and influence to any good cause and has been especially active in advancing the interests of the city and county in which he lives. Mr. Harrington is unmarried.

William H. Harrington, the eldest son of William B. and Sibylla Harrington, was born at Brighton, Iowa Territory, July 28, 1840. At that time the Whig campaign to elect Gen. Harrison president was red-hot and every Whig boy baby was named William Henry Harrison. In this case the victim never could write well enough to put in so many "H's," so he dropped one. The mother dying when the child was born, it was taken when a few months old back to the paternal grandparents in Ohio, and by them cared for while they lived—17 years. The common schools of Trumbull county, Ohio, were excellent; it was admitted that none were better, and few so good in any state then or since; so if this boy did not get a good elementary education, it was not the school's fault. Coming to Minnesota in 1857 with his grandparents, he reached his father's home, Sunday, May 17. He remained there assisting in the farm work until his grandfather and he started for Hutchinson on foot—a distance of 50 miles. They carried heavy hand baggage, the roads were muddy, the water high. At one place they waded a long distance in water up to the arms. At another place a roaring stream ran between them and some settlers at work on the other side. The latter felled across the stream a large tree on which the pilgrims crossed. The trip was made in three days and they reached Hutchinson near night, on Sunday, June 22d. Henry was soon at work with his uncle Lewis, surveying, in the mill, driving oxen, and making himself generally useful. The first week in August he was taken with the disease that proved fatal to his grandfather and aunt, and merely survived, after being very sick for six weeks. That winter, 1857-58 Henry went to the school taught by W. W. Pendergast, in the wing of the abandoned log hotel. No better school was ever taught in a modern fireproof building equipped with every school furnishing. After the death of John Harrington, and his daughter, Mrs. Fuller, Grandmother Harrington, the Fuller girls and Henry kept house in a building put up by Lewis Harrington for Mrs. Fuller and her daughters, and which was the home of James Chesley when he died. Through that winter and the next summer, Henry Harrington did the business of the post office, which was kept in the house where he lived. The winter of 1858-59 Henry, Frank and Sibylla Harrington attended an academy at Ex-

WILLIAM HENRY HARRINGTON

celsior. In the winter of 1860-61 Henry taught school at Minnehaha Falls, and at Graceland, on Lake Minnetonka. In the winter of 1861-62 he lay sick of a fever which proved long and severe. In April he went with the family to Hutchinson. Early that summer there arose a situation peculiar to the history of townsites. The northwest quarter section 6, town 116, range 29, was entered by Henry Chambers, a member of the original town company, March 18, 1856. The same was cancelled by the government February 7, 1862. When the word came from the local land office at Forest City to the town company and they considered the matter among themselves, they decided to put the trust into the hands of Henry Harrington, let him file on the land, which was legally vacant and open to preemption, let him make the improvements required by law, get his title and then deed to all individuals their property, and the remainder in a blanket deed to Thomas Chesley, secretary of the town company. This plan was carried out, this trust discharged upon honor, to the letter. No expense was charged to any citizen. That land, then as now, was the most populous quarter of the town. In the Indian trouble Henry did his his duty mainly on horseback. He and Andrew Hopper were given the job of scouting as far as they could ride in a day—a task that he would not have sought if he had not conceived boundless confidence in Andrew, his daring and his cunning. After the Sioux were driven away, Henry taught school in Carver county, and in Hennepin, until he went south in the Eleventh Minnesota infantry, a one year's regiment. Teaching school one winter in Illinois, he subsequently came back to Hutchinson and worked one summer with Emmett Taggart in masonry. Leaving in September, 1867, he went to the St. Lawrence University where he graduated from the Theological School. Since then his work has been in Illinois, New York and Minnesota. He has been twice married, and has one child living in Chicago. The present home of W. H. Harrington is Chicago, Ill.

William Bradford Harrington, the second son of John Harrington was born July 11, 1813. He was named William Bradford for the governor of Plymouth Colony, from whom he was a descendant through the Kee family. In 1853 Mr. Harrington settled near Wayzata. In 1862 he leased his farm and moved to Hutchinson. The Indian war now came on and he was one of the company of militia organized for defense against the savages. After the battle Mrs. Harrington, with her children, Sibylla and Pembroke, went to Illinois and spent the winter at Oliver Holcombe's at Winnebago, Mrs. Holcombe being a sister of Mrs. Harrington. The older son, Frank, went into the army. Mr. Harrington went back to his farm home,

where he and David Ells cut wood that winter. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Harrington sold his farm and moved to Hutchinson there to take up his permanent residence. February 27, Sibylla married T. H. Pendergast. Soon after that event William Harrington purchased the partly completed building put up by Mr. Bunting for a hotel, that building being a wing of the Merchants Hotel conducted for so many years by the Jorgensens. The house was full of business from the first, and for some years thereafter. The flouring mill was built that year and there was a healthy growth of the town and country. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Harrington made an extended visit among the relatives and friends in Green, Ohio, his native town. He also visited the grave of his son at New Albany, Indiana, and that of his first wife at Brighton, Iowa. Returning to Hutchinson, and not liking the noise and turmoil of the hotel, he went out to cut railroad ties on a piece of timber he owned near Lake Hook, boarding with Solomon Pendergast. Having taken a severe chill in the woods, he was attacked by pneumonia, and in a few days his troubles were over, he passing away February 7, 1869. William B. Harrington was six feet, one inch tall, straight as an arrow, powerful and quick. In his school days he was easily master of any sport. In manhood he said that all he asked a hired man to do was half as much as he did. But his life was a hard one. When quite young he and his brother Steven were in the lead mines around Galena and Mineral Point. The loss of his wife when his son Henry was born was a crushing blow and was followed by an attack of chills and fever from which he never recovered. With the second wife (the widow Gilson, whom he married March 9, 1843) and son Frank, he left Ohio again and settled in Illinois; but again the fever and ague were so severe they soon returned to Ohio. In 1852 William and Steven Harrington went to New York and bought tickets for San Francisco. On reaching Panama they learned that there was no such line, no such steamer as represented. They had been swindled, with hundreds of others. Returning to New York, they commenced a lawsuit that continued for years, but they never recovered a dollar. Mr. Harrington's next move was to the west, he again reaching Minnesota early in 1853. It would be difficult to find a more honorable, exemplary, kind-hearted man than William B. Harrington. With his superb constitution he would, under any reasonable conditions, have naturally lived to be ninety, instead of fifty-six.

Harry L. Merrill, who for 33 years was superintendent of the Hutchinson public schools, was born at Auburn, Maine, October 27, 1857, son of Albert L. and Esther (Littlefield) Merrill. Both his parents dying when he was three years old,

MR. AND MRS. H. L. MERRILL

he was reared by his paternal uncle, Jabez H. Merrill, of Auburn, Me., with whom he made his home until he had attained the age of twenty-two. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native state. In 1876 he entered Bates College, at Lewiston, Me., where he was graduated in 1880. During the following two years he was engaged in teaching and in reading law in that state. In the spring of 1882 he came to Minneapolis and in April of the same year accepted the principalship of the schools of Hutchinson, and thus entered upon the long career as an educator that has made his name a familiar one in educational circles all over the state. Mr. Merrill made his appearance in Hutchinson on horseback, having ridden from Glencoe, then the nearest railroad point to Hutchinson. There was a stage line between the two villages, but bad weather had interfered with its operation, so Mr. Merrill took to the horse. Arriving here, he found a town of between 600 and 700 population, and a school that enrolled about 150 pupils and had three teachers, besides the superintendent. When he left the building at the close of the first day, he would probably have given a decided negative to anyone who had asked him whether he intended to stay there for 30 years or more; for, in fact, he had no such intention. His thoughts were still on the law, the study of which he intended to resume as soon as he could. William W. Pendergast had been at the head of the schools in Hutchinson until about a year before Mr. Merrill arrived on the scene, the interval having been filled by the superintendency of a man from New York. The year that Mr. Merrill began his duties was the year that the Minnesota high school law went into effect, giving special state aid and designating the character of the schools entitled to receive it. Hutchinson was among the first schools to go on the list. It is unnecessary here to trace their history; that has been done in another part of this volume. As Mr. Merrill went on with his work he found it more and more agreeable, and his love for it grew, so that gradually the idea of returning to the law faded from his mind. He also formed social relations which would have been hard to break. He liked the people, and the people—the parents of his pupils, and the pupils themselves—liked him. While he esteemed the training of the mind to be of high importance, he aimed still more at the development of character of true manhood and womanhood. The "honor system" was a principle in which he fully believed and consistently carried out. In speaking of the closing of his connection with the Hutchinson schools the Minneapolis Journal, quoting a despatch from Hutchinson, said in its issue of June 6, 1915: "H. L. Merrill, president of the Minnesota Educational Association, and su-

perintendent for over 33 years of the Hutchinson schools, will close his brilliant and fruitful career in the latter position on Monday"—June 7—"by graduating a class of 72, the largest by 26 in the history of the local high school. Superintendent Merrill retires honored and beloved by the people of Hutchinson and the surrounding country. From nearly every home in the locality children have come to him for instruction, and some of the best known and most successful business and professional men in the state, and some of its most useful and admired women, have gone out from this school. Mr. Merrill's election to the office of president of the Minnesota Educational Association, took place at St. Paul, in October, 1914, and it was remarkable for being unanimous, there being not a candidate or ballot against him. Believing that the school man should be an active citizen as well, Mr. Merrill has been president of the local Electric Light Company, secretary of the Telephone Company, president of the Commercial Club, a trustee of the Library Board and member of the City Council. He is a member of the Masonic Order and a Knight Templar. Has no church affiliations. Mr. Merrill was married June 30, 1886, to Martha A. Harrington, daughter of Lewis and Ellen M. (Pendergast) Harrington, of Hutchinson. They have one son, Lewis H. Lewis H. Merrill was born in Hutchinson, Minn., Oct. 4, 1887. He graduated from the Hutchinson High school in 1905. After a course of civil engineering at the University of Minnesota he has worked as civil engineer with the N. P., Chicago, Milwaukee, and the Luce Electric Lines, in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana.

The Hutchinson Family. Jessie Hutchinson, a patriotic New Englander of sterling worth, born in Milford, New Hampshire, married Polly Leavett, a lady blessed with a wonderfully sweet voice, who transmitted her remarkable talent to her children, Judson, John W., Asa B. and Abby L. As a concert troupe this family gave musical programs throughout the United States and the British Isles. For many years the family name was a household word in hundreds of towns and cities throughout the country, from the rugged and picturesque shores of Maine and the granite hills of New Hampshire, the old home of the Hutchinsons, to the broad and fertile prairies of Kansas and Nebraska. In 1855 they established the town of Hutchinson. The romantic story of the starting of this town is told in full elsewhere. John W. and Judson did not remain here permanently. Asa B. and Abby, the wife of W. W. Pendergast, made their homes here.

Asa B. Hutchinson came to Hutchinson with his brothers, and here established his home. A kindly considerate man, he helped many a poor settler with money and provisions, and

throughout his life furthered every good cause that came to his attention. Even during the panic of 1857 he continued his tours, journeying through Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, taking as admission fees any and all kinds of produce in lieu of the usual cash, and turning it over to the hotels and to the proprietors of the barns where his two-horse team was kept. Horace Greeley, the famous founder and editor of the New York Tribune, who was his personal friend, on hearing of this, wrote a two-column article on the subject, which was published in the Tribune. One season Asa, Lizzie, Fred and little Oliver Dennett made a concert tour from Bangor, Maine, overland to Hutchinson, with a two-horse team and carry-all, the trip taking about four months. In 1867 the "Tribe of Asa" finally settled in Hutchinson and began to cultivate their farm, living in a rented house in the village. In those days the Hutchinsons knew more about cash than trade. On one occasion Mrs. Asa B. Hutchinson discovered that she was paying a few more cents a pound for butter, and few more cents per dozen for eggs, than the stores were paying for the same produce in trade, and on inquiry of the farmer's wife of whom she bought, was told that the reason she had to pay more was because she paid in cash. Asa B. Hutchinson continued to make his home on his farm during the summer months of each year. The remainder of each year was spent in concert work with his family in the east. He had married Elizabeth Chace of Nantucket, Mass., a Quakeress, and had three children: Abby, Fred and Oliver D. In 1873 the son Fred died on the farm at Hutchinson and in 1874 Mrs. Hutchinson died very suddenly after finishing a concert at Rushford, Minn. Asa B. and his son Oliver D., went east and joined John Hutchinson and his son in giving concerts through the New England states. They were thus engaged until 1879. Asa B. then located at Leadville, Colo., where he built a hotel and residence remaining there until 1882. He then returned to his home at Hutchinson where he lived until his death on Thanksgiving eve, 1884. His daughter Abby married Samuel G. Anderson, a prominent citizen of Hutchinson April 9, 1873.

Oliver Dennett Hutchinson, in former years one of Hutchinson's best known and most highly esteemed citizens, but whose home is now in Minneapolis, was born in Lynn, Mass., Jan. 15, 1857, son of Asa B. and Eliza (Chace) Hutchinson. As his father desired that he be with him on his concert tours, his schooling was somewhat neglected, and his education was mostly picked up on the road. His regular schooling included two summer months in the log schoolhouse on what is now the public square of Hutchinson, a part of a term in the old white school house on the hill, one winter at Red Wing Collegiate

Institution, Minnesota, and one winter at Kents Hill, Maine. His musical career was begun at the early age of three and a half years, and was continued with his father after his mother's death till 1879. He then formed a concert troupe of his own, which he continued till 1881. It was at this time that he tried farming at Hutchinson, and though it cannot be said that he achieved a pronounced success, he at least attracted universal attention to his efforts, his farm and cornfield becoming noted for the crooked corn rows, which people came miles to see. This method of planting was intentional on his part, as he had heard somewhere in polite society that more corn grew in crooked rows than in straight ones. He succeeded in proving to his own satisfaction that farming was not for him. In 1882 he bought an interest in a drug store in Hutchinson and in 1885 purchased the entire stock, carrying on the business subsequently until 1889, in which year he became postmaster of Hutchinson. The year 1895 was devoted chiefly to concert work. In the following year Mr. Hutchinson removed to Minneapolis to become a traveling representative of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company for Michigan and Wisconsin, in which occupation he is still engaged. While in the drug business in Hutchinson he acted as librarian of the circulating library, the books being kept in a room in the rear part of his store. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican County Committee of McLeod county, and for a short time served on the State Central Committee. Among his other activities, he was captain of the state militia company at Hutchinson, manager of the baseball team and for awhile served as meat inspector. He was a member of the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the Masonic lodges up to and including the Commandery of Knights Templar. Oliver Dennett Hutchinson was married September 10, 1878, to Nelly Drew, of Portland, Maine, who was born in Gardiner, Maine, December 6, 1857, daughter of Joseph P. and Frances (Ware) Drew. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson have had a family of three children, Frederick D., born at Portland, Maine in 1879; Jesse Chace, born in Hutchinson, March 9, 1882; and Elizabeth, born in Hutchinson, Sept. 6, 1885. Frederick D. received a public school education at Hutchinson, and took a business course at the M. C. Fatter Business College at Sheboygan, Wis., from which he received a diploma. In the boom days he was in business in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He is now engaged in the insurance business in Bismark, North Dakota. Jesse Chace Hutchinson acquired his education in the high school, which he attended for three years, and at a business college, from which he was graduated. He is now engaged in the lumber business at Esmond, N. D. "A second edition of

Joseph P. Drew," he is a great favorite with all classes and a splendid business man. Elizabeth Hutchinson, like her brother Jesse, attended high school for three years, and subsequently took a two-years' course for normal school piano teachers at Miss Caruthers' school in Chicago. She had studied the piano under Mary Frothingham, a pupil of Godowski, and later under Mrs. Peck, who taught the Leschetizki method. In her early musical career she visited many musical schools and colleges, from coast to coast, studying different ways and methods of teaching and watching for the quickest and best results. On her return to Minneapolis she opened a studio and taught for several years, subsequently accepting a position as piano teacher at Graham Hall, a private school for girls. August 31, 1915, she became the wife of Frederic Herbert Fournie, of Minneapolis, in which city she now resides.

Joseph P. Drew was born in Athens, Maine, April 25, 1824, next to the youngest of a family of 16 children. His father a substantial farmer of that place was a prominent man in the community and a deacon in the Baptist church. In his youth, Joseph P. showed a great thirst for knowledge, and many a night he might have been seen sprawled on the floor before the big fireplace, studying his lessons by the light of the blazing pitch-pine knots. He and his brothers and sisters had to attend church twice on Sunday, as the father allowed no deviation from religious duties. At the age of 16, having graduated from the academy, and acquired a good knowledge of Latin and French, he began to teach in that institute, and was thus engaged until he was 21 years old, turning over his savings to his father, as was the custom in those days. After that he continued teaching until he had earned the price of a good suit of clothes and had sufficient money with which to leave home. Starting out with his worldly goods packed in an old carpet bag, and ten dollars in his pockets, he went to Gardiner, Maine, where he found employment as clerk in a general store. At the age of 28, being very thrifty, he engaged in business for himself as a member of the firm of Fling & Drew, and two years later was married to Frances Ware. Moving to Portland, Maine, in 1858, he continued in the wholesale grocery business there until his death, which occurred June 9, 1884. He had achieved prosperity and left quite an estate. His wife, Mrs. Frances Ware Drew was born in Gardiner, Maine, July 25, 1830 and died July 16, 1916. She was educated in the common school and graduated from a seminary. There was a family of 11 children, eight of whom grew to maturity. All were very musical and possessed exceptionally good voices.

Samuel G. Anderson, a prominent farmer of Hassan Valley

township, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, Jan. 27, 1846, son of Ezra S. and Sarah Anderson. Ezra S. Anderson, a minister of the Baptist church, was a graduate of Bowdoin College, Hanover, New Hampshire. He was deeply versed in astronomy and meteorology, lecturing on these subjects and writing articles for the press. After a worthy and useful life he died in his native state in 1875 at the age of 88 years, his wife dying in 1880, at the age of 68 years. Samuel G. Anderson came to Indiana in 1862 and a year later located at Burlington, Ohio. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in Co. A, 188th Ohio Vol. Inf., at Ironton, Ohio, and served one year, being the youngest man in his company. In 1866 he came to St. Paul where he became clerk on a steamboat for a year. After learning the miller's trade at Minneapolis he went to Greenleaf, Minn., where he acquired a half interest in a mill. In 1867 he came to Hutchinson where he started a mill and made the first barrel of flour in Hutchinson. Subsequently he returned to Greenleaf. In 1870 he founded the village of Granite Falls with John W. Waldron and built a mill, hotel and store, and laid out the townsite. Mr. Anderson sold out in 1871 and went to Litchfield, Minn., where he remained until 1873. That year, 1873, he started the Hutchinson Enterprise which he operated for six years. Then he purchased 320 acres of land in section 7, Hassan Valley township and engaged in farming. In 1874 he spent seven months in Holland, Europe. Mr. Hutchinson has done considerable prospecting, going to the Black Hills in 1877, to Leadville in 1879 and to Nome, Alaska, in 1904. He has been prominent in public life and has held many positions of trust and honor. In 1874 he was a candidate for the legislature and was defeated, but was elected in 1877. He was a delegate to the Republican State Conventions for twelve or fifteen years and served on the State Central committee. From 1884 to 1893 he was assistant superintendent of the document room in the senate at Washington, D. C. He has been president of the Contact Copper Co., of Contact, Nev., since 1905, and is one of the incorporators. He at one time owned Colonna, a famous stallion and raised S. G. A., a horse with a world's racing record, a half mile on ice in 1.01½. Mr. Anderson was married April 9, 1873, to Abby Hutchinson, only daughter of Asa B. Hutchinson, and a Graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music. She died Jan. 7, 1884, at the age of thirty-four years. Five children were born to this marriage: Frederika, who died Dec. 21, 1875 at the age of twenty months; Samuel G., Jr., attorney and postmaster of Hutchinson; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Lyman E. Wakefield, of Minneapolis; Asa, who died in 1893 at the age of fourteen; and Chace, born Feb. 20, 1882, now at Edgar, Mont., engaged in the mercantile business.

On Oct. 9, 1905, Mr. Anderson married E. W. Erway, of Beaver Dam, Wis.

Sam G. Anderson, Jr., postmaster and attorney, was born in Hutchinson on the old Hutchinson homestead, July 7, 1875. He was graduated from the Hutchinson High school in 1894 and from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1899, and on Jan. 1, 1900, engaged in the practice of law at Hutchinson. April, 1898, he enlisted in Co. A, 13th Minnesota Regiment, and served until February, 1899, being stationed in the Philippines from July to January and taking part in the battle of Manila, after which he was stricken sick with typhoid malaria and was invalided home. In 1908 he was elected county attorney and re-elected in 1910. In 1912 he was defeated for the same office. Feb. 1, 1914, he was appointed postmaster of Hutchinson which position he has filled with credit. He also continues his law practice. Mr. Anderson is a director of the Bank of Hutchinson, and secretary and treasurer of the Contact Copper Co., at Contact, Nev. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., the Scottish Rite and the Zurah Shrine. Mr. Anderson was married June 7, 1913, to Margaret Ames, daughter of A. H. Ames. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have two children: Jane and Mary.

Percy (Elmer) Avery was born Sept. 23, 1877, in Pittsfield township, Lorain county, Ohio; fifth child of Franklin C. and Mary A. (Stone) Avery. At two years of age he came with his ptrents overland to a farm in Acoma township, on Cedar lake, McLeod county, the family home for four years; lived one year in Greenleaf, Meeker county, and came to Hutchinson in 1884, remaining here ever since. Jan. 1, 1897, he started learning the printers' trade in the office of the Hutchinson Leader, bought at that time by his brother, Carlos Avery from Burt W. Day. Jan. 1, 1907, at time of incorporation of the Leader Printing Co., publishers of Hutchinson Leader, he became stockholder and secretary; has been secretary of the company since organized and business manager most of the time since. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., (master two years), Miriam Chapter, No. 27, O. E. S.; (Worthy Patron three years), Minneapolis Consistory, No. 2, 32d degree Masons, and Zurah Temple, Minneapolis, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

David A. Adams, one of McLeod county's earliest settlers, who for many years took a leading part in the development of the county, and especially of the city of Hutchinson, of which he was one of the most prominent residents, was born in the county of Norfolk, England, February 26, 1838, son of George and Elizabeth (Goodrom) Adams. His father was killed in a storm while overseer on the estate of Sir Thomas Hare. David

received his education in the schools of Downham, England, and when 13 years old was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. After serving until he was 16 or 17, his master gave him the balance of his time, and he decided to seek his fortune in the United States. Sailing from Liverpool, October 14, 1854, he landed at New York on the 20th of November following. In the spring of 1855 he came west as far as Chicago, but remaining in that city only six weeks, he pushed on to Minnesota and located near Faribault, in Rice county, where he found work at his trade. In July, 1857, young Adams came to McLeod county with William Cook and his family, and resided with them on their farm two miles north of the village of Hutchinson until the following summer. He then moved to a farm south of Hutchinson, which was his place of residence until the Indian outbreak of 1862. When that occurred he moved into Hutchinson for safety, and although not a member of the Home Guards, did duty with them in the defense of the place. After the Indians had been driven away, Mr. Adams returned to Rice county, and in the winter of 1864 enlisted in Company B, First Minnesota Infantry. His regiment was sent to City Point, Va., where it was incorporated with the Second Army Corps, serving under Grant and Meade. With this veteran body of soldiers Mr. Adams took part in all the fierce battles and engagements in which the corps participated, from the North Anna to Appomattox court house. After the surrender of Lee's army, which practically ended hostilities, and after participating in the Grand Review at Washington, Mr. Adams, now a young man of 27 years, returned to Rice county, Minnesota, but in the summer of 1866 he came again to Hutchinson, and shortly after took a farm of 80 acres in section 24, Lynn township, on which he lived for a number of years, accupied with its improvement. He then removed to another farm he had purchased in section 13, in the same township, which was his home until 1874. He was one of the organizers of Lynn township and was its first justice of the peace, holding that office during the entire period of his residence there. In 1874, when he left the township and came to reside in Hutchinson, he owned and controlled a fine farm of 560 acres, the result of his enterprise and industry—a remarkably good showing in view of his opportunities and the lack of means with which he had begun only a few years before. When he made his permanent settlement in Hutchinson, Mr. Adams engaged in the real estate and loan business, in which he showed as much ability as he had displayed in farming, and soon became noticed as one of the rising men of the village. That he was personally popular may be gathered from the fact that in 1871 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and served during the session of 1872. He was chosen one of the first board of trustees of Hutchinson, and also filled the office of village recorder for many years. In the meanwhile he continued in the real estate and loan business, to which he added collections and banking, and was thus occupied up to the time of his death. As an instance of his public spirit, it may be mentioned that he was one of the four citizens who made a personal sacrifice to ensure the construction of the spur line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, from Glencoe to Hutchinson. It was necessary for the citizens of Hutchinson to raise a certain sum of money to pay the cost of the right of way and depot grounds, and a subscription was started for the purpose, Mr. Adams, and the three other citizens above referred to, in the meanwhile guaranteeing that the required amount should be raised. The total subscriptions, however, fell short by nearly $2,700, so it cost each of the four men, including Mr. Adams, $672 apiece. Mr. Adams erected the first brick residence in the village of Hutchinson, where he had valuable real estate interests. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Hutchinson, serving as its president for many years, aided in making the annual county fair a success, and served on numerous boards and committees. In fact, there were few things of any importance that took place in the village in which he did not have a hand, and his aid and influence were potent in securing satisfactory results. His death, which took place June 13, 1911, deprived the city of one of its most active and useful citizens, and was an event widely deplored. David A. Adams was married, in Hutchinson, May 24, 1868, to Ann M. Durrant, who was born in Norfolk, England, April 30, 1848, daughter of William and Maria (Goodman) Durrant. She had come to America with her parents and the rest of their family in 1856, and only five weeks after landing in this country, the father died in Syracuse, N. Y., at the age of 38 years. His wife long survived him, passing away in Faribault, January 8, 1893, when in her sixty-ninth year. Mr. and Mrs. Adams had five children: Mary C. E., who is the wife of Dr. S. E. Bennion, a dentist of Hutchinson, and has three children—Alice and Louise (twins) and Richard S.; D. Albert; A. Maria; Ella J., librarian of the Hutchinson Public library, and William D., who is engaged in the insurance business in Hutchinson. The family are members of the Episcopal church.

D. Albert Adams, son of David A. and Ann M. (Durrant) Adams, was born in Hutchinson, Minn., December 21, 1882. He acquired his education in the excellent public schools of Hutchinson, graduating from the high school in 1903. Commencing his business career in his father's office, he remained there one year, and then, January 1, 1906, became assistant cashier

in the Bank of Hutchinson, now the Farmers and Merchants State Bank. On February 1, 1917, he became assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank of Hutchinson. One of the most able among the younger business men of the city, he also manages the estate left by his father, and for three years has served as secretary of the McLeod County Agricultural Society, in which the late Mr. Adams was warmly interested. He was married November 29, 1906, to Ida M. Anderson, of Buffalo, Minn., and he and his wife are prominent and popular members of Hutchinson society.

Lloyd G. Pendergast, now engaged in the real estate business in Bemidji, Beltrami county, Minn., is justly entitled to a place in this work, as he is one of the earliest settlers of Hutchinson now living. He was born in Durham, N. H., June 12, 1842, son of Solomon and Lydia (Wiggin) Pendergast. His great-great-grandfather, Stephen Pendergast, came from Ireland and settled in Durham, N. H., near the end of the 17th century. He built a garrison house for protection against the Indians, in which house the subject of this sketch was born. Lloyd G. Pendergast was educated first in the common school, subsequently attended the high school at Newmarket, N. H., and afterwards went to school to his brother, W. W. Pendergast, late superintendent of public instruction of this state. He came to Minnesota in April, 1857, locating in Hutchinson, where he remained until April, 1861. He then enlisted in Company D, First Minnesota Infantry, being the first to enlist from McLeod county. October 23, 1862, he was transferred to the First U. S. Cavalry, with which he served until receiving an honorable discharge, June 27, 1864. In that year his father, with his second wife, moved to Hutchinson. In that year a sawmill was built in Hutchinson, of which Mr. Pendergast (our subject) became one of the owners. He later sold his interest and in 1867, in company with Lewis Harrington and C. W. Bonnewell, built the first grist mill and dam at Hutchinson. After selling out the mill he went to Cottonwood in 1870 and built a flour mill and saw mill. Then he again sold out and moved in 1880 to Eagle Bend, in Todd county, where he took a homestead. In 1899 he was appointed by Governor Lynd on the grain force at Duluth, being discharged by Governor Van Sant in 1901. From 1901 to 1903 he was locator of government lands in Northern Minnesota. In 1904 he was elected justice of the peace in Bemidji, being re-elected in 1906. In the same year he was nominated for lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket, with John A. Johnson, and was beaten, but received 103,000 votes. In 1908 Mr. Pendergast was appointed by Governor Johnson as custodian of the old capitol at St. Paul, and in 1911 was removed by Governor Eberhart. In 1914

W. W. PENDERGAST

he was elected to the House of Representatives from the 62d district, to serve in the 39th session. Mr. Pendergast is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic Lodge at Hutchinson, which was founded in 1864 and of which he is now the only living charter member. He was married to Hannah Gregg, in Hutchinson, April 11, 1868, and has had nine children—three sons and six daughters—all of whom are living, except one.

Perley Parker Pendergast, cashier of the Citizens Bank of Hutchinson, Minn., was born in Hutchinson, January 20, 1868, son of William W. and Abbie L. (Cogswell) Pendergast. He comes of a family the members of which have been conspicuous in the history of Hutchinson and the vicinity. He was graduated from the Hutchinson high school in the class of 1886 and for one year thereafter was a teacher in the public schools of McLeod county. In January, 1887, he became a clerk in the Citizens Bank, was subsequently assistant cashier, and was made cashier in 1896. He served a year on the city council and has been more or less active in local affairs, his advice being esteemed as that of a good business man. In 1902 he was married at Tawas City, Mich., to Laurie Goldie, daughter of Peter and Annie (Sutherland) Goldie. He and his wife have six children: Webster, Robert, Malcolm, Douglas, Louise and Norman.

William W. Pendergast, one of the notable pioneers who founded the city of Hutchinson, was born at Packer's Falls, Durham, N. H., January 31, 1833, son of Solomon and Lydia (Wiggin) Pendergast. His father, Solomon, was a great-grandson of Stephen Pendergast, a native of Wexford, Ireland, who was a direct descendent of Maurice de Pendergast, a Frenchman, to whom lands were ceded in Ireland for victories there in the war between France and England. Stephen Pendergast emigrated to the Hampshire Grants (now New Hampshire) in 1713, and in 1715 erected a blockhouse at Durham. In this blockhouse were born William W. Pendergast, his father, Solomon, his grandfather, Edmond, and his great-grandfather. Stephen married Jane Cotton, a granddaughter of the celebrated John Cotton. Solomon Pendergast was born at Durham, N. H., a son of Edmond and Lydia (Murray) Pendergast, his mother being a descendant of the Murrays (or Moreys) of Scotland. He came to Hutchinson with his son, William W., on April 26, 1856, but soon went back to New Hampshire. In August, 1858, he returned and lived two years on the hill north of Hutchinson, after which he returned a second time to New Hampshire. In 1864 he took a homestead in section 17, Hutchinson township, where he subsequently resided until his death, July 9, 1882. His first wife, Lydia

Wiggin, having died of consumption at the age of 34 years, in May, 1850, he married Judith Matthews. William W. Pendergast attended the district schools of New Hampshire until he was 12 years old, and subsequently Philips Exeter Academy at Exeter, that state. He then continued his education in the high school at Springfield, Mass., still later attended Durham (N. H.) Academy and in 1850 entered Bowdoin college, where he was a classmate of W. D. Washburn and a fellow student of Melville W. Fuller. In 1852 he left college and taught school in Maine and Massachusetts till March, 1855. At that time he came west with his cousin, R. H. Pendergast and a friend by the name of E. S. Lenox.| They opened photograph galleries in Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha, operating all at the same time. In Milwaukee Mr. Pendergast met the Hutchinson brothers, Henry, Judson, John and Asa. They were on their way to start a town in Kansas. Mr. Pendergast, having been in Minnesota in 1856, was enthusiastic over its future and had decided to close out his interests in the photograph business (or daguerreotyping as it was then) in Chicago and elsewhere, and move to Minnesota. Consequently he tried to prevail upon the Hutchinsons to give up the idea of going to Kansas and to go in with him in starting a town in McLeod county to the northwest of Glencoe, where the present town of Hutchinson is located today, it having been described by the Indians as a beautiful location for a city. It was brought about by two of the brothers, John and Asa, coming to Minnesota while the other two proceeded to Kansas as originally planned. Mr. Pendergast promised that as soon as he could dispose of his business he would follow and with his father and brother, T. H. Pendergast, joined them in the spring of 1856, walking from Carver. In the winter of 1856 and 1857 William Pendergast returned to Essex, Mass., and in the spring of 1857 came back with a party of 31 persons. That summer he returned again to Essex and married, on August 9, 1857, Abbie L. Cogswell, a daughter of Caleb Cogswell. They then came to Hutchinson, where Mr. Pendergast taught school in the old log tavern, having 20 pupils. His salary was $28 per month, but he sold the scrip for 25 cents on the dollar. He had charge of the Hutchinson schools for 24 years, and was also county superintendent from 1872 to 1880 inclusive. In 1882 he was clerk in the office of the state superintendent, assistant state superintendent from 1883 to 1888, was principal of the State School of Agriculture, 1888 to 1893, being the first incumbent of that office. In that year he resigned to become superintendent of public instruction, which position he held till 1898, when he retired to private life at his home in Hutchinson. For a time he was a member of the Home Guards, bolding the rank

of orderly sergeant. He and his wife had nine children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Henry Greenberg, of Hillyard, Wash.; Edith M., born in 1860, who died at the age of 18; Edmond, who was an attorney and judge, of Okanogan, Wash., and died in 1916; Mary, wife of John A. Vye, a produce merchant of Minneapolis, who was secretary of the Agricultural College for 20 years; Perley P., of Hutchinson; Harry, born in 1872, who died at the age of two years; Sophia, wife of Harry White, an attorney of Oklahoma City; Warren W., who died in 1897 at tbe age of 22 years; and Ellen, now wife of Rev. Arthur Farnum, an Episcopal minister, of Pittsburg, Pa. William Wirt Pendergast died at the age of seventy years, July 17, 1903. He was a man who understood and loved his fellowmen—a man to whom strangers, as well as acquaintances, turned instinctively in their troubles, with the feeing that he could and would help them, as he invariably took pleasure in doing. Mr. Pendergast was rightly called one of "God's noblemen; kindly, genial, lovable, scholarly; firm in his convictions, lenient to a fault, but unswervingly devoted to high ideals of principal and character. (St. Paul Dispatch, Mar. 29, 1913).

"'None knew him but to love him
None mentioned but to praise—'
Inspiring, helping all he met,
Well spent were all his days."

Abigail Lowe Cogswell, wife of William Wirt Pendergast, was born in Essex, Mass., Jan. 29, 1839. She was the only daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Burnham) Cogswell and was married when eighteen years of age, Aug. 9, 1857, and with her husband came to Hutchinson, McLeod county, to make her home. She had one brother, Daniel Webster, who spent a year in Hutchinson, but returned to Essex at the end of that time. Mrs. Pendergast died at the home of her daughter, Ellen (Mrs. A. W. Farnum) in St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 4, 1917, and was buried at Hutchinson, Minnesota. Mrs. Pendergast was a woman of strong character, though modest and retiring in manner. Very self-sacrificing, always putting herself last, always working for the happiness of others, gentle and quiet by nature, calm and self-possessed.

Mary Abbie Pendergast, daughter of William W. and Abbie L. (Cogswell) Pendergast, was born in Amesbury, Mass., Dec. 17, 1865. She lived in Hutchinson, Minn., and taught school in district 54, McLeod county, for five terms, or two years, beginning in the fall of 1881. During the winter months she attended the Hutchinson high school, as District No. 54 only had school in the spring and fall. In March, 1883, Miss Pendergast went to St. Paul to accept a position as clerk in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction, where her

father was assistant. This position she held for nearly ten years, resigning then on account of ill health. After a years' rest at her home in Hutchinson, she entered the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota, and while there was secretary to the dean, keeping the records of the departments of Regular Medicine, Homeopathic, Dentistry and Pharmacy. Her marriage to John Alexander Vye, October 2, 1895, occurred when she was a senior in college, and she immediately after took up her residence in St. Paul, Mr. Vye being then instructor in the State School of Agriculture. The following children have been born to them: Vidian Burnham, Sept. 16, 1897; Warren William, May 24, 1899; and Lloyd Lowe, May 31, 1902. All are living with their parents in the place of their birth. Mrs. Vye has been a member of various woman's clubs and societies, including the local Woman's Association of St. Anthony Park, the Industrial Sunshine Society and Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In the latter she holds the position of superintendent of the Temperance Education Department.

David H. Ells, one of the most notable pioneers of McLeod county, now passed away, was born in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, August 5, 1823, son of Benjamin and Mary A. (Eaton) Ells. His mother died in 1839, when he was 15 years old, the father surviving her until 1863. David was reared in the land of his birth, where he remained until 1850. He then came to the United States, not settling in New England like so many of his countrymen, but locating in Walworth county, Wis. In 1860 he came to the recently founded village of Hutchinson, arriving October 18. Here he rented a farm near the village and engaged in its cultivation, being thus occupied for two years. At the end of that time the Indian war broke out and Hutchinson was besieged by the savages. Mr. Ells took his place among the defenders of the village, helping to build the stockade, and to defend it afterwards. After the Indian trouble ceased he located his family in Wisconsin, for a short time, while he worked at Lake Minnetonka and also at Minneapolis. In July, 1864, however, he returned to McLeod county, and not being able to perfect the pre-emption claim he had filed in 1861, he retook it under the homestead laws, and building a house on his land, moved into it with his family, April 18, 1866, and again started to cultivate the soil. For many years Mr. Ells resided on his farm in section 21, developing the land and erecting substantial buildings until he had one of the best homesteads in the vicinity. During the early years he had to endure all the hardships which fall to the lot of the pioneer, but he and his family survived these discomforts and in time reaped the reward of their industry and perseverence. His death took place on the homestead in 1898. Mr. Ells married Julia

MR. AND MRS. DAVID H. ELLS

A. Loomer, who like himself, was a native of Nova Scotia, born March 21, 1832. In 1901, about three years after her husband's death, Mrs. Ells with her family removed to Hutchinson, now a city, where she is still residing. Advanced in years, she enjoys good health both of mind and body. She is one of the few residents of Hutchinson now living who can recall the tragi. scenes of the Indian uprising in 1862. She was one of the three ladies who first signed the agreement to stay in the village and assist the defenders and during the attack she did her full part in all the useful work that a woman could do. Mr. and Mrs. Ells had four children, the third born of whom died in infancy. The others, who are all living, are: Joseph Edwin, of the firm of J. E. Ells & Co., harness dealers, of Hutchinson; Ruth Alberta, wife of W. D. Griffith, residing in Lynn township, near Hutchinson; and Ada Belle, wife of G. W. Phillips, of Detroit, Minnesota. Mr. Ells was a staunch Republican in politics, and though not an office seeker, was always ready to do anything to promote the interests of the community in which he lived. He was widely recognized as a good citizen and an agreeable neighbor, and had a wide acquaintance extending for miles around Hutchinson.

Joseph E. Ells, head of the firm of J. E. Ells & Co., of Hutchinson, Minn., dealers in harness, was born in Delavan, Wis., December 18, 1851. His parents were David H. and Julia A. (Loomer) Ells, both natives of Nova Scotia, who were prominent pioneers of Hutchinson and the vicinity, coming here in 1860. The father was among the defenders of the stockade during the Indian siege, and Mrs. Ells bravely stayed in the fort, and with the other women who had not fled, did her part in assisting the defenders. David H. Ells afterwards farmed for many years in Hassan Valley township and became a prosperous citizen and one of the best known men in this part of the county. He died on his farm in 1898, and several years later the family moved to Hutchinson City, where Mrs. Ells is still living. Joseph E. Ells was brought up on his father's farm, which constituted the southwest quarter of section 21, Hassan Valley township, and here he resided until 1901. He then gave up farming and entered into his present business, buying the harness shop of Sam Stocking, in Hutchinson, which he has since carried on successfully, being now numbered among the prosperous merchants of the city. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs, having been past grand for several years. Mr. Ells was married December 31, 1902, to Mary Harmoning, of Hutchinson, who was reared by James Lewis, now a retired farmer of this city. He and his wife are popular members of Hutchinson society.

James V. V. Lewis, for many years a prominent member of the McLeod county bar, and one of the leading citizens of Hutchison, was born at Whitney's Point, Broome county, N. Y., July 1, 1846, son of John N. and Esther (Satterlee) Lewis. The father, a native of New York, was a minister of the Presbyterian church, serving churches in New York state, among others that at Whitney's Point, at which place his son James was born. On account of failing health, in 1851 he moved to Madison, Wis., and began farming at Sun Prairie. In the following year he organized a church at Lodi, Wis., to which place he moved and which he served for six years. He then retired and resided there until his death in the spring of 1883. James V. V. Lewis was five years old when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin. In 1869 he was graduated from Beloit College, at Beloit, Wis., and with a good mental equipment began the study of law under Richard Lindsay at Lodi, Wis. Admitted to the bar in 1870, he came to Minnesota in the following year and began the practice of his profession in Hutchinson. It was not long before his ability was manifested and in 1875 he was elected county attorney, in which office he served two years. He was then elected probate judge, serving efficiently for four terms. Aside from his profession, Mr. Lewis took a keen interest in everything calculated to promote the development and prosperity of the community. In 1881 he became the first president of the village board of trustees. He was also a member of the school board for six years, and was treasurer of the McLeod County Agricultural Society for a number of years, taking a great interest in its work and helping to make a success of its annual fairs. As a member of the Masonic order, he took an active part in the work of the local lodge. His first ballot was cast for Horace Greeley in 1872. In his death which occurred May 22, 1899, not only the city of Hutchinson, but the county at large, lost one of the foremost and most useful citizens, one whose work will live when his memory has grown dim with the lapse of years. On January 20, 1874, Mr. Lewis was married to Hattie Tracy, a native of New Hampshire and a lady of trained musical ability. Mrs. Lewis acquired her musical education in Madison, Minneapolis and Chicago and was a teacher at the time of her marriage, at Jefferson, Iowa. During the last 17 years she has been engaged in teaching the piano and organ. She resides in Hutchinson, where she holds the position of assistant librarian.

Carl G. Odquist, who has been engaged in the successful practice of law in Hutchinson for the last 21 years, and is one of this county's leading attorneys, was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, June 13, 1870. His father Gustav, now aged 70 years, who is a real estate dealer, has been a member of the Swedish

riksdag since 1900. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Louise Johnson, is also living at the age of 70 years. Carl G. Odquist when a young man attended Gothenburg College, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1888. He then spent a year in Stettin, Germany, coming to the United States in 1889. His first six months in this country were spent in LaCrosse, Wis., after which he resided in Houston, Minn., till 1892. He then entered the University of Minnesota Law School and after pursuing the regular course, was graduated LL. B. in 1894. Beginning legal practice in Minneapolis, he remained there until March, 1895, and then came to Hutchinson, of which place he has since been a resident. He was county attorney of McLeod county from 1903 to 1909, city attorney 12 years, city clerk three years and a member of the school board from 1897 to 1900, serving efficiently in all these various positions. As a lawyer he is able and conscientious and has built up a good practice. Mr. Odquist was married, June 9, 1897, to Hattie Johnson, who was born in Houston, Minn., November 21, 1873. Her father, A. P. Johnson, who was a general merchant of Houston, died in 1894 when 59 years old, and his widow now resides with daughters in Tacoma, Wash. She is 65 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Odquist have had five children: Lee, who died in 1899, aged one year; Ella, who died in 1903 at the age of four years; Carl, born October 13, 1901, who is now a third year pupil in the Hutchinson high school; Roland, born March 29, 1906, and George, born October 20, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Odquist are popular members of Hutchinson society, he being a personal friend of many of the leading citizens of the town and acquainted with practically all of them. He takes pride in all local improvements and has had personal share in many projects for the betterment of the community.

S. J. Boelter, president of the S. J. Boelter Co-operative Company, dealers in general merchandise, located in the Harringston Block, Hutchinson, Minn., is one of the leading business men of this city. He was born in Goodhue county, Minn., May 19, 1874, a son of Michael and Gustine (Wendtland) Boetler. The father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1856, settling first in Wisconsin. From there he moved later to Middle Creek, Renville county, arriving there in 1860 and remaining until 1862. His parents, wife, three children and his brother John were killed by Indians, Michael being the only one of the family to escape, which he did in company with the wife and three children of his brother John, by running to the woods, finally reaching Ft. Ridgely. They were present in the fort during its defense against the savages' attack. From there he went to St. Paul and in 1863 homesteaded in

Goodhue county. In the same year he married his brother's widow, Gustine Wendtland, by whom he had seven children, the subject of this sketch being the sixth born. Michael Boelter died in 1914 at the advanced age of 83 years. S. J. Boelter was graduated from the Faribault high school in 1892. He then became clerk in a general store at Kenyon, Minn., where he remained for a year and a half, subsequently working in Faribault for a year. He then became associated with his brother William F., who had $600 saved up from his earnings. He, himself, having no money, borrowed a like amount from his father, and together they opened a store at Kenyon, Minn., starting with a $1,000 stock of groceries and crockery. After remaining in business there four and one-half years, they sold out and bought a much larger store at Nerstrand, Minn., carrying a general line of merchandise, continuing there for two years, when their store burned, destroying one-half the block in which they were located. In the early part of the year 1903, they bought out a general store at Hutchinson, Minn., and soon after they had cleared up their Nerstrand affair, they both gave their attention to the Hutchinson store. After being here two years, they soon found their store too small for the large increasing business, and a new building was put up for them, known as the Harrington block. They moved into their new quarters during the summer of 1905. In 1906 they opened a branch store at Buffalo Lake, Minn., which they conducted for a term of three years, when they sold out. In 1909 S. J. Boelter purchased his brother's interest, subsequently conducting the business alone until 1914, at which time it was incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000.00, and officers are as follows: S. J. Boelter, president; Fred Martin, vice-president; Geo. A. Moore, secretary, and E. S. Boelter, treasurer. The company carries a large, varied and up-to-date stock and is doing a thriving and successful business. Mr. Boelter is a director in the Citizens Bank and the Bank of Hutchinson. He is a member of the board of education, being treasurer of the same two years. Religiously he is connected with the German Evangelical church, having served as superintendent of the Sunday school five years. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order. He was married April 4, 1909, to Emelie Kraus, of Chaska, Minn., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kraus. Mrs. Boelter's mother whose family name was Golisch, died in 1912. Mr. Kraus now makes his home with the Boelter family.

E. J. Stearns, president of the Stearns Lumber Company, of Hutchinson, Minn., and one of the leading business men of the city, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., November 16, 1856. His father, Jason W. Stearns, was a merchant and

lumberman, who died April 3, 1869, when 49 years old. His mother, in maidenhood Chloe A. Holmes, died in 1877 at the age of 52. E. J. Stearns acquired a good education, being graduated from the State Normal school at Potsdam, N. Y., in 1876. For one year he followed the profession of a teacher in New York state. He next engaged in the general mercantile business at Tower City, N. D. In 1885 he came to Minnesota, located at Hutchinson, and was engaged in teaching during the fall and winter term of 1885 and the spring term of 1886. In the fall of 1886 he became manager of the lumber yard of R. C. Libbey. After remaining with Mr. Libbey for five years, Mr. Stearns purchased his present business from the Stillwater Lumber Company. It then included but one yard, but has since been so greatly expanded that now eight yards are occupied, located respectively at Silver Lake, Hutchinson, Plato, and Stewart, in McLeod county, and Hector, Buffalo Lake, Waconia and Young America, without the limits of the county. At Hutchinson the company has a fine modern building with brick front, 112 x 130 feet. In addition to lumber, they deal in paper, lime, cement, brick and sewer pipe. Mr. Stearns is a director of the Citizens bank and of the Bank of Hutchinson. A 32d degree Mason, Scottish Rite, he is also a noble of the Mystic Shrine. Religiously he is affiliated with the Congregational church. In 1882 Mr. Stearns married Mary McKee, of Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., whose father, James McKee, a shoe merchant of that town, is now deceased. Mrs. Stearns' mother was in maidenhood Agnes Forsyth. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stearns: Max, who is associated in business with his father; Gertrude, wife of Carl Sivright; Marion, wife of W. P. Dougherty; Spencer, employed in his father's lumber business; Lida Lou and Ward I., living at home with their parents, and two others who are now deceased. Max Stearns, who married Susan Sivright, has two children, Hubert and Harriett. Mr. Stearns is one of Hutchinson's most active and enterprising citizens, successful as a business man, and with a large share of public spirit, which impels him to take an interest—often an active one—in whatever concerns the general good of the community, whether along moral or material lines. It is to such men as he that every progressive town or city owes its development, and as he is but 60 years old, doubtless there is still much useful work for him to do.

Thomas T. Sargent, whose death, February 28, 1916, deprived the city of Hutchinson of one of its oldest and most respected residents, was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., August 22, 1828, son of Henry and Mary (Steel) Sargent. In his younger days Mr. Sargent was captain of the "Tom Scott," a steamer on the Ohio river, and at Louisa, Ky., met Rachel

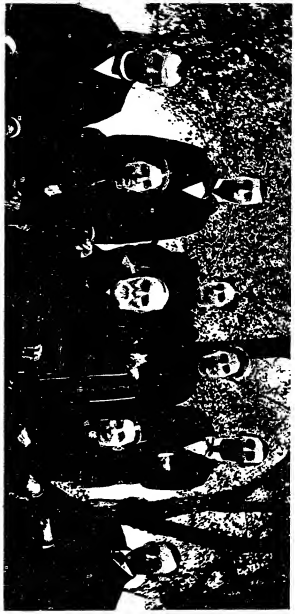
Myers, to whom he was married March 20, 1854. She was a daughter of William and Matilda (Gividon) Myers. They located at Cattlesburg, Ky., where they remained ten years, during which time Capt. Sargent pursued his occupation on the river. In June, 1864, he gave it up, on account of his health, and came to Minnesota, taking a homestead in Hutchinson township, where he remained four years. He then moved his family to the village of Hutchinson and opened a cooper shop. He also conducted a drug store for several years, was postmaster of Hutchinson eight years and served as probate judge eight years, retiring from active life in 1900. At his death, 16 years later, he had attained the advanced age of 87 years. His career had embraced two widely different phases of American life. From riverman in the South under the old regime, to farmer, merchant and public official in one of the great and then largely unsettled Northwestern states, was a sudden and radical change, but was beneficial, and Mr. Sargent soon found his place in the new community and made his strength and influence felt. He and his wife had four children: Wilbur, who died at the age of five years; Jettie, born July 15, 1862, who graduated from the musical department of Hamline University, taught music eight years in Hutchinson and is now Mrs. L. O. Peppard, of Minneapolis; Lulu, wife of Harry Kline, a farmer of Dickinson, N. Dak., and Mary. Lulu was first married to A. E. Martin, a contractor in Minneapolis, who died in 1912. Of this marriage there is one child, a daughter, Jettie. Mrs. Thomas T. Sargent, who survives her husband, lives with her daughter, Mrs. Peppard. Lemuel O. Peppard, railroad contractor and bridge builder, was born at DeBert, Nova Scotia, March 17, 1862, son of John and Mary (Davis) Peppard. Coming to Minneapolis in 1881, he worked as carpenter seven years and then engaged in his present business of contracting. He was married March 16, 1886, to Jettie Sargent of Hutchinson, and they have one child, Albert, born December 6, 1887. Albert Peppard graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota in 1912, spent one year in the city and county hospital at St. Paul and then practiced 14 months with Dr. Head in the Donaldson building, Minneapolis. He moved to Devil's Lake, North Dakota, September 1, 1915, and is now engaged in medical practice there. He married Elizabeth Shrader, of Springfield, Minn., December 4, 1912, and they have one child, Lemuel, born August 25, 1915.

Wentworth Eaton Sivwright, a retired merchant and prosperous citizen, residing in Hutchinson, Minn., was born in Kemptville, Nova Scotia, April 4, 1843, son of James M. and Prudence (Eaton) Sivwright. Both his parents were natives of Nova

Scotia, the father born in 1804, the mother a year later. James M. Sivwright was a Republican in politics from the inception of that party, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He settled, with his wife and family in DeKalb county, Illinois, where his death took place in 1878. While residing there he served in local office, being supervisor and a member of the school board. His wife died in 1880. They had a family of eight children: David, born in 1831, who died in 1915; Susan, born in 1833, who died in December, 1907; Eunice, who died in 1850; George, who died in 1913; Alexander, who died Jan. 13, 1911; Wentworth E.; James, who died in 1882; and William, who died November 26, 1867. Wentworth E. Sivwright was a young man of 18 years when the Civil war broke out. In 1862 he enlisted in the 105th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, 20th Army Corps. Mr. Sivwright took part in Sherman's March to the Sea and was in many fierce battles, but escaped being either wounded or captured. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., June 17, 1864. After his return home he took a position with a large harvester company, but later entered the railway mail service, in which he remained for a short period. Appointed deputy United States marshal, he served in that position until 1893, in which year he came to Hutchinson, Minn. Here he engaged in the hardware business, which he followed for five years and then retired. Mr. Sivwright has always been a Republican politically. He has served as assessor of Hutchinson, was United States census enumerator in 1900 and later acted in the same capacity for the state of Minnesota at Hutchinson. He belongs to several fraternal societies, including the Fred A. Harrington Post, G. A. R., having first been a member of Porter Post, No. 2, of Sycamore, Ill. He became a master Mason (Blue Lodge) at Genoa, Ill., November 18, 1866, and later a Knight Templar. He is now a member of Glencoe Chapter, No. 38, R. A. M.; Meleta Commandry, No. 17, of Litchfield, Minn., also of the subordinate lodge, No. 109, of Hutchinson. In 1873 Mr. Sivwright joined the Odd Fellows, becoming a member of Sycamore (Ill.) Lodge, No. 105. He is now a member of Hutchinson Lodge in which he is filling the office of financial secretary, having held same several years. With his daughter Bertha he belongs to local lodge, No. 27, of O. E. S. Sivwright was married March 6, 1867, to Ann Eliza Fulkerson, who was born in 1845, her father being a farmer in Illinois. She died in 1911, having been the mother of three children, Frank, George and Bertha. Frank is bookkeeper for the Minneapolis Steel & Machine Co., of Minneapolis, and resides in that city. George, born in Hutchinson, was for a number of years cashier of the Bank of Hutchinson and now

Deputy Superintendent of Banks. He married Maude Kouwe, and they have one child, Dorothy, born in 1906. Bertha resides at home with her father.

John Benjamin, M. D., was born in England, January 5, 1823. He was educated in Chester and Liverpool, England, and resided in the latter city most of the time until 1849, when he came to America, settling in Boston, Mass. There he practiced medicine for five years before removing to Rockford, Ill. On January 5, 1851, he married Elizabeth Garner of Liverpool. In 1857 at the earnest solicitation of many friends who were about to come here they moved to Hutchinson, Minn., taking the train to St. Paul and a boat from St. Paul to Carver, Minn. By a very tiresome and difficult journey from Carver by oxteam, Dr. Benjamin transported his household goods to Hutchinson in the spring of the year, when the mud was deep and the roads almost impassable. He had previously arranged to have a building constructed in Hutchinson, so that when he came it would be ready for him to move into. The contractor had requested the payment in advance, which was made; but when Dr. Benjamin arrived at Hutchinson he found the house had not been constructed, the lumber had not been sent out and the contractor was nowhere to be found; so that it remained for him to live as best he could until a house could be built, making it a double cost on account of the dishonesty of the contractor engaged. For a time Dr. Benjamin and his family resided in the village of Hutchinson, but later he secured a farm a few miles north of that place, and shortly before the Indian outbreak built a dwelling on the hill overlooking the Crow River Valley and the village of Hutchinson. During the winter preceding the outbreak there was a scarcity of food among the Indians and the Benjamins contributed to the support of the 12 braves in that vicinity, who called every day or so, when they could not procure food by hunting. Owing to this association with the Indians Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin acquired some knowledge of the Indian language and customs, which came in useful, as frequently they would come fully armed and carry their guns inside the house. On such occasions Mrs. Benjamin even when alone, would insist upon them putting their weapons outside the house before she would supply them with food, which they would do reluctantly. Dr. Benjamin became well acquainted with several of the Sioux tribe, and especially with Little Crow, their chief, and an Indian called "Good Charley." He had a very good opinion of Little Crow, whom he believed to be honorable, just and upright, not wishing any trouble with the white men. He said, however, that the braves had threatened his life provided he did not join them in their uprising. Dr. Benjamin made sev-



DR. JOHN BENJAMIN AND FAMILY

eral trades with Little Crow, exchanging hay and farm produce for skins, deer meat, etc. At one time the chief presented him with his photograph, showing him dressed in Governor Ramsey's clothes, which had been taken at the instance of the then governor while Little Crow was on a visit to St. Paul. This picture is still in possession of the family. Just before the depredations of the Sioux Indians began, Good Charley, who was on good terms with the family, visited the household and in no uncertain manner described the horrors that would be enacted when the Indians started on the war path, raising one of the boys by the hair of the head and making motions to illustrate the act of scalping. This warning unquestionably saved the lives of the family, as they at once took refuge in the stockade at Hutchinson, which was being constructed. Not having time to remove any of the household goods or any of the animals kept on the place north of the town, Dr. Benjamin returned to the premises two days later and found that, while the Indians had not broken into the house as yet, they had killed all the pigs and chickens and frightened off all the cattle. As there was evidence of Indians nearby, he remained but a few hours, secreting a few valuable things by digging a hole in the ground and carrying a few others with him to the stockade. Two or three days later the Indians visited the outskirts of the village and the Benjamin home was soon in a blaze, being the first to be set on fire by them. Before firing it they took from it blankets and other useful wearing apparel, including Mrs. Benjamin's bonnets and valuable apparel which she had brought from Europe, and which they put on their heads and wore while dancing around the fire. Dr. Benjamin, as he was the only surgeon in the stockade, was obliged to take charge of the sick and wounded as they were brought in. When Little Crow's body was brought into town on the fourth of July, he requested Mr. Lampson, who claimed the body, owing to the fact that he had killed Little Crow, to give it to him, so that he might present the unperishable parts to the state. The body was buried but was soon after, except the head, exhumed and stolen by some soldiers, who put it in a box with some stones and sank it in the river. The skull was taken by Dr. Benjamin and carefully prepared, preserving the scalp and skull. In a struggle with a soldier who wanted to steal the scalp, a small part of it was lost, Dr. Benjamin being obliged to sever it with a knife he had in his hand, the soldier retaining the smaller part. The Doctor afterwards loaned the skull to a traveling phrenologist, who left town taking it with him and it did not come to light again until 15 or 20 years ago, when it come into possession of the Minnesota Historical Society and is now on exhibition at the State Capitol, together with that

part of the scalp secured by Dr. Benjamin and some of the bones of the body, which were later recovered. Like many other newcomers Dr. Benjamin brought with him provisions for a year or more. A greater part of them, however, were borrowed by the other settlers and never returned, nor any recompense made for them, so that in a short time he found himself reduced to the common level of a general shortage of food and clothing. The old kettle in which Little Crow's head was boiled to get rid of the perishable soft parts, was long preserved in the family home, Fairy Glenn Farm, together with other Indian relics. There were many narrow escapes among the defenders of the stockade, one or two of which the Doctor used to relate. A friend of his borrowed his gun in order to shoot some Indians he saw in the woods, but on emerging from the stockade a bullet from one of the savages' guns struck the stock, rendering it useless. Among the soldiers wounded, who were attended to by the Doctor, was A. H. Rose, who had a bullet in his body. The Doctor did not remove it but told him he would do so if it ever gave him any trouble. This it did not do, as Mr. Rose carried it for the rest of his life without inconvenience, recently dying at Minneapolis. After the Civil war and the Sioux outbreak, Dr. Benjamin purchased the farm already referred to as Fairy Glenn Farm, and, giving up the practice of medicine, devoted himself to agricultural pursuits until his death, October 4, 1904. His wife Elizabeth died November 1, 1900, on the old homestead.

Arthur Edwin Benjamin, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of surgery in Minneapolis, Minn., where he stands high in his profession, was born on Fairy Glenn Farm, one and a half miles east of Hutchinson, Minn., December 19, 1868, son of John and Elizabeth (Garner) Benjamin. After passing through the common schools he was graduated from the Hutchinson High school in 1887, and subsequently taught school for three years. In 1892 he graduated in medicine and surgery at the University of Minnesota. Since that time he has practiced in Minneapolis as a specialist in surgery. In addition to his training in this state, he has taken post-graduate courses in this country, and in Europe, and has traveled extensively in this country and abroad. For sixteen years he has been an instructor in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota, and is on the surgical staff of the Northwestern Hospital. Dr. Benjamin is affiliated with the leading county, state and national medical and surgical associations. He is also a member of the board of Charities and Corrections, of Minneapolis, and of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Interlachen club, the University club and the La Fayette club at Minnetonka, at which lake is his summer residence. He owns and is interested in a considerable amount of agricultural land and Minneapolis city property. In politics he is a Republican, while his religious affiliations are with the Congregational church. Dr. Benjamin was married Jnauary 1, 1900, to Blanche Grimshaw, daughter of Robert E. and Salome (Boutell) Grimshaw, her mother being a descendant of John Quincy Adams. Mr. Grimshaw was formerly a resident of McLeod county, residing near Brownton. He moved to Minneapolis and became interested in real estate, building and banking. The children of Dr. Benjamin and wife, all born in Minneapolis, are, with dates of birth: Edwin Grimshaw, August 13, 1905; Harold Garner, July 20, 1907; Maude Elizabeth, March 31, 1910; and Alice Louise, October 24, 1913. Dr. Benjamin has taken post-graduate courses in the United States and Europe and traveled much in this country and abroad.

Harlow H. Bonniwell, one of the leading attorneys at Hutchinson, was born May 13, 1860, in Mequon, Wis., son of William T. Bonniwell, Jr., and Martha (Pendergast) Bonniwell. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1881 and from the Ann Arbor Law School in 1883. In 1887 he engaged in the law practice in Hutchinson. He served on the city council three years, was judge of the municipal court for a time and was elected state senator in 1914. He is engaged in the breeding of pure bred shorthorn cattle. Mr. Bonniwell was married march 17, 1894, to Mary Frankenfield, of Henderson, Minn., daughter of Jonas and Rebecca (Siederfoos) Frankenfield. Mr. and Mrs. Bonniwell have two children: Harlow H., Jr., and Kathleen M., both students at the State University.

William T. Bonniwell, Jr., was born in New York City, August 10, 1836, son of William T. Bonniwell, Sr., and his wife Catherine E. (Whitehead) Bonniwell. William T., Bonniwell, Jr. came to Milwaukee with his parents in 1839 and in 1850 accompanied his father to California where he worked in a store for $2.50 per month and board. On returning to Wisconsin he engaged in the real estate business with his father. In 1864-65 he was a member of the Wisconsin state assembly. In 1866 he came to Hutchinson, engaged in the real estate business and acquired 1300 acres of land all in McLeod county. In 1868 he bought an interest in a flour mill. In 1870 he became a candidate for the Democratic party for state senator and was elected. In 1872 he was defeated for clerk of the State Supreme Court and in 1874 for State Railroad Commissioner. In 1877 he went to the Black Hills but returned in the fall and was elected to the upper house of the Minnesota state legislature. In 1878 he was again elected to the state senate and re-elected in 1880. Mr. Bonniwell was married Nov. 10, 1858, to

Martha Pendergast, daughter of Solomon and Lydia (Wiggins) Pendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Bonniwell had two children: Harlow H., born May 13, 1860, and Agnes V., who was born in 1862 and died in 1892.

William T. Bonniwell, Sr., was born in England, son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. B. Bonniwell. He came to Ulster county, New York, in 1831, and in 1839 left New York City for Milwaukee where he engaged in the real estate and mercantile business. He was one of the Wisconsin territorial officers. In 1850 he took a party of twenty men to California, making the trip by wagon, drawn by four horses. After a year spent in constructing dams and in doing other work, they returned to Wisconsin. He died at the age of 74 years. Mr. Bonniwell was married in New York to Catherine E. Whitehead. She died at the age of 65 years.

William T. B. Bonniwell was born in Chatham, county of Kent, England, and was there married. Mr. and Mrs. Bonniwell had eight children: Henry V., Charles, William T., James, George, Eleanor, Walter, and Alfred. William T. B. came to Canada in 1832 to locate on a large tract of land granted to him by the Canadian government but was taken sick with the cholera while enroute and died at Montreal. The sons, George and William, had settled in Ulster county, New York, in 1831, and the widow now went there and bought a farm. In 1839 the family moved to Mequon, Ozaukee county, Wis., where they bought 1300 acres of land and engaged in farming. Here the mother died and the family was scattered to various parts of the world. Henry V. came to McLeod county, Minn., in 1866.

Dr. Franklin Randolph Wright, surgical specialist, practicing his profession at Room 707, Donaldson building, Minneapolis, was born at Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., June 15, 1866, son of George W. and Laura (Randolph) Wright. The father, who died in 1878 at the age of 46 years, was a physician and surgeon who lived all his life in Fulton county, except 44 months spent in the army. Enlisting as a private in Company B, 103d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he returned home Lieut. Colonel of the regiment. He was wounded at Missionary Ridge. Dr. Wright's mother died in 1910 at the age of 69 years. Franklin R. Wright was the second born in a family of four children. He acquired his literary education in the schools of Canton, Ill., and Shenandoah, Iowa. In 1890 he was graduated from the dental department of the University of Minnesota and located in Hutchinson, McLeod county, in the following year. After practicing there for two years he entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota and was graduated from it in 1894, since which time he has practiced

O. W. LUNDSTEN

his profession in Minneapolis, making a specialty of genito-urinary diseases. In 1900 he went to Vienna, Austria, where he spent two years in post-graduate work. Dr. Wright is a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota and of the Fraternity of Nu Sigma Nu; also of the county, state and national medical societies; the Minneapolis Academy of Medicine, which has a limited membership; the Minneapolis Pathological Society; the Minneapolis Dermatological Society; and the American Urological Association. He also belongs to the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; which latter membership was inherited from his father. He was married, April 17, 1913, to Mrs. Gertrude (Hamil) McBrien, of Ottawa, Canada. He and his wife have one child.

O. W. Lundsten, president of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, of Hutchinson, Minn. was born in Laketown township, Carver county, where John Lundsten pre-empted a claim and began the work of breaking the land. In course of time he developed a good farm, erected a comfortable residence, with all the necessary barns and outbuildings, and became one of the prosperous citizens of the county. His death occurred on the old homestead in 1893. His wife survived him about 20 years, passing away in 1913. They were the parents of nine children: Sarah, now deacesed; Frank, who lives on the old farm; John, deceased; Emily; Oscar; O. W. and Alice (twins); and Clara and Charlotte, who died in infancy. O. W. Lundsten acquired his education in the little log schoolhouse of his district, which he attended until he was 14 years of age, in the meanwhile assisting on the farm. At the age of 18 years he entered the Farmers State Bank at Waconia, as teller, which position he held two years. At the end of that time he was offered and accepted a position with the Carver County Bank at Chaska, Minnesota, a private bank owned by Geo. A. DuToit, one of the most successful bankers of the Minnesota Valley, and with whom he has ever since been a business associate. In 1893 in connection with his former employer he founded the State Bank of Lester Prairie, Minnesota, acting as its cashier for fourteen years. In 1907, Mr. Lundsten, with Sam G. Anderson, Jr., purchased the controlling interest in the Bank of Hutchinson, and became its first president, which position he still holds. In 1916 the name of the bank was changed to the Farmers and Merchants State Bank. In addition to his presidency of the latter institution, Mr. Lundsten is a director of the State Bank of Lester Prairie; also president of the Lundsten Lumber Company, operating yards at Delano, Maple Plain, Mayer and Lyndale, Minn. In 1916 he served as president of the Minnesota Bankers' Association. Mr. Lundsten as

a good citizen has devoted a part of his time to the public service. He is president of the board of education of Hutchinson, and a member of the park board. He has also been very active in all enterprises for the advancement of the city and county along material and moral lines. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of Temple Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Lundsten was married, May 24, 1893, to Alice Bardwell, daughter of Ethen and Emma (Noyes) Bardwell, of Excelsior, Minn. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Donald, who is assistant cashier in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, of Hutchinson; Clifford, manager of the Lyndale lumber yard; Malcolm and Dorothy, who are students in the Hutchinson high school.

Kee Wakefield, M. D., one of the best known and most highly respected residents of the city of Hutchinson, where he has spent many years of his life, was born in Green township, Trumbull county, Ohio, December 28, 1842, son of Bradford and Maria (Hoagland) Wakefield. He is a descendant of John Wakefield, who came from England in 1636 and settled at Boston, Mass. His ancestors on the maternal side—the Hoaglands—originated in Holland, from which country they came to America at an early day, settling in New Jersey. The Doctor's boyhood days were spent in Trumbull and Ashtabula counties, Ohio, to which state his father had removed from New England. When he was 14 years old his parents came to Minnesota, taking a farm at Wayzata, near Minnetonka Lake. Here he remained until the spring of 1861, when he returned east to Ohio and after attending school awhile taught school for three months the following winter in Mercer county, Penn. He then returned to Minnesota and enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company B, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. His military service lasted three years, during which time he took part in a number of battles. After being honorably discharged he returned to Minnesota. During the winter of 1866-67 he was engaged in teaching school, but having now decided to embrace the profession of medicine, he went to Minneapolis, where he pursued preliminary studies for six months under Dr. A. E. Ames. In the spring of 1867 he went to Ashtabula, Ohio, and there studied medicine two years under Dr. J. C. Hubbard. He also attended lectures in what is now the medical department of the Western Reserve University, where he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1869. Returning to Minnesota, he opened an office in Hutchinson, where he practiced his profession very successfully up to the time of his retirement in 1915, a period of 45 years, during which he always kept up with the progress of his profession, both in medicine and surgery. As a

ALFRED H. BONNIWELL AND FAMILY

physician he had many interesting experiences and formed a wide acquaintance all over the county. He also served some 12 years or more as postmaster of Hutchinson, being appointed under President Roosevelt, and on the expiration of his third term was held over in the office for seven months before being relieved by his successor. Dr. Wakefield was married March 7, 1871, at Excelsior, Minn., to Lucy A. Day, who was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, March 10, 1843, daughter of Enos Day. She died February 19, 1899, having been the mother of two children, Harry B. and Amy. Harry B. Wakefield, who is now city editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, married Lillian Hammonds, of Anoka, Minn., and has one child, Lucy Day Wakefield. The daughter Amy resides at home with her father.

Alfred H. Bonniwell, a farmer operating 102 acres of land in section 14, Hutchinson township, which he has greatly developed and improved, was born at Eagle Point, Wis., May 4, 1858, a son of Walter and Annie (Coles) Bonniwell. He came to McLeod county with his parents in 1876, but for some seven years ran a sawmill for his uncle George at Bonniwell's Mills, in Meeker county. After that he operated a mill for himself until the spring of 1888 in which year he purchased his present farm, where he has since remained, giving his whole attention to its improvement. This has been a work of some magnitude, as when he took the place the land was entirely covered with timber, all of which he has since cleared off. The first house on his farm was a shed roof shanty, made of green lumber and with tar-paper roof, it measuring 14 x 22 feet, and at that time he had neither farming tools nor horses. The farm is now well equipped with everything necessary for up to date agriculture and dairy work. The house is a neat substantial frame building with eight rooms, and the barn, which is also well built and substantial, measures 36 x 60 feet. He keeps graded Holstein cattle, of which he milks 11, and also keeps O. I. C. hogs, Clyesdale horses and Plymouth Rock chickens. Three acres of his land is sown with alfalfa and 10 acres with clover and timothy, while in addition he has a nice orchard of five acres. This pleasant change in his surroundings has been brought about only by long and persevering labor, backed by intelligence and a thorough knowledge of his business. Mr. Bonniwell is now in a comfortable position and is enjoying a full measure of prosperity. It is interesting to note that he has operated a threshing machine for the past 43 years. His fraternal affiliation is with the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Bonniwell was married May 10, 1879, to Theresa Green, who died Sept. 29, 1914, at the age of 54 years. They were the parents of four children: Mabel, wife of Gus Dobratz, a farmer of

Hutchinson township; George, also engaged in farming in this township; Bernice, who died at the age of three years, and Ennis, who resides at home with her father.

Samuel Dewing, a retired farmer residing in Hutchinson, in which city he is well known and respected, was born in Henderson county, Ill., August 7, 1841. His father, Charles Dewing, was a native of Massachusetts, who, May 3, 1862, homesteaded a farm in Meeker county, it being situated near Lake Jenny in Collinwood township. There Charles Dewing resided until his death in 1876 at the age of 82 years. He married Elizabeth Thompson, whose death occurred in 1872. Samuel Dewing resided with his parents until 1864, when he was 23 years old. He then homesteaded land in section 6, Hutchinson township, McLeod county, on which he resided until 1910, having during those years developed it into a good farm. In the year last mentioned he retired to Hutchinson, of which place he has since been a resident. Mr. Dewing first came to Hutchinson during the Indian outbreak, remaining until November and then returning to his farm. He was at that time a member of the Home Guards and was assigned to scout duty. For 30 years he served as school director of district No. 13. He was married, February 2, 1868, to Louisa Huffman, who was born in Boyd, Ky., September 19, 1851, a daughter of James and Amanda (Helms) Huffman. Her father, a native of Virginia, came to McLeod county with his family in 1865 and engaged in farming in Hutchinson township. He died in 1895 at the age of 79 years. His wife died in 1889 at the age of 60. They had six children—Adelia, Nellie, Alfred, Arthur, Walter and Louisa—whose record in brief is as follows: Adelia is the wife of Elmer Workman, of Brainard, Minn., and has one child, Samuel. Nellie died at the age of 21 years, leaving one child, Elsie. Alfred, a farmer at Tolley, N. D., is married and has four children, Byron, Samuel, Gladys and Walter. Arthur, a farmer residing in McLeod county, Minn., has four children, Wesley, Ruth, Gilbert and Duane. Walter resides in Minneapolis, where he is employed by the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Louisa, who is the wife of Sheldon Babcock, a druggist of Battle Creek, Mich., has two children, Harry and Louise.

Arthur Dewing, proprietor of "Butternut Grove Farm," a fine 80-acre property in the southeast quarter of section 6, Hutchinson township, was born on a farm in the northeast quarter of this section and township, September 28, 1876. He is a son of Samuel and Louisa (Huffman) Dewing, and a grandson, on the paternal side, of Charles and Elizabeth (Thompson) Dewing, the grandfather Charles coming to Minnesota from Massachusetts in 1862 and homesteading land in Collinwood

SAMUEL DEWING AND FAMILY

H. F. BENEKE

township, Meeker county, where he died in 1876. His wife Elizabeth died in 1872. Samuel Dewing, father of the subject of this sketch, after residing with his parents until he was 23 years old, in 1864 homesteaded land in section 6, Hutchinson township, where he lived until 1910. He then retired and is now a resident of Hutchinson. At the time of the Indian troubles he was a member of the Home Guard, engaged in scout duty. For 30 years he was school director of district 13. His marriage to Louisa Huffman took place February 2, 1868. She was born in Boyd, Ky., September 19, 1851, daughter of James and Amanda (Helms) Huffman, her father being a native of Virginia who came to Minnesota with his family in 1865, settling in Hutchinson township, McLeod county, where he died in 1895 at the age of 79 years. His wife died in 1889 at the age of 60. An account of their children, other than Arthur, may be found in this volume, in the sketch of Samuel Dewing. Arthur remained at home with his parents until 1906, at which time he was 28 years old. He then rented the home farm for one year and in 1901 bought his present place, located in the same section as his parents' homestead. Here he has made important improvements, in 1905 erecting the present buildings, the house being a two-story frame of seven rooms. The barn is 52x16 feet, with Louden stancions. The silo, 14 by 40 feet, is built of hollow tile and has a capacity of 150 tons. Mr. Dewing raises graded Holstein cattle having a herd of 21 head and milking 11. One and a half acres of his land is planted with alfalfa, for which crop he won second prize at the county contest, having the best acre in 1915. On several occasions Mr. Dewing has served efficiently in local offices. He was on the township board three years, two years of which he was chairman, and he served three years also as clerk of school district No. 14. He is a member of the Congregational church and of the Masonic order. November 20, 1907, Mr. Dewing married June Sperry, of Minneapolis, who was a teacher in the public schools of that city for four years, being a graduate of East High school in 1903. She is a daughter of Harvey and Minnie (Shaw) Sperry. Her father, who was a miller, died in 1900 at the age of 42 years. Mrs. Dewing's mother, who, like her husband, was a native of Michigan, they being married in Sparta, Ill., is now 56 years old and resides with her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Dewing have four children; Wesley Arthur, born August 27, 1908; Ruth Louise, born May 23, 1910; Gilbert Harry, born September 2, 1912, and Duane Arnold, born August 16, 1915.

Henry Frederick Beneke, usually known as H. F. Beneke, is one of the leading men of Glencoe township, where he has rendered useful service in various public capacities. He was

born in Hanover, Germany, January 7, 1847, a son of Henry F. and Elizabeth (Mackenthun) Beneke. The mother died in her native land, after bearing her husband three children—Henry F., Jr., Elizabeth and Charlotte—and the father contracted a second marriage with Doethea. In 1857 the family left Germany for the United States, the voyage, which was made in the spring of the year, lasting 31 days. Locating in Washington Lake township, Sibley county, Minn., Henry F. Beneke, Sr., secured 160 acres of wild land which as soon as possible he began to cultivate. For the first two months he had nothing to work with for though he had bought oxen and cattle in Illinois they had not yet arrived. He put up a log cabin, however, and on the arrival of his oxen began the cultivation of his land, which in time he improved into a good homestead, and where he lived with his children until his death at the age of 82 years. Almost the only time that he left home was during the Indian troubles, when he went to Cologne, 12 miles away, remaining there a few days. He and his wife, who also died at the age of 82 years, were Lutherans in religious faith. Henry F. Beneke, Jr., was educated in his native country and in the district school here, where, however, he spent but three months. When his parents with their family made the trip to Minnesota he did not accompany them all the way, but stayed for a year in Illinois, or until the spring of 1858, when he joined a party of emigrants, who were journeying northwest with prairie schooners, headed for Sibley, Carver and McLeod counties, Minnesota. In their company he walked practically the entire distance from Chicago to McLeod county, being at that time but 11 years old. Joining his parents in Sibley county he spent the rest of his boyhood on the homestead, attending school for a short time, but engaged chiefly in learning to be a good practical farmer. About 1873 he bought a tract of wild land in McLeod county, it consisting of of 160 acres lying in sections 1 and 2, Glencoe township, there being 80 acres in each section. There being no buildings on the land, Mr. Beneke erected with his own hands a substantial log cabin and also a log shed for a barn. In starting he had the advantage of a horse team and, besides, owned three cows. Since then his career has been one of steady progress and achievement. As time passed he made many improvements on his place, and not many years ago set out a slightly grove. To his original place he added until he owned 260 acres located in sections 1, 2 and 12. Mr. Beneke is now one of the prosperous and substantial men of the county. He continued farming until 1910, when he divided his farm between his two sons, John H. and Dietrich, giving each 130 acres. Since that time he has made his home with the family of his son, John. A man of

public spirit, Mr. Beneke has rendered good service on the town board of supervisors. For a time he was a share holder in the creamery at Glencoe. Mr. Beneke was one of the first members of the German Lutheran church in Glencoe and performed a most active and useful part in raising money for its erection. He was a member of the building committee and also held the office of trustee and has ever taken a warm and active interest in its welfare. Mr. Beneke was married at the age of 26 years to Gertrude Kloempkan, who was born in Prussia, or the Rhine provinces of Germany, and who came with her parents, Henry and Gretchen Kloempkan, to the United States about 1867 or 1868, they settling in Washington Lake township, Sibley county. Mrs. Beneke died in 1884, leaving six children, Henry, John H., Dietrich, Elizabeth, Margaret and Helena. Henry lives in Glencoe township. John H. is dead. Dietrich lives on part of the old homestead. Elizabeth is dead. Margaret is now Mrs. Charles Dascher of Glencoe township. Helen is now Mrs. W. W. Graupmann, of Glencoe township. In 1885, Mr. Beneke married Juliana Lunow, who died in 1896. Mr. Beneke is one of the estimable men of the community. His success is more than creditable, as it has been attained through his own exertions, being a fitting reward for his long years of persevering industry.

John H. Beneke was born on the home farm in Glencoe township, March 14, 1878, son of Henry F. and Gertrude (Kloempkan) Beneke. He spent his whole life on the homestead. In 1900 his father presented him with 130 acres of this place, located in sections 1 and 12, and here he farmed until his death, Nov. 25, 1915. He was married June 2, 1904, to Emma Koester, who was born in Germany, April 25, 1882. Their children are John H., Jr., (deceased), Ernest, at home, and Dorathea (deceased). Since her husband's death, Mrs. Beneke has carried on the home farm.

Simeon Dascher, who is successfully operating a farm of 120 acres in section 6, Glencoe township, was born on his father's farm in section 5 in this township. His parents were Simon and Mary (Ortloff) Dascher, the father a native of Switzerland and the mother of Holstein, Germany. Simeon Dascher, father of our subject, was about 21 or 22 years of age when he came to Minnesota in company with Mr. Theony. He was the only son of his parents but had a sister Elizabeth who settled here and became the wife of Mr. Hatz His trip across the Atlantic took nine weeks and he was not sorry when he caught his first glimpse of the shores of the New World, which was to him a land of promise. On arriving in Glencoe he took up 40 acres of wild land in section 5, for which he paid $40. He then built a log house and with the help of an ox-team began

his farming operations. His marriage to Mary Ortloff was quite an event, as it was the first marriage celebrated in the township. Industrious and persevering, he continued to improve his homestead, adding to his land until he was the owner of 300 acres, and erecting good buildings. In his day he was one of the leading citizens of Glencoe, taking a prominent part in local affairs and being always ready to lend a helping hand to any worthy enterprise. He helped to organize the school district and was a member of the board for a number of years, also at times serving as township supervisor. A member of the Lutheran church, he helped to organize the church at Biscay and for a time services were held in his house. His death took place about 12 years ago, while he was still in middle life, being only 56 years old. His wife, who survived him nine years, died at the same age. They were the parents of a large family numbering 14 children, of whom 12 are now living, namely: Chirstopher, Simeon, Elsie, Charles, Fred, Mary, Albert, Anna, Matthew, Henry, Clara, and Fanny. The other two children, one of which was named Herman, died in infancy. Simeon Dascher was reared to manhood on his parents' homestead, acquiring his education in the district school. He was brought up to farming and when old enough to begin life for himself located on 80 acres in section 6, there being a log building at that time on the place. He has since increased the size of his farm by purchasing 40 additional acres and has made a number of valuable improvements. He engages in general farming, keeping a good grade of stock and his thorough knowledge of agriculture and stock raising, backed by sturdy industry, have advanced him far on the road to prosperity. He is a share holder in the creamery at Biscay and the elevator at Glencoe. As a good citizen he has served in local office when called upon, having been a member of the school board for the past nine years. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational church. Mr. Dascher married Miss Mary Larson, a native of Denmark, who came to this country with her parents when a child of six months, they locating first in St. Paul, whence they came subsequently to Rich Valley township, McLeod county. Mr. and Mrs. Dascher have one child, Mabel, who resides with her parents.

Joseph E. Lambert, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Glencoe township, where he owns a small but up-to-date farm of 70 acres, was born in Clayton City, Iowa, August 7, 1861. In his boyhood days he attended an old log schoolhouse in Glencoe, subsequently becoming a student at Stevens Academy. He began industrial life on his father's farm, but later took up carpenter work, building houses in Hutchinson and throughout the country districts. After following this occupation for some time Mr. Lambert became interested in tubular well boring and assisted the first men, Sam Drury and John Gillow, who drove tubular wells in McLeod county. Subsequently taking up this occupation on his own account, he has followed it for the last 30 years and has made in all about a dozen artesian wells. On one occasion, while driving a well near Gaylord in Sibley county, when down 140 feet he struck shell rock and the drill entered a crevice. Immediately a great volume of wind rushed out and continued to issue for some time with such violence that it ran an engine which was connected with the current. Hundreds of people came to see this curious phenomenon. In this well they struck water at a depth of 200 feet. Mr. Lambert has made some valuable improvements on his farm. His barn is provided with a cement floor and he has a neat and commodious residence. He raises Holstein and Jersey graded stock, in which line of enterprise he is doing a successful business. At the present time he is serving the town as road boss. His religious affiliations are with St. George's Catholic church, while he is also a member of Glencoe lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. Lambert was married in 1905 to Paulina Minna, Janz, who was born in Glencoe township, McLeod county, Minn., April 28, 1880. She is a daughter of Carl Janz, a well known resident of Glencoe. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have four children living: Emma Elizabeth, Christina Josephine, John Edward and Charles Joseph. One other child, Arthur, died at the age of five months, 5 days.

= → Zahnke

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Charles W. Zankey, a reliable and popular citizen of Glencoe, was born in Fommerania, Germany, June 9, 1848. His parents, August and Amelia (Barco) Zankey, came to the United States with their three children, Mary, Charles and August, in the early fifties ,the voyage by sailing vessel occupying nine weeks. Settling first at Cairo, Ill., they subsequently removed from that place to Mayville, Dodge county, Wis., where two more children, Frank and Amelia, were born. While a resident of Mayville Mr. Zankey worked at his trade of mechanic. Coming to Glencoe in 1861, he soon after decided to take up farming and accordingly secured 160 acres of wild land situated in Rich Valley township, about three miles north of Glencoe. Here he built a log house 18 by 24 feet, which is still standing, and also a log barn, and, provided with an ox-team he set to work to improve a homestead. The reward of cheerful industry was his and in his latter years he found himself surrounded with comfort and plenty. His life was prolonged to the age of 84 years and six months; that of his wife to 85 years and five months. Charles Zankey acquired the rudiments of knowledge in the schools of his native land and in the district school in Dodge county, Wisconsin. His years from the age of 13 to

Charles is in 1890 Minn. Veterans Census in Camden Twp. Carver County.

Martin William Johnson
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Woodhull, IL 61490
Baldwin, IL 61006

manhood were spent on the farm in Rich Valley and he was given ample opportunity to become familiar with the various operations connected with farm life and labor. During the Civil war period, feeling that call to action, which was stirring the blood of all of America's native sons, and that of many of foreign birth, he enlisted, in 1864, in Hatch's Battalion and was sent south with his command on an Indian expedition to Ft. Abercrombie, Ft. Wadsworth and Pembina. He took part in the fight with the Indians at Birch Cooley, where he was wounded Being honorably discharged from service June 20, 1866, he took up the trade of stationary engineer and was employed by the Plano Company and the McCormick Company for many years, or until a comparatively recent date. He has also been engaged to some extent in the horse business. Mr. Zankey is a member of Shorka Rebecca Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., and of Robert S. Cook Post, G. A. R., of Glencoe. He was married Dec. 30, 1858, to Henrietta Gunther, and they have been the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters, Frank, Edward, Charles, William, Albert, Emma, Augusta, Minnie and Lizzie.

Herman Bergmann, a pioneer settler, now deceased, was born in Germany, and came to America in 1854, locating on a farm near Norwood, Carver county, Minn. Starting in a wild country he and his family gradually built up a good farm and became respected members of a prosperous community. In 1884 they moved to Rich Valley township, in McLeod county, where for several years they successfully continued farming operations. In 1891, they retired from active work, and removed to Norwood, in Carver county. There Mr. Bergmann died May 20, 1910. His wife died May 6, 1911. Mr. Bergmann was married in Germany, to Anna Hoeffken, who bore him eight children: Herman, who lives in Kulm, North Dakota; Jerry, his twin brother, residing in Hankinson, North Dakota; Henry, residing in Norwood; Fred and William, in Minneapolis; Jacob, who lives in Glencoe; Elizabeth, the wife of Peter Planker, of Minneapolis; and August, who lives in Wapeton, North Dakota.

Jacob Bergmann, the efficient county treasurer of McLeod county, was born in Norwood, Carver county, Minn., April 30, 1868, son of Herman and Anna (Hoeffken) Bergmann. He attended public school in Carver and McLeod counties, and as a youth was employed by his brother Henry as a clerk in a shoe store at Norwood. In 1891, at the age of 23, he took charge of the old homestead in Rich Valley township, and there became an influential citizen. For 17 years he was a member of the board of supervisors of Rich Valley township, part of the time serving as chairman. For 15 years he was treasurer of school district 51. As a director of the Sumter Fire Insurance Co.,

he did good work for five years. He assisted in organizing the Rich Valley Creamery and served as its secretary for 11 years. In 1910 he retired from his active work on the farm and moved to Glencoe, where for four years he conducted a restaurant and billiard hall. In 1914 Mr. Bergmann was elected treasurer of McLeod county, a position he has since filled with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his constituents. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Sons of Herman at Glencoe. He is also a member of the Glencoe club. Mr. Bergmann was married Feb. 11, 1891, to Catherine Bongard, who was born in Carver county, Minn., Aug. 8, 1872. This union has been blessed with five children: Anna, who is assisting her father in the county treasurer's office; Margaretha, wife of James Hollren, of Rich Valley township; Emma C., a proficient teacher; and Lillian and Christina, students in the Glencoe high school. The family attend the Church of Peace of the Evangelical Association at Glencoe.

Oliver Pierce, a pioneer, was born in Maine, and there married Tabitha Burnham. As a youth he learned the trade of blacksmith, to which line of industry, and that of farming, he devoted his life. As a young man he lived in Essex, Mass., and in Mayville, Wis. In 1861 he came to McLeod county, and here homesteaded land in section 23, Acoma township. He was driven out by the Indians during the massacre, but returned, and successfully followed general farming, until his lamented death. He was a substantial man in the community, and he and his good wife were highly regarded.

Oliver Cromwell Pierce, county commissioner, was born in Essex, Mass., February 8, 1834, son of Oliver and Tabitha (Burnham) Pierce. At the age of 16 he went as cook aboard an Atlantic sailing vessel, two years later becoming a sailor. When 21 years old he purchased the vessel, "Essex," which was wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland, only Mr. Pierce and the mate escaping. He then abandoned the sea and came to Minnesota, determined to take up farming. Reaching McLeod county about July 1, 1856, he preempted 160 acres in section 22, and homesteaded 80 acres in section 23, and started to carve out a fortune from the wilderness. At the time of the Indian outbreak he fled with his family to the stockade at Hutchinson, where he became first lieutenant in the Home Guards. When he returned to his farm, he found that his buildings had been burned and his live stock stolen or driven away, but he resumed his labors and in time became prosperous. In 1912 he retired to Hutchinson and there died July 23, 1913. For a long period he was a member of the Republican county committee, and at various times served as town clerk and justice of the peace. At the time of his death he was

president of the Farmers Elevator Co., of Hutchinson, of the Farmers Co-operative Creamery Co., of Hutchinson, of the Farmers Shipping Association of Hutchinson, and of the Acoma & Lynn Fire Insurance Co. Mr. Pierce was married in 1862 to Harriett Jones, who was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1845, daughter of David and Elmira (Cuthbert) Jones, this union was blessed with eight children: Mary, Charles, Oliver, Elma, Tabitha, Elsie, George W., and one who died in infancy. Mary died in 1903, leaving a husband, Clarence Dearborn, and three children—Eldon Albert, Beatrice and Nina. Charles lives on the home farm. Oliver died in 1870 at the age of two years. Elma lives on the home farm. Tabitha died in 1899, leaving a husband, John Hardy, of South Dakota, and a son, Oliver, who lives with his Aunt Elma. Elsie is the wife of Frank Hardy, a farmer of Rosemont, Minn., and they have one child, Ellen. George W. is operating the home farm with his brother, Charles.

George W. Pierce was born on the home farm in Acoma township, where he now lives, and which he and his brother, Charles, now operate, Nov 10, 1880, son of Oliver Cromwell and Harriett (Jones) Pierce. He was reared to agricultural pursuits by his father and remained at home until 1901, when he took a homestead in Ward county, North Dakota, on which he remained for 17 months, later securing employment as a cowboy. Subsequently he returned home. In 1913 he and his brother Charles took charge of the place. Mr. Pierce was married in 1912 to Miss Moffett, of Hutchinson township, and this union has been blessed with two children, Burnett Floyd and Harriett Jane.

Peter H. Donnay, a thrifty farmer of Helen township, was born in Limburg, Netherlands, Oct. 28, 1856, son of Henry and Cecelia (Kohlen) Donnay. He received his early schooling in Limburg, and later attended school in Carver and McLeod counties, remaining at home until his marriage when he located his present place of 120 acres in section 20, Helen township. On this tract, which was covered with timber, he began farming with an ox-team. A log house 18 by 24 was built and also a straw shed for the stock, consisting of four cows and two oxen. As the years passed he added forty acres to his farm and had erected good farm buildings and a fine ten-room house so that he now has a sightly place of 160 acres. He carries on general farming and raises Holstein cattle and a good grade of horses. He is a stockholder of the Creamery Company and served two years as a member of the Elevator Company's board. He was a director of the school board for twenty years. Mr. Donnay was married Oct. 18, 1880, to Margaret Sencious, born in Carver county, June 4, 1859, daughter of

PETER H. DONNAY FAMILY

Casper and Catherine (Morbacher) Sencious, both natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Donnay have had the following children: Catherine, William, Cecelia, Mary, Tillie, Emma, Francis, Gotfried, Josephine, Christina, Agnes, deceased, and Loretta, deceased. Catherine is now Mrs. Ed. Hoben and lives in Rogers, Minn. William married Anna Pflager, of Calhoun, Minn., and is a butter maker. Cecelia is Mrs. William Dols, of Minneapolis. Mary is the wife of Peter Steffens, of Minneapolis. Emma married Joe Weisbrich, of Carver county. Casper and Catherine (Morbacher) Sencious were married in Carver county. Mr Sencious was killed by an ox on his farm when thirty years of age. There were six children by this marriage: Henry, Mary, Margaret, Emma, deceased, Frank and Katie. His wife was married again to William Gehlen and by this marriage there were six children: Paul, William, Bertha, Anna, Gotfried and Joseph.

Fred Thalmann, an enterprising farmer of Helen township, was born on his father's place in section 26, March 24, 1885, son of Detrich and Dorethea (Maatz) Thalmann, both natives of Hanover, Germany. The parents were married in Germany and came to the United States with their children in 1869. They engaged in farming for some time in Illinois and then came to McLeod county in 1875, locating in Helen township, where they secured 80 acres of land. Their first home was an old log cabin which in time was replaced by a frame house. The father died in 1890 and his wife in 1910. Their children were Margaret, Elizabeth, Anna, Dorethea, John, Mary and Fred. The daughters are all dead, John now residing with the subject of this sketch. The family faith was that of the German Lutheran church. Fred Thalmann grew to manhood on the home place and attended the district and parochial schools of his neighborhood. At the age of 20 he engaged in farming for himself, purchasing a tract of 80 acres of improved land in section 35, where he now resides. He built up the place, made improvements and has erected some fine buildings. He keeps a good grade of stock. Mr. Thalman is a director of the Hamburg Shipping Association, a share holder in the Hamburg Creamery and the Elevator Company, and a member of the Farmers Fire Insurance Company. He served as treasurer of school district No. 23 and has been justice of the peace for a number of years. Mr. Thalmann was married Oct. 16, 1910, to Mary Burdorf, who was born in Aitkin county, this state, March 9, 1890. This union resulted in three children, Henry, Ella and Edwin.

Charles K. Graupmann, a successful farmer of Helen township, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Dec. 5, 1866, son of Louis and Johanna (Stean) Graupmann. In 1882 the parents

with their two children, Charles and Freda, came to the United States, settling in McLeod county, Minn., at Plato. Here the mother died at the age of 55 years and the father died at that of 72 years. Charles K. Graupmann received his schooling in Germany and was about sixteen years old when he came to the United States. For nine years he worked as a farm hand and then in 1895 bought a farm of 80 acres of improved land in section 25, Helen township. This he sold in 1913, and in the same year bought his present place of 200 acres in section 23, Helen township. He carries on diversified farming and raises a good grade of stock. He is a member of the Creamery Company and of the Shipping Association, and is now serving on the school board. Mr. Graupmann married Liza Jenson, daughter of Louis Jenson, a pioneer settler. He and his wife have seven children: Emma, Henry, Ella, Alfred, Rhineholdt, Tillie and Hubert. The family faith is that of the Evangelical church.

William M. Donnay, prosperous farmer of Helen township, was born in Limburg, Netherlands, Dec. 2, 1859, son of Henry and Cecelia (Kohlen) Donnay, both natives of Netherlands and married there. Henry Donnay was a plasterer by trade. In 1862 he left for America with his family, and after a voyage of 42 days aboard a sailing vessel landed in New York and went to St. Paul from where he set out to look for farm land. He bought forty acres of wild land near Chaska, Carver county, and built a house of timbers and took sticks and twisted them to hold clay for the plaster. The first year he bought a yoke of steers. His nearest milling place was Eden Prairie. For six years the family lived there and then he sold and came to McLeod county where he secured eighty acres of timber land. He erected a log house which is still standing and engaged in farming. He had a few cows and hogs and secured a few sheep. He cleared up the land and increased his holdings from time to time until he had added 200 acres to his original farm. The nearest milling place was at Young America. There was no school building in the neighborhood and for two years school was held at the home of Mr. Donnay, there being ten scholars in attendance: William and Peter Donnay; Herman Shoemaker; Peter Paggen; Liza, Anna and Zora Schoutz; Agnes Shoemaker; Helen Paggen and Hubert Paulson. Elizabeth Sanders was the teacher. Mr. Donnay was one of the organizers of school district No. 28 and was its second treasurer, holding office some twelve or fourteen years. He was one of the first members of the German Catholic church of Glencoe and helped built it, hauling the lumber from Carver by ox-team. He served as one of its trustees. Before the building of the church mass was held at the school house. The family often walked

WILLIAM M. DONNAY AND FAMILY

six miles to church. Sometimes they would go to Glencoe, get the priest, take him to the school house for the services, and then take him back to Glencoe. Mr. Donnay died in 1909 at the age of 84 years and his wife died in 1907 at the age 82 years. The children were Peter H., William M., Agnes, Matilda and Cecelia. William grew up on the home farm and in about 1904 secured an eighty-acre farm. He now farms 240 acres and carries on general farming. He raises Shorthorn cattle, Poland China swine, a good grade of horses and a few sheep. He has made many improvements and erected good buildings. He is a member of the Creamery Company and Elevator Company at Glencoe. He has been a member of the school board for 35 years, having been director one year and clerk the balance of the time. For six years he served as supervisor of the township board. Mr. Donnay was married April 30, 1888, to Katie Wickenhauser, born in Carver county, July 3, 1868, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Mohrbacker) Wickenhauser, natives of Baden and Bavaria, Germany, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Donnay have eight children: Henry, Frank, Peter, John, Celia, Elizabeth, Jospeh and Leopald, all living at home.

William W. Graupmann, a well known farmer of Helen township, was born on section 29, Helen township, Sept. 25, 1877, son of William and Mary (Dittmer) Graupmann. He attended the district school in a log building in his neighborhood, and as a youth became interested in machinery and engineering. For some years he operated the machinery in various grist mills. He began threshing as a boy of thirteen, has managed a threshing outfit for twenty years, and for four years was in partnership in the threshing business with his brother, Albert. In 1912 he bought the old homestead of 180 acres of improved land, erected a modern home and other buildings, and has developed the place in various ways. He carries on general farming and raises full blooded Holstein cattle, a good grade of horses, and Poland China swine and specializes in Rhode Island Red chickens. He is a director of the Glencoe Elevator Company and president of the Glencoe Butter and Cheese Factory. He was elected county commissioner of McLeod county from the second district, in 1914 and has served ever since. Mr. Graupmann was married to Lena Beneke, daughter of Henry F. Beneke, a native of McLeod county. Three children have been born: William Chester, Lorna and Helen. The family faith is that of the Lutheran church.

August Graupmann, a well known farmer of Helen township, was born on the place where he now lives, in section 14, Helen township, Dec. 5, 1869, son of Adolph and Sophia (Awe) Graupmann, both natives of Mecklenburg, Germany. The family left Germany in 1868 and came to Helen township, Mc-

Leod county, Minn. Here they secured some timber land and built a house of logs in one day, putting bark on for a roof. This house was 14 by 20 feet in size and stood about ten rods southwest from where the present residence stands. Oxen were used in farming, and the wheels of Mr. Graupmann's wagon were of solid wood cut from the trees, wooden axles being also used. The nearest milling place was first at Carver and later at Young America. Mr. Graupmann started to clear the land and cradled his first years' crop. Later he secured an old fashioned reaper and in time, a self-binder. He became prosperous and at the time of his death owned 280 acres of land in McLeod county and 160 acres in Carver county. He died in 1904, and his wife in 1911. They had six children: Charles, of Plato; August, subject of this sketch; Fred, of Carver county; John, residing in Helen township; Louisa and Emma. Mr. Graupmann was one of the seven men who organized the Plato German Lutheran church and also helped build the church at Hamburg and the church in Helen township. He sold a tract of land to the township for $50 which was used for the Plato cemetery. August Graupmann received his education in the Plato parochial and public schools and grew up on the home farm, of which he took charge in 1899. In 1901 he purchased it and has since made many improvements on the property. In September, 1909, he erected a fine modern barn, 42 by 50 feet, which, however, burned down in the following spring, the fire being of unknown origin. On the same foundation he at once erected another of the same dimensions. He carries on general farming very successfully and is recognized as one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of his township. Mr. Graupmann was married May 26, 1899, to Elizabeth Schramm, who was born in Helen township, Dec. 21, 1878, daughter of Fred and Dorathea (Schuette) Schramm. Mr. and Mrs. Graupmann have had the following children: Elmer, Mabel, Harold, Eleanor, William, Howard (deceased) and Nelda. The family are affiliated with the Evangelical church of Plato. Fred Schramm and his wife, Dorathea (Schuette) Schramm, were both born in Hanover, Germany. They came to America as young people and were married in Illinois, where they resided until 1876. They then came to Minnesota and settled in Helen township, McLeod county, on a tract of wild land, which Mr. Schramm broke and developed, also erecting a residence and outbuildings. They experienced the usual hardships of pioneer life, but persevered and were finally successful. Mr. Schramm resided on this farm until his death. His wife is still living on the old homestead with her son William. Their children were: Sophia, Martha, Elizabeth, William, Mary, Ida and Malinda.

MR. AND MRS. D. J. GRAUPMANN

David John Graupmann, a thrifty farmer of Helen township, was born in Cook county, Illinois, Oct. 4, 1856, son of Detrich and Henrietta (Stuedmann) Graupmann both natives of Mecklenburg, Germany. David J. came to Minnesota with his parents in 1858, his father securing a homestead in Helen township. He attended the district log school of his neighborhood and the German parochial school. He grew up on the farm and in time engaged in farming for himself on 120 acres in section 26, Helen township. Some of the land was cleared but there were no buildings on it. Mr. Graupmann put up a barn 25 by 52 feet, which was destroyed by fire, after which he erected another 30 by 60 feet; also building a brick veneer house. The farm was gradually cleared, and improvements made. Mr. Graupmann has held township offices, having been chairman of the board of supervisors for seven years, justice of the peace two years and a director of the school board of district No. 23 for a number of years. Mr. Graupmann was married Oct. 29, 1880, to Mary Kimpel, who was born in Carver county, Minn,. Ten children have been born of this union—William, John, Arthur, Elizabeth, Christina, Magdalena, Anna, Catherine, Detrich, and Irwin. William is lieutenant in Company I, First Regiment National Guards, and at this writing is on the border in Texas. He was three years in the United States army, as a member of the 28th Regiment, and took part in the war in the Philippines. He married Emma Radmaker. John is residing at home. Arthur married Emma Dammann and lives in Sibley county. Elizabeth is deceased. Christina is the wife of Albert Olson of Plato, Minn. Magdalena married Albert Speiss and they reside in Hayfield, Minn. Anna is the wife of Joseph Miles of Nowland, S. Dak. Catherine is Mrs. Joseph Bowers of Jackson, Minn. Detrich and Irwin and residing at home.

Detrich Graupmann came to America in 1856 with his family by sailing vessel, being six weeks on the ocean and landed at New York. He and his family then went to Illinois locating in Cook county and remained there until 1858 when they set out for Minnesota, coming overland in a prairie schooner, drawn by a team of oxen. Mr. Graupmann secured a homestead of 160 acres in Helen township, McLeod county, and built a log shack, 12 by 20 feet, with a bark roof and earthen floor. The house was heated by a stove. One of the oxen died shortly after their arrival, so Mr. Graupmann used to borrow an ox of a neighbor to make a team, whenever he wished to do any work, and in turn loaned his ox to the neighbor. The nearest milling place was at Carver, to which place they had to walk to the mill and carry the flour back, there being no roads passable for oxen. Mr. Graupmann cleared two acres of land the first

year and grubbed in the first crop. He made a harrow with wooden pins. During the winter he cut wood and in the harvest season assisted the other farmers. The Indians were frequent visitors and would often call to get something to eat. They had an old camping ground near the farm where they were to be found every winter, hunting being very good in that vicinity. During the Indian outbreak the family took refuge at Carver. In 1870 Mr. Graupmann built a log house, 20 by 28 feet, and in time a frame addition was made to it. Afterwards he tore this down and built a more modern residence. He also added 80 acres more to his farm and made other improvements. He died in Carver county in 1911 at the age of 83 years. His wife died on the farm in Helen township, in 1879 at the age of 55 years. Their children were: Dora, who died in Germany, David, Fred, Minnie, now deceased, Mary, Anna, and one who died on the road from New York to Illinois and is buried in Ohio.

Henry Frederick Herman Dammann, known as Herman Dammann, township clerk of Helen township and a successful farmer of that township, was born in the log house on his father's place in Helen township, April 2, 1888, son of F. H. and Maria (Mack) Dammann. He attended the parocial school at Hamburg and later attended the commercial college at Mankato and the Concordia College at St. Paul. At the age of twenty-four he settled on his father's farm in section 27, a tract of 200 acres of which he is now owner and proprietor. On this place he has built a good home and made many other improvements. He carries on general farming, raises good dairy stock, and a good grade of horses as well as thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey swine. Mr Dammonn is a stockholder in the Glencoe Butter and Cheese Co. and is a director in the Young America Mutual Fire Insurance Co., covering Carver, McLeod and Sibley counties. In public life he has served as town clerk for the past five years, and has been a member of the schoolboard of the village of Plato. For a time he was an active member of the Plato Athletic Club. Mr. Dammann was married Sept. 22, 1912, to Bertha Bruesehoff, born in Carver county, Aug. 6, 1888, daughter of Henry C. Bruesehoff, a native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Dammann have one child, Edwin Lester, born Oct. 27, 1913. Another child, Louise Maria, was born March 12, 1915, and died Oct. 13, 1916. The family faith is that of the German Lutheran church of Helen township.

Diedrich Stockman, a progressive farmer of Helen township, was born in Germany, April 15, 1853, son of Christopher and Marie (Meyer) Stockman. In 1858 the family came to America making the voyage, which took eight weeks and three days, in a sailing vessel. Besides the parents there were three sons—

DIETRICH STOCKMAN AND FAMILY

Fred, Christopher and Diedrich. Another son, Henry, remained in Germany, not coming to this country until 20 years later. Landing at New York, they set out from that city for Minnesota, but came to a halt in Illinois, where they remained two months, visiting Henry Stockman, a brother of Christopher, Sr., who had come to this country two years previously. They then resumed their journey, going by steamboat to St. Paul, and from there to Carver. From Carver they walked to Sibley county, a distance of 25 miles, and on their arrival located in Green Isle township. Diedrich was five years old at the time and had to walk the entire distance. This was in the fall of the year and during the following winter Mr. Stockman worked in the woods and the family lived on wild game and corn bread. When they ran out of corn meal, corn was ground in the coffee-mill. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Stockman located on 160 acres of timber land in section 25, Helen township, McLeod county, and built a log house, 12 by 12 feet in dimensions. The land was gradually cleared, and potatoes, corn and rye were dug in with a hoe, and their threshing was done on the ice after cold weather had set in. The first year Mr. Stockman secured two cows, and the next year a yoke of oxen. The nearest mill was at Waconia, and before the oxen were secured the family supply of corn meal was often carried home from Walker's Landing, at least 15 miles away. At first Mr. Stockman's tools were of the most primitive kind. A harrow was made by driving two-inch wooden pins for teeth into a wooden frame, and a sled was used instead of a wagon. During the first winter the family were often visited by Indians, who seemed friendly, and at one time presented them with some meat in return for some rutabagas, and though they had to undergo many hardships, they were happy and contented. At the time of the Indian outbreak Diedrich, then a small boy, was working for a man named Fred Buckenting, who was regarded as a neighbor, though he lived five miles away. When Mr. Buckentine heard the news it was in the middle of the night, and he sent Diedrich half a mile through the woods to warn another settler. Diedrich had to crawl on all-fours to find the track, but succeeded in doing so, conveyed his message and returned in safety. The next morning he was asked to aid Mr. Buckentine in getting ready to leave, which work was accomplished by nine o'clock. He was allowed to go home, and after making the five-mile walk found his folks just ready to leave. Journeying through the woods, they went a distance of ten miles, and then halted and made a camp. Here they remained for a week and then returned home to the farm, where they were not molested. The Indian war raged for awhile, many settlers losing their lives, and was then put down by the

strong hand of the government, assisted by some of the pioneers themselves. Mr. Stockman went on with his farming and from time to time made improvements on his place, including the erection of frame buildings to replace those built of logs. In time also he increased his holdings of land until he was the owner of 240 acres, and one of the most successful and prosperous farmers of his township. A man of strong constitution, he lived to the remarkable age of 96 years, his death taking place near Brownton in 1909. He was a member of the Lutheran church at Hamburg. His wife almost equaled him in longevity, surviving him for two years and dying at the age of 94. Some incidents in the early life of Diedrich Stockman have already been mentioned. He grew up on the home farm and during his boyhood attended the neighboring school. At the age of 16 he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years, being located at various times in 16 different states. In 1876 he returned to the old home and started farming in section 26, Helen township, which is his present place of residence. Beginning with 160 acres, he has increased the size of his farm from time to time until it now contains 320 acres. He has also developed the land, bringing more of it under cultivation, remodeled some of the old buildings, and erected others as they were needed. Besides raising the usual crops, he breeds and sells a good grade of stock, and is a member of the Creamery Company at Plato. Aside from his personal interests, Mr. Stockman has devoted a part of his time to the public service. He has been a member of the school board for 33 years, was supervisor ten years, chairman of the township board four years, and township treasurer for six years, serving conscientiously and efficiently in all these various positions. He also helped to establish the German Evangelical St. Paul's church of Plato in 1880, and has been a member ever since. Mr. Stockman was first married to Doretta Tanke, who was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1868. She died in 1877, at the age of 20 years, leaving one child, Doretta, who is now Mrs. Edward Bauermeister of Minneapolis. Mr. Stockman subsequently married Minnie Tanke, a sister of his first wife, whose earthly life was but a few years longer, as she died in 1889 at the age of 28. She left five children: August, now deceased; Henry, who married Ella Thompson, and is now engaged in the farm machinery business in North Dakota; Martha, now Mrs. Ernest Brinkman of Helen township; Anna, wife of A. F. Minder of Plato; and Minnie, who resides with her brother Henry in North Dakota. Though twice bereaved, Mr. Stockman contracted a third marriage, with Emma Lux, also a native of Germany, by whom he has had seven children: Chrisina, now Mrs. Elmer Emery, of Lamona, Wash.; Edward, who married Sophia Huepenbecker, and resides in Helen township; Lydia, who lives at home; George, who is attending high school at Lewiston, Minn.; and Emma, Alfred and Corinne who are young and reside at home. Mr. Stockman has had a large family, but all his children are living, except the son August, who died at the age of 23 years, in California. He was a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and a promising young mining engineer.

F. Henry Dammann, one of the highly respected farmers of Helen township, was born in Young America township, Carver county, April 17, 1862, son of Fritz and Anna (Wigmann) Dammonn, who were born in Hanover, Germany, and were married in St. Louis, Mo. Fritz was one of five children, the others being John, Henry, Anna and Mary. Fritz and John were the only ones to come to the United States. They came in 1858 by sailing vessel, spending seventeen weeks on the water. Fritz became a teamster in St. Louis and John came to Minnesota locating in Green Isle township, Sibley county. Fritz came to Minnesota in 1861 and secured a homestead of 160 acres of timber land, only two acres of which had been cleared. He drove with horse team from St. Louis to his farm in Minnesota, and then traded them for a team of oxen. His first act was to build a log house. The nearest milling place was at Carver. When the family ran out of flour, corn was ground in the coffee mill. Twice during the Indian outbreak the family took refuge in Carver. Later they moved to Lester Prairie. Fritz Dammann died at the age of seventy-two and his wife died in 1870. There were five children: F. Henry, Fred, William, Bertha and Mary(deceased). F. Henry Dammann grew up on the home place in Carver county and attended the district log school of his neighborhood. He was reared to farm pursuits by his father and as a youth learned the carpenter's trade. In 1886 he moved to Helen township McLeod county and located 160 acres of land in section 13. He cleared the land, cultivated his farm with great care, and in time erected a modern house and good buildings. He carries on general farming and raises a good grade of stock. In addition to the home farm of 160 acres, he has a farm of 120 acres in section 26, at one time he owned a farm of 200 acres in section 27, but this he sold to his son, Herman. He is a director in the Plato Creamery. Mr. Dammann married Mary Maak of Carver county, daughter of Herman Maak. She died at the age of twenty-three leaving a son, Herman. Mr. Dammann was married a second time to Sophia Harms, a native of Germany, and by this union there were four children: Albert, Bertha, Fritz and Henry. The family worships at the German Lutheran church of Hamburg.

Henry Droege, an enterprising farmer of Helen township, was born on the farm which he now owns in section 25, Helen township, McLeod county, May 1, 1859, son of Curt Henry and Dorethea (Wellman) Droege, both natives of Hanover, Germany. Curt H. Droege left Germany in 1857, spent forty-two days on the ocean and found his way to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked one summer in a warehouse. In 1858 he came to Carver county, Minnesota. He was then married and located a tract of 160 acres of timber land in section 25, Helen township. A clearing was made and a house 14 by 20 was built of unhewn logs. He had no money and very few tools, and like many other pioneers had to endure many hardships and privations. The first crop was put in with a grub hoe. The nearest milling place was Watertown and the flour was carried home. When the family ran out of flour corn was ground in the coffee mill. In time he was able to have a team of oxen and made his own wagon, cutting the wheels from a log. On one of his trips to Watertown with his oxen he froze his feet. During the Indian outbreak the family sought refuge at Benton township, Carver county. As time passed he became more prosperous. He was one of the organizers of Helen township. He was a member of the Lutheran church of Hamburg and served on its board of trustees. He died in 1875 at the age of fifty-one and his wife died in 1914 at the age of seventy-seven. They had six children: Henry, William, Fred, Sophia, Martha and Mary. Henry attended the district log school of his neighborhood and grew to manhood on the home farm. He took charge of the farm and made various improvements. The log house was replaced by a modern ten-room brick house and substantial farm buildings have been erected. He raises a good grade of stock. He is a member of the Hamburg Creamery Co., and has served as its treasurer. He has also been a member of the district school board. Mr. Droege was married to Mary Harms, born in Carver county, daughter of Henry and Anna (Ortlep) Harms. Mr. and Mrs. Droege have had the following children: Edward, now at home; Herman, in the bank at Hamburg, Christena, Anna, and Henry, deceased. Mrs. Droege died May 28, 1915, at the age of fifty-six years. Henry and Anna (Ortlep) Harms were both natives of Hanover, Germany, and both came to America in 1857, locating in Indiana, where they were married. Then they located in Young America township, Carver county, where they engaged in farming on a tract of 160 acres. Mr. Harms encountered many difficulties and hardships. He gave $300 for his tract of 160 acres and found out later (not being able to read the English language) that he had received a worthless deed and that he had purchased railroad land which cost him $8 per acre. Fire

HENRY DROEGE AND FAMILY

destroyed his first log cabin shortly after its erection and a new log house was built. He put in his first crop with a grub hoe. He died in 1902 at the age of seventy-eight years. There were eight children in the family, four boys and four girls.

Benjamin F. Rosenwald, a rising young farmer of Helen township, was born Nov. 1, 1888, on the place which he now farms in section 11, Helen township, son of John and Wilhelmina Rosenwald. John was the son of John and Wilhelmina (Stroth) Rosenwald, who came with the family to America. They left for the United States about 1861 by sailing vessel, the voyage taking several weeks. Those in the company were John, Sr., and his wife, his father Jacob, the boys, Fred, Henry and August, and John, Jr., and his wife, Wilhelmina. They located in Cleveland, Ohio, where John, Sr., worked in the rolling mills and later on a farm. In 1870 they came to McLeod county, Minn., and settled in Helen township, where John, Sr., took a tract of 103 acres of timber land in section 11. Here they built a log house, 14 by 20, and began farming with an ox-team. The nearest milling places were at Chaska and Young America. The grandfather stayed on this farm the rest of his life, and died in 1914 at the age of 81 years. He served as a member of the township board, and was one of the founders of the St. John German Lutheran church of Helen township. His wife died in 1902, at the age of sixty-two. John Rosenwald, Jr., died on the farm at the age of forty, and his wife died in 1913 at the age of fifty. There were two children in the family: Benjamin F. and Reuben, the latter now a physician at Frazee, Minn. Benjamin F. Rosenwald took charge of the farm at the death of his grandfather. He carries on general farming and raises Berkshire swine and Holstein cattle. He is a member of the Shipping Association, and a director of the Plato Creamery Company, and has rendered efficient service as clerk of the school board. Mr. Rosenwald married Elizabeth Perbix, who was born in Bergen township, daughter of William Perbix. He and his wife have two children: Reuben and Magdaline. The family faith is that of the German Lutheran church.

William Martin, a thrifty farmer of Helen township, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 8, 1868, son of Charles and Johanna (Ehrnrich) Martin, natives of Pommern, Germany. The father came to America with his family about 1865, the voyage made on a slow sailing vessel, occupying two months. Locating in Milwaukee, he was there engaged in different kinds of work until 1881, when he came to Helen township, McLeod county, Minn. Here he secured 80 acres of land in section 2, which he farmed for the next 15 years. He and his wife both died in 1907. Mrs. Martin in May at the age of 75

years and he in December at the age of 83. Their children were: Emma, William, Fred, Herman, and Anna. By a former marriage Charles Martin had three children, one of whom died on the ocean, coming from Germany the other two died in Wisconsin. William Martin attended school in Milwaukee, completing the eight grade, and was about 12 years old when the family moved to their land in Helen township. He assisted in the work of improvement, the father erecting log buildings and clearing 20 acres. As time passed more improvements were made and the ground cultivated with care. William later took charge of the farm and has since erected modern buildings and made many improvements. He raises a good grade of stock, having Shorthorn cattle, and Chester White swine, and specializes in Brown Leghorn chickens. He is identified with the Co-operative creamery at Plato and has been its secretary and manager since its organization six years ago. For sixteen years he has held office as township assessor and served on the school board six years. Mr. Martin marreid Caroline Erhke, who was born in Ohio, daughter of Fred Erhke. Her father homesteaded in Benton township, Carver county, and after three years came to Helen township, McLeod county, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have had seven children: Elsie, now Mrs. John Stoll, of Wisconsin; William, Clemence Jess, Lee, Evelyn and Emma. Lee and Emma are now deceased. The family are members of the Evangelical church of Carver county of which Mr. Martin was trustee for six years. Aside from the old home farm of 80 acres Mr. Martin rents a farm of 80 acres in Bergen township.

Henry Renken, an industrious farmer of Helen township, was born in Hanover, Germany, Oct. 22, 1862, son of John and Anna Rushmire) Renken. John Renken was born in Germany, June 6, 1833, and died in McLeod county, Minn., Feb. 27, 1892. He was the son of Gerhard Renken, a cobbler, and his wife, Margaret Renken. There were six children in the family: Jacob, Joe, Henry, Margaret, Anna and John. John Renken was married in Germany in 1861 to Anna Rushmire, who was born in Hanover, Nov. 26, 1841, daughter of Jerry and Margaret (Daney) Rushmire. Her father, who was a farmer, died in Germany; her mother died in Helen township. Of their children, those who grew to maturity were: Christ, Fred, Anna, Catherine and Gretchen. John Renken, who was a carpenter, left Germany with his wife and son, Henry, in 1864, coming to America by sailing vessel and being nine weeks on the water. From New York they proceeded to Chicago, where they remained three years, Mr. Renken following his trade. In 1867 he came to Minnesota and secured 80 acres of land in Helen township, McLeod county, from a previous settler, Mr.

HENRY RENKEN AND FAMILY

O. W. SCHOLPP, M. D.

Paulson, and 160 acres of railroad land. There was a log house on the place and some three or four acres of the land were cleared. John Renken got a team of oxen with which to clear the land and also obtained two cows and two sheep, as his first stock. After the great fire in Chicago in 1871, he returned to that city, where carpenters were in demand, and followed his trade for a year. While he was gone the uncle, Joe Renken, helped on the farm. The nearest milling place was then at Carver. After his return Mr. Renken resumed farming and prospered. In time the log house was replaced with a frame building and other improvements were made. There were four children in the family of John and Anna Renken, of whom Henry is the only one now living. John died in Chicago, Christina died in McLeod county and Anna (Mrs. Henry Agea) died in Dakota. Henry Renken was educated in the log school of his district and a parochial school in the neighborhood. In time he took charge of the home farm, where he is now engaged in agriculture and raises a good grade of stock. He is a member of the Hamburg Creamery Company and Farmers Elevator Company and a shareholder in the Hamburg Telephone Company. Mr. Renken married Sophia Droege, who was born in McLeod county and this union resulted in the following children: Alfred, Eddie, Charles, John, Anna, Henry, Gertrude, Doris and Christine. The family are German Lutherans.

Otto W. Scholpp, M. D., a popular physician and surgeon of Hutchinson, Minn., was born in Coleman, Ala., January 29, 1879. He is a son of Charles Scholpp, a native of Germany who came to America in 1865 and engaged in business as a contractor, working in New York and Alabama, until he was accidentally killed in 1881, being then only 35 years old. Charles Scholpp had married, in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1870, Bertha Loewer who still survives him, being now 68 years old and a resident of Buffalo. Otto W. Scholpp was only an infant at the time of his father's death and at an early age he had to do what he could to help his mother, who had had a hard struggle with life. He sold papers and shined shoes and in time was not only able to help his mother but also to pay for his own schooling. Being naturally ambitious, he aimed high and resolved on securing a college education. When he had partly provided the means he entered Colgate University, of Hamilton, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of A. B., having paid his expenses by working during his college career. Deciding to adopt the medical profession, he pursued the necessary course of study at Baltimore Medical college from which institution he was graduated in 1907. He then began medical practice in Duluth, Minn., where he remained one year, locating in Hutchinson in January, 1909. Since then he has proved

his ability in both medicine and surgery and has built up a large and profitable practice. In 1911 he took a post graduate course at John Hopkins University. Dr. Scholpp is a member of the county, state and national medical societies, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs, and the Phi Delta Phi college society. He was married in June, 1905, to Grace Hatfield, of Buffalo, N. Y., a teacher in the public schools, whose parents were Andrew and Mary (Long) Hatfield. Her father, a contractor by occupation, resides with Dr. and Mrs. Scholpp.

Ignatius Reiner, who has been engaged in business as jeweler and optician in Hutchinson, at his present location, for the last 30 years, was born in the Black Forest, Germany, August 4, 1866. His father, Magnus Reiner, was a clock maker, following that occupation in his native land until his death at the age of 65 years in the spring of 1885. Mr. Reiner's mother, whose christian name was Maria, died in 1911, at the age of 80. Their family was large, numbering 16 children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the 15th in order of birth. Ignatius Reiner learned the trade of jeweler and optician in Germany. In 1886, when 20 years of age, he came to the United States and, settling in Hutchinson, Minn., opened his present store, August 25. Here he has since remained, dealing in jewelry, optical goods, cut glass, watches, clocks and silver ware, also doing repairing. He has established a good trade and is now one of the prosperous and substantial merchants of the town. Mr. Reiner rented his present building, September 1, 1887, and in 1893 he bought and rebuilt it. It is a substantial one story, frame building, with brick front, 24 by 30 feet in ground dimensions. In 1904 Mr. Reiner assisted in organizing the State Retail Jewelers' Association, and was its president during its first year of existence, afterwards serving three years as treasurer. For three years he was a director in the State Optical Association. As a good citizen interested in the welfare of the town, he served seven years on the village council. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order. Mr. Reiner was married December 17, 1890, to Elizabeth Volk, of Alexandria, Minn., a daughter of Karl and Barbara Volk. The father, who was proprietor of a brewery for some years, died in 1906 at the age of 89, his wife dying in 1914 at the age of 70. They were pioneers of Stearns county and had a well brought up family of nine children, of whom the daughter Elizabeth (now Mrs. Reiner) was the third born. Mr. and Mrs. Reiner have no children. They are people of refinement and education and have many close friends in Hutchinson and the vicinity, with some of whom they became acquainted many years ago.

CARLOS AVERY

Mathias Thoeny, one of the leading citizens of Glencoe, and a man well known and respected all over McLeod county, was born in Switzerland, September 28, 1837. He remained in the land of his birth until he was 19 years of age, coming to America in May, 1857. He cast in his lot with the West, and until the breaking out of the Civil war was in the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., of Menominee, Wis. From there they sent him to Reed's Landing for the T. B. Wilse Company. Enlisting in 1861 in the Second Minnesota Infantry, he served with the Army of the Ohio and that of the Cumberland, in the Atlantic conflicts, and in the March to the Sea under Sherman. He was slightly wounded in 1863, but remained with his command and was honorably discharged with the rank of captain (of Company C), July 18, 1865. He then settled in Glencoe, Minn., and in company with A. H. Reed bought out a general merchandise store, but in 1870 sold out to his partner and began farming. In 1873 he was elected county auditor and held that office for ten successive years. He then became cashier of the First National Bank of Glencoe, which position he held until his retirement in 1914, and is now and has been for some time a stockholder in the bank. For many years he was president of the Glencoe Creamery. Fraternally he is affiliated with Hope Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., and with Glencoe Lodge, No. 38, R. A. M., while his religious affiliations are with the Congregational church. Mr. Thoeny was married May 26, 1866, to Miss Fannie Lutz, and they have been the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Minnie, Albert and Henry. Minnie, who is the wife of A. W. Austin, cashier of the Ada National Bank, of Ada, Norman county, Minn., has two children, H. Thoeny and Arthur Col. Albert, who is general agent of the Western Express Company of Milwaukee, married Margaret Fox. Henry is now cashier of the First National Bank of Glencoe and has proved a worthy successor to his father. He married Elizabeth Milke and has two children, Mathias A. and Henry Eugene.

Carlos Avery was born in Minooka, Ill., January 25, 1868. His parents, Frank C. and Mary Avery, were of New England Colonial stock, and were natives of the Western Reserve, Northern Ohio. In 1878 the family came to Minnesota and settled on a virgin farm in the town of Acoma, McLeod county, where they resided, except for a brief absence during the "grasshopper years" in Ohio, until 1884, when they moved to Hutchinson, where the family has lived ever since. The subject of this sketch attended the country school, later was graduated from the Hutchinson High school in 1887, and spent his vacations and other spare time reading law in the offices of J. V. V. Lewis, of Hutchinson, and Geo. M. Nelson, of Glen-

coe. He engaged in teaching school after his graduation from the high school and after teaching three years was elected county superintendent of schools of McLeod county in 1890, serving in that office for six years. At the close of his term in the office of county school superintendent he purchased the Hutchinson Leader and has been one of the owners and publishers of this paper ever since. For twenty years Mr. Avery was a member of the board of education of Hutchinson, serving as secretary of the board for many years, and finally as its president. He was active in promoting the growth of the schools and providing adequate buildings. He served on the city council of his city for a number of terms and was its first mayor under its city charter, serving several terms. He served on two city charter commissions, actively promoted the establishment of the Hutchinson public library and served many years on its governing board. He was always an active member of local civic and improvement associations, frequently at their head, and in other ways assisted in promoting all public enterprises. In politics Mr. Avery has always been actively affiliated with the Democratic party, having been elected on that ticket in 1890, and later having been its candidate for state senator, and for member of congress. He has served as member of county and state committees of his party and was for several years secretary of the state committee. He was appointed by Governor John A. Johnson as a member of the state Game and Fish Commission in 1906, serving on this board four years, three years as its executive agent. He was again appointed to this board in 1915 by Governor W. S. Hammond, served as its executive agent until August 1, 1915, when he was appointed the sole commission, the board having been abolished by law. He is still serving as state Game and Fish Commissioner. Mr. Avery is a member of the Masonic fraternity, past master of Temple Lodge, a 32d degree Scottosh Rite, and a Noble of Zurah Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. On June 16, 1892, Mr. Avery was married to Emma I. Pennoyer, daughter of Harmon H. and Mary Pennoyer, at Greenleaf, Minn. He and his wife are the parents of two daughters, Mary and Helen.

Hans Jensen, a recognized leader both in the business and agricultural circles of McLeod county, was born in Denmark, October 18, 1871, his parents being Hans C. and Christina (Marckeson) Jensen. The father, a stockman, died in his native land of Denmark in 1904 at the age of 76 years. The mother died there in 1902, aged 68 years. They had 12 children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the 10th in order of birth. Hans Jensen was 21 years old when he came to the

United States, reaching Hutchinson, Minn., November 19, 1892. He worked out for several years on farms and then, in 1897, began farming for himself in Hutchinson township. After improving his farm he sold it and bought another, which he also improved and sold, and he continued in this line of enterprise until he now owns 150 acres of fine land near Hutchinson, a part of it lying within the city limits, just east of town. This highly improved and valuable farm he runs with hired help. Here he has a herd of 50 dairy cows, of which he milks 40, using for the purpose a milking machine consisting of three double suits. His cream checks alone run from $300 to $500 per month. This large production he gets from the careful feeding and the general care given to the animals. He has two large silos. He also buys stock in North and South Dakota and northwestern Minnesota and ships it to market, and feeds from 50 to 100 cattle per year for market. In 1908 Mr. Jensen purchased the Indahl Hardware store. The same year he sold a half interest to P. B. Peterson. Alfred Sorenson also purchased some stock and the Hutchinson Hardware Co. was organized with a capital stock of $50,000. This is a flourishing concern and is now one of the leading business enterprises of its kind in the city. Mr. Jensen is president of the company, with Paul Braun as vice-president and treasurer and Alfred Sorenson as secretary. Mr. Jensen is also a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Hutchinson. He was president of the McLeod County Fair Association two years and vice-president six years. He is president of the Danish Brotherhood and has held the same office in the Danish Lutheran church. Mr. Jensen was married March 31, 1893, to Miss Anna Pagh, of Hutchinson, daughter of Johannes and Mary (Peterson) Pagh. Her father died when she was very young and her mother subsequently married Andrew Jensen, of Hutchinson, where they now live. Mr. and Mrs. Hans Jensen are the parents of two children: Harry C., born July 25, 1895, who is now a student in the State University, and Verner, born December 22, 1899, who is attending Hutchinson high school. Mr. Jensen has attained a marked success in life by means of intelligently directed industry and is in the best sense of the term, one of McLeod county's self-made men. As a public spirited citizen he takes a keen interest in everything for the moral or material betterment of the community and his aid and influence can always be depended upon in support of any worthy cause.

William H. Hartman, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Inc., of Hutchinson, Minn., was born in the old Hartman hotel, in Hutchinson, of which his father was proprietor, March 23, 1876. His parents were John and Hannah

Hartman, the father a German by birth, who came to America in 1860, when 26 years old, and served two years in the Civil war as a member of the 26th Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in May, 1861. In September, 1864, he came to Minnesota, settling in Acoma township, McLeod county, where he lived ten years. He then became proprietor of the Hotel Hartman and so continued until 1879, in which year his death occurred. His wife died in 1882. They had five children, whose names may be found in the sketch of O. S. Hartman, published in this volume. William H. Hartman was educated in the schools of Hutchinson and at Greenleaf and Litchfield, Minn., attending high school two years. In 1898 he was graduated from the Minneapolis Business College and subsequently worked one year in that city, one year in Bruce, Wis., and a year and a half in Cloquet, Minn. He then spent two years in the employ of the Swift Packing Company, of Duluth. Returning to Hutchinson in 1904, he became bookkeeper in the Citizens Bank, but in the following year entered the employ of Griffith & Smith, bankers of Sleepy Eye, Minn., where he remained until 1914. In November of that year he became cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Inc., of Hutchinson, which position he still holds. Well grounded in banking methods and with a genial personality, he is popular with the patrons of the bank and is regarded as one of the rising young business men of the town. Mr. Hartman was married, June 20, 1907, to Grace Chapman, of Echo, Minn., who was assistant postmaster there. Her father, Charles Chapman, a pioneer merchant of that place, died in March, 1911, at the age of 51 years. Her mother, whose maiden name was Molly McCormick is now residing in Echo at the age of 54 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have had two children: Gretchen Marie, who died March 9, 1911, at the age of ten months and three days, and Dale Winter, born December 6, 1912.

John A. Lindenberg, one of Hutchinson's most progressive business men, president of the Square Clothing Company, and closely connected with other important local enterprises, was born on a farm near Faribault, Rice county, Minn., September 18, 1876, a son of John and Wilhelmina (Hohn) Lindenberg. The father, for many years a prosperous farmer of Rice county, is now residing there at the age of 80 years, his wife being 77. John A. Lindenberg, the direct subject of this article, acquired his education in the schools of Faribault. He began industrial life as a clerk in stores in that place. Subsequently he learned the moulder's trade, at which he worked for some four years. In 1900 he, with his brother, Gus C. Lindenberg, opened a clothing store in Faribault, under the firm name of Lindenberg Bros., and were thus associated together for three years. At the end of that time the subject of this sketch sold out and became manager of the clothing department of a large clothing store in Moorehead, Minn., where he remained one year. In 1904, having secured some assistance, he opened a clothing store in Hutchinson, which he operated until the spring of 1913, when the present concern was organized, being incorporated in the spring of that year under the name of the Square Clothing Company, with a capital stock of $25,000. The incorporators were J. A. Lindenberg, Charles A. Borkenhagen, both of Hutchinson, and George S. Coffend, of Minneapolis, Mr. Lindenberg being president, Mr. Coffend, vice-president and Mr. Borkenhagen secretary and treasurer. Up to date this concern has had a very successful career, doing a large and steadily increasing business. Their large stock is carefully selected and well displayed and easily attracts prospective purchasers. They handle clothing, gents' furnishings and shoes, and everything pertaining to a first-class and up-to-date men's furnishing store. On Jan. 20, 1917, Mr. Lindenberg opened a branch store at Olivia, Minn., now know as Square Clothiers, Inc.; of this new corporation he is president; his brother, L. A., is manager. As a progressive citizen, Mr. Lindenberg is not merely concerned in bettering his own personal condition but is active in everything calculated to improve the general condition of the community. He is a member of the Union Club, a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Inc., of Hutchinson, and served in the council for some four years, rendering helpful service. In the fall of 1905 he was united in marriage with Anna Westrup, in Winsted, Minn., a daughter of John and Anna (Knoot) Westrup, who were pioneer farmers of Winsted township, McLeod county, but are both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lindenberg have two children, Eileen and John.

Merton S. Goodnow, D. M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of dentistry in Hutchinson, Minn., was born in this city, July 4, 1870. His parents were Charles K. and Eunice C. (Stearns) Goodnow and his grandparents on the paternal side Nathaniel and Abigail (Kent) Goodnow. The grandfather, Nathaniel, was a tanner and currier in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., who died in 1883 at the age of 78 years. His wife, Abigail, was accidently killed at the age of 55 years in 1867. Charles K. Goodnow was born in Ottawa, Canada, January 12, 1839. He lived at home until he was 20 years old and then, from 1859 to 1866, was employed as clerk in a store in that vicinity. In the year last mentioned he came to Minnesota, settling in Hutchinson in April, 1867. Forming a partnership with L. L. Day, they conducted a general store together for three years, subsequent to which, and until 1891,

he was associated with Warren J. Ives. From that time until 1907 Mr. Goodnow conducted a shoe store. He then sold out and went into the insurance business, opening his present office. He has done a paying business and for many years has been one of the best known and most respected citizens of Hutchinson, having taken an active and useful part in public affairs. He served eight years as city clerk and was on the board of education for ten years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs. A member also of the Congregational church, he has served it as deacon since 1870. Charles K. Goodnow was married, May 6, 1869, to Eunice C. Stearns, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Stearns, farming people of St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He and his wife have five children: Merton S., a dentist of Hutchinson; Virgil P., manager of the Stearns Lumber Yard, at Buffalo Lake, Minn.; Grace, wife of Dr. P. E. Shepard, of Hutchinson; Charles D., a bookkeeper who lives in Sheridan, Wyo., and Warren B., a traveling salesman residing at Winthrop, N. Y. Merton S. Goodnow was graduated from the Hutchinson high school in 1887 and from the Dental Department of the State University of Minnesota in 1897. In the same year he began the practice of his profession in Hutchinson, where he has since remained and is now doing a good business, being one of the leading men in his profession in McLeod county. He is a member of the State, and National dental societies and of the Psi Upsilon and Delta Sigma Delta fraternities of the State University; also of the Masonic Order and Modern Woodmen of America. He is a stockholder in the Hutchinson Telephone Company. As a good citizen willing to shoulder public responsibility, he has served on the school board and on the public library board. Dr. Goodnow was married, September 7, 1897, to Carrie L. Day, a daughter of Abel and Louisa (Graham) Day. Her father, a retired carpenter, now 78 years old and a resident of Hutchinson, was one of the pioneers of Renville county. Her mother is still living at the age of 73. Dr. and Mrs. Goodnow have four children: Donald, Elizabeth, Margaret and Marion, all of whom are enjoying the advantages of a good education.

William T. Churchill, one of the best known residents of McLeod county, of which he was a pioneer, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., December 18, 1838, son of William and Mary (Tribou) Churchill. The parents, both natives of Massachusetts, were farming people who came to McLeod county in 1856, locating on land in Glencoe township. In 1863 they removed to the village of Glencoe, where they subsequently lived retired. Both are now deceased. William T. Churchill was educated in the public schools of East Bridgewater, his native place, and was 17 years old when he accompanied his parents to McLeod county. In 1861, at the age of 23, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until November, 1864, being honorably discharged at Fort Snelling. Although taking part in nearly all the battles and skirmishes in which his company was engaged, which were many, he was never wounded or captured. After his return home he rented a farm in Carver county for one year, and then, in 1866, took a homestead in Sibley county. A year later, however, he sold out his right, returned to McLeod county, and purchased a farm in Glencoe township. This farm he kept but a year and a half and then sold it, going to Yellow Medicine county, where he took up a tract of land. About a year later he sold that land and returned to the village of Glencoe, where he engaged in painting. His next move was to Sibley county, where he took a tree claim, on which he remained for a year and a half. Then selling out, he returned again to Glencoe, in which place he has since made his home. For 16 years Mr. Churchill was janitor of the high school and for one year did police duty, but is now retired. He is a member of Robert L. McCook Post, No. 28, G. A. R., of Glencoe, which he has served ten years as adjutant, still holding that office. Mr. Churchill was first married in February, 1865, to Margaret Ellsworth, who died in 1879, leaving no children. In February, 1880 he married for his second wife, Ida Armstrong, of which union there have been seven children: Margaret, who married W. E. Blackman, and died leaving two children, Edmund and Harold; "Ed," register of deeds of McLeod county, who has one child, Ruth; Roland, deceased; Mabel, now Mrs. Jay Gould, of Glencoe, who has six children, George, Jay, Jr., Helen, Catherine, Anna and Vivian; Winfield, wife of B. S. Smallwood, of Minot, North Dakota, who has one child, Phylis; Cynthia, residing in Jordan, Mont., and Roland (second), who is deceased.

Horace J. Langfitt, dealer in agricultural and other implements in Hutchinson, of which city he is the present mayor, was born in Ottumwa, Iowa, February 15, 1860, son of John J. and Mary C. (Gadd) Langfitt, he is a great grandson, on the paternal side, of Wm. Langfitt, a scout in the Revolutionary war, who "meandered" a piece of land in Beaver county, Penn., perfecting title to the same in 1789, and which land is still in the family. Mr. Langfitt's grandfather, James Langfitt, for services in the war of 1812, received from the United States government a certain amount of "government script," which depreciated currency he exchanged for 120 acres of land in what is now Adair county, Iowa, this latter transaction taking place in 1856. The land was afterwards owned by John J.

Langfitt, father of the subject of this sketch, and is still in the family, its present possessor being John N. Langfitt, our subject's brother, who now resides on it. John J. Langfitt was born in Pennsylvania about 1824 and in 1855 removed to Iowa. Living in Scott county until the last ten years of his life, he was a resident of Greenfield, Iowa, for ten years and died in 1900 at the age of 76. His wife Mary died in 1905 at the age of 62. Horace J. Langfitt, after the usual preliminary schooling was graduated from the Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames, Ia., in November, 1886. He then farmed for four years on the land acquired from the government by his grandfather. Subsequently going to the state of Washington, he taught school there for ten years and was for two years county superintendent of the schools of Snohomish county. In 1899 and 1900 he was a member of the legislature from the same county. In the year last mentioned he came to Hutchinson, Minn., and established himself in the implement business. As an active citizen, interested in the welfare of the community in which he has cast his lot, he has taken a personal part in public affairs, served on the council in 1913 and 1914 and was elected mayor in 1915, which position he still holds. Since 1912 he has also been a member of the Library Board. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Langfitt was married August 12, 1906, to Elsie Morris, of Hutchinson, who was born and reared in Necedah, Wis.

Charles J. Hartman, a well known druggist of Hutchinson, one of the prosperous business men of the town, was born in Acoma township, McLeod county, Minn., April 12, 1874, a son of John and Hannah Hartman. The father, born in Germany in 1834, came to America in 1860 and served two years in the Civil war, enlisting in May, 1861, in the 26th New York Volunteer Infantry. He came to Hutchinson, Minn., September 1, 1864, and for the next ten years resided in Acoma township. From 1874 until his death in 1879 he was proprietor of the Hotel Hartman. His wife died at the early age of 28 years in 1882. They had five children: Mattie, wife of L. A. Ritter, of Hutchinson; Otto S., a well known merchant in Hutchinson; Charles J., subject of this sketch; William H., cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Inc., of this city, and Laura, wife of J. E. Hanvey, a traveling salesman of Hutchinson. Charles J. Hartman resided with his father's sister, Mrs. Frederika (William) Reugs, of Acoma township, from 1883 to 1890. During the next three years he worked on the farm and from 1893 until 1898 was employed in the drug store of Naegell & Co. In June, 1898, he enlisted in Company G, 13th Minnesota Infantry and was engaged in services in the

Philippine Islands, including Manila, until October 3, 1899, when he was discharged. He was appointed hospital steward in September, 1899, having been acting steward the year before. During his military service he took part in the battle at Mariquina Valley. On his return home he worked in the drug store of E. P. J. Harmes until 1910, except for one year spent at Redwood Falls, one year in Hector and one year in Stewart. January 20, 1910, Mr. Hartman bought the drug store of F. W. Congdon, of Hutchinson and has since conducted it as proprietor. He has built up a good business and is one of the leading druggists in this part of the county. The building in which he is located is a modern two-story brick, with hot water heating system. Since becoming proprietor he has put in new glass and a full basement, and he uses the first floor and basement for his business, keeping a full and up-to-date stock of drugs and sundries. In 1916 Mr. Hartman erected a fine, new, 9-room residence for himself, located on Grove street, finished in stucco veneer, and thoroughly modern in its equipment. Mr. Hartman was married June 7, 1904, to Eliesa C. Jorgenson, a daughter of L. B. and Mary (Johnson) Jorgenson, her father being a retired hotel keeper, residing in Hutchinson. He and his wife have four children: Mary, Arthur, Margaret and Eliesa. Mr. Hartman is a member of the County Fair Association, also of the Episcopal church, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order.

Nels S. Nelsen, who for many years has conducted a successful business as jeweler and optician in Hutchinson, Minn., was born in Horsens, Denmark, August 22, 1873. His father, Jens Peter Nelson, died in Denmark in 1914 at the age of 71 years. His mother, whose maiden name was Cecelia M. Rasmussen, died Dec. 8, 1916, at the age of 72 years. Nels S. Nelsen learned the trade of jeweler under his father. In his nineteenth year he came to America, reaching Brownton, McLeod county, Minn., March 28, 1892. His first eight months in the county were passed in working on a farm, after which he began business as a jeweler in Brownton. From that place he came to Hutchinson, April 1, 1900, and entered into business here. He has built up a good trade and now has a fine store, handling jewelry, optical goods, cut glass, etc., and also does repairing. Mr. Nelsen is a member of the State Retail Jewelers Association, also one of the board of directors, and a member of the Minnesota State Optical Association. He was married June 8, 1897, to Catherine Nelsen of Lynn township, a daughter of Anton and Christina Nelsen. Her father, who came to America in 1881, died December, 1916, at the age of 77 years. Her mother died in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Nelsen

have four children: Alpha Cecelia, who is engaged in teaching; and Doris, Alice and Helen, residing at home with their parents.

Josiah S. Reese, proprietor of Hutchinson Ginseng Gardens, an important enterprise, in which he has been very successful, was born in West Virginia, November 9, 1845. His father, William Reese, was a native of Philadelphia, who came to Minnesota in 1857, settling in Carver county whence, in 1872, he removed to Iowa. Subsequently he spent some time in Florida, but, finally returning to Minnesota, died in 1907, at the age of 89 years, at the home of his son Josiah. He married Elizabeth Matthews, who died in 1871, at the age of 65. Josiah S. Reese, after accompanying his parents to Minnesota, resided in Carver county until 1871. Then, coming to McLeod county, he homesteaded land in section 32, Lynn township, and was there until 1896, engaged in agricultural operations. He then came to Hutchinson and bought seven acres of land on the western edge of the city. In 1898 he began the culture of ginseng and now devotes two acres to that purpose. This curious plant is closely related to the parsley family and formerly grew wild in many parts of this country. It it highly esteemed by the Chinese, who use it for a great variety of purposes, chiefly medicinal, believing that it not only cures almost all diseases, but prolongs life to old age and wards off evil spirits. It is in great demand by them and for many years the export trade from this country has been steady and continuous. Most of the ginseng raised in this country is exported to China, where it brings a good price. In the early days of its exportation the price paid was only 58 cents a pound for dry roots. At the present time the best wild root brings from $8.00 to $10.00 and the cultivated, from $2.00 to $7.00 a pound, this rise in price having been caused by the falling off in the supply, the wild plant having been nearly exterminated. The fact that it takes from five to seven years to raise a crop keeps many from growing it, but those who have the patience to wait realize a good profit on their investment. Mr. Reese gained his first knowledge of ginseng when, as a boy of 12 years, he used to dig it in its wild state in the woods, and he has since increased his knowledge of the subject until he is now one of the leading authorities in the country on ginseng culture. He has written and published a pamphlet of 30 pages, giving complete instructions on ginseng culture, from the planting of the seed until the root is sold. This pamphlet he sells at $1.00, or gives it free to all his customers who order seeds or roots to a value of $15.00 or more. He has also written various articles for periodicals on the same subject. In 1907 he was one of the organizers of the Minnesota Ginseng Association and was

its first president, holding that office three years. When a young man Mr. Reese served as a citizen soldier at Young America, during the Indian outbreak and until the summer of 1863. He was also employed as a scout, looking up wandering bands of Indians. As a good citizen, interested in local affairs, he served 16 years as chairman of the Lynn township board, was a justice of the peace and clerk of school district No. 67. Mr. Reese was married in 1871 to Jane Burton, of Carver county, Minn., who died May 20, 1914, at the age of 60 years. She was a daughter of George and Sarah (Chappel) Burton. Her father was a farmer in Carver county until 1907, subsequently removing to Hutchinson, where he died in Aug., 1913, at the advanced age of 84 years. Mrs. Reese's mother died in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Reese have been the parents of eight children, of whom only three are now living: Clara, wife of George Souder, of Hutchinson, who has five children, Gladys, Arlene, Emeline, Bertha and Myrtle; Nettie, wife of Jesse Reko, of Germania, Iowa, and Sadie, wife of Lewis Reko, of Oaks, North Dakota.

Ingwald S. Steensland, familiarly known as "Steen," who was formerly a merchant in Hutchinson, but is now promoting manufacturing and other industrial enterprises of the city, was born in Saude, Iowa, May 5, 1880, a son of Knut and Mary Steensland. The father, who was born in Norway, came to America in 1856, with his parents, the family locating at Ossian, Iowa. In 1866 Knut Steensland moved to Chickasaw county, that state, where he was engaged in farming until 1914, after which he took up his residence in Colmar, Iowa, and is now living there retired from active affairs. The subject of this sketch was graduated from the Lutheran Academy of Albert Lea in 1898 and then began clerking in a clothing store in Cresco, Iowa. After working in that capacity for a year he became manager of the store and remained there four years longer. In 1904 he formed a corporation with J. A. Lindenberg, George S. Koffend and George Fisher, and opened a clothing store in Hutchinson, Minn., under the style of Lindenberg & Steensland. This association lasted until 1913, in which year Mr. Steensland was obliged to sell out his interest in the store at a loss. Later he became connected with Smith's Oil Company, of Tampico, Mexico and Houston, Texas, which concern is now a success. In July, 1916, Mr. Steensland organized and promoted the Western Chemical Company, Inc., one of Hutchinson's latest and prospering manufacturing plants. The concern is manufacturing a special line of candy medication, as perfected by Dr. Bernard Fantus, professor of pharmacology and therapeutics, University of Illinois College of Medicine. In addition to this line the Western Chemical Company

manufactures a complete line of pharmaceuticals. They have five men on the sales force, who cover Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and South Dakota. Mr. Steensland's direct associates of the Western Chemical Company are A. G. Kraus, D. Albert Adams, Dr. O. Scholljp and Dr. A. L. Kusske. An active and up-to-date citizen, with a record for honest dealing, Mr. Steensland has made many friends among the business men of Hutchinson and McLeod county generally. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. On June 21, 1909, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Sorenson, of Redfield, S. D., a daughter of Samuel and Matilda Sorenson, farming people of that vicinity. Mr. Sorenson died in February, 1915, and his widow now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Steensland, in Hutchinson. Mr. and Mrs. Steensland are the parents of two children: Clayton R., born November 25, 1910, and Kermit W., born April 4, 1915.

Christen Jensen, manager of the Empire Elevator at Hutchinson, Minn., and a prosperous farmer and dairyman, was born at Skovgaarde, Denmark, November 20, 1870, a son of Rasmus and Carrie Jensen. The father, born March 14, 1828, in Denmark, died in his native land, January 16, 1902. His wife also died in Denmark. They had a family of six children, namely: Christiana, who still lives in Denmark; Mattie; Nels, deceased; Jens R., who resides in Hutchinson, Minn; Christen, the subject of this sketch, and Christine, who is the widow of Nels Sonnerup and lives in Hutchinson. Christen Jensen came to the United States in 1890 and located in Hutchinson, McLeod county, Minn. At first he worked on farms as a day laborer, being thus occupied for about nine years. Then for seven years he was in charge of the elevator at Renville, Minn., which position he held until 1905. In 1913 he became manager of the Empire elevator at Hutchinson. In 1906 Mr. Jensen bought a farm of 80 acres in Hassan Valley township, where he still lives. He has a well equipped dairy, milking on an average of from 12 to 15 cows, of Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey breeds, and sending his cream to the Farmers Co-operative Creamery at Hutchinson. In 1915 he built a modern, seven-room frame house. He has many good substantial out-buildings, including a barn 38 x 50 feet, and he expects to add a large silo next year. He also raises Chester-White hogs. In politics he is independent, while his religious affiliations are with the Danish Lutheran church. Mr. Jensen was married May 13, 1896, to Mary Anderson, who was born in Denmark, August 14, 1869. Her parents, Jens C. and Christiana (Jorgensen) Anderson, came to America in 1884, and after spending two years in Iowa, removed to Hassan Valley township in 1886, buying a farm there, which he sold to the subject of this sketch in 1905

and with whom he now lives. Mrs. Anderson died in 1912. Their children were Lizzie, who is now Mrs. Soren Harum, residing in Colorado; Andrew P., who resides in Lynn township, this county; Mary, wife of Mr. Jensen; Jens, who lives in Colorado; Rine, the wife of Olaf Thompson, of Hutchinson, and Sene, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have four children, all living and residing at home, namely: Alfred S., born April 4, 1897; Oscar E., born December 9, 1899; Alvin R., born March 1, 1901, and Percy K., born April 20, 1906. They are all receiving a good home and school training and give promise of growing up into useful citizens.

Charles E. Kester, manager of the Minnesota Department of the Lake Superior Produce Co., was born in Reedsburg, Wis., July 22, 1872, son of Charles and Julia (King) Kester. Charles Kester, Sr., is a retired farmer of Reedsburg, having lived in Sauk county, Wis., since 1860. He was lieutenant in his company of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Cavalry, and served four years. He is active in the A. F. & A. M. and is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife died in 1890 at the age of 50 years. Charles E. Kester received his education in the schools of his locality and taught school near Lexington, Neb., where he remained two years. He read law in Reedsburg and served as city clerk for two years. He began work for the Elgin Creamery Co., in the spring of 1899 at Hustler, Wis. In 1900 he became traveling auditor for the came company out of Chicago. After two years he became manager at St. Paul for the Sturges and Burns Manufacturing Co., where he remained a year. He was assistant manager at the same place for the Fargo Creamery Supply Co. for a year and a half and in 1905 became assistant manager at Hutchinson for the Lake Superior Produce Co., becoming manager in 1907. The plant was rebuilt in 1908 at an expenditure of $50,000. It now contains a modern creamery and produce storage plant, using purchases from ten points in this vicinity and has ten creameries. It operates a milk flour plant, skim milk being made into flour with an output of 3,000 pounds per day. Mr. Kester is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the K. of P. having held all the chairs. Mr. Kester was married Oct. 25, 1899, to Mabel Peck, of Shakopee, Minn., daughter of H. J. and Ora M. (Brown) Peck. H. J. Peck was a veteran of the Civil war, having held the rank of major and served four years with the Vermont Sharpshooters. He died in 1913, in California. Mr. and Mrs. Kester have two children, Harold and Ora May.

Gust Ziemer, a well known contractor and builder of Hutchinson, Minn., prominent among the busy and successful men of this town, was born in Pommern, Germany, March 31, 1865,

a son of William and Bernadina (Kurth) Ziemer. William Ziemer, who was born in Germany, October 24, 1830, came to this country in the spring of 1882 and resided in Hutchinson with his children until his death. His wife, who was born in Germany in 1873, died May 29, 1909. Their children, five in number, were: Fred, a farmer in Meeker county, Minn.; Bertha, who married August Krueger, a farmer of Acoma township, and died in 1908; Gust, the subject of this sketch; Amelia, wife of Herman Hanke, a tailor of Hutchinson, who died in July, 1915, and William, who died at the age of 14 years. Gust Ziemer in his youth was employed two years in farm work subsequent to which he was unable to work for a year on account of poor health. He then learned the carpenter's trade under Leopold Pfeil of Hutchinson, remaining with him one year, and afterwards following his trade for a year at Lester Prairie. In 1888 he engaged in contract work for himself and has since continued in that line of business, having achieved a decided success. In 1892 he erected the German Lutheran church and he has built many farm houses and barns. The residences of O. A. Kohler and F. W. Reko were put up by him, also the Square Clothing store and the German Lutheran church in Lynn township. Mr. Ziemer was first married in the fall of 1886 to Augusta Jauger, who died without issue July 5, 1887. His second marriage, which took place July 26, 1888, united him with Caroline Barfknecht, of Lakeside, Renville county, who was born at Oshkosh, Wis., October 1, 1863. Her father, Christian Barfknecht, was a farmer of Renville county, born in Germany December 24, 1824, who died August 22, 1900. He came to America in 1863, residing 15 years in Wisconsin and then removing to Renville county, Minn. Mrs. Ziemer's mother, in maidenhood Caroline Modrow, was born August 17, 1822, and died May 15, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Ziemer have had three children: Meta, born May 28, 1890, who is the wife of Henry Lewerenz, a farmer of Meeker county; Minnie, born January 17, 1894, who is the wife of A. E. Bublitz, a blacksmith doing business in Hutchinson, and Lillian, born December 5, 1896, who resides at home with her parents.

A. G. Krans, a real estate dealer of Hutchinson, and president of the Western Chemical Co., was born in Wermland, Sweden, Oct. 11, 1876, son of Aaron and Annie Marie (Pierson) Krans. Aaron Krans, a native of Sweden, came to America in 1880 locating in Dassel, Minn., with his family and farmed there until 1905. Then he lived with his son, A. G., until his death in May, 1915 aged 79 years. His wife died in 1888 at the age of 44 years. A. G. Krans is the third of five children. He attended the common school of his neighborhood and graduated from the commercial department of the Gustavus

MR. AND MRS. JAMES C. FALLON
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Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minn., in 1903. Then he clerked at St. Paul and Dassel, Minn., and was later employed by the Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., of St. Louis as traveling salesman. He remained there six years, his territory being southern Minnesota and Wisconsin. Then he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Hutchinson and after two years sold out, April 8, 1915. He is now in the real estate business and handles farm lands, city property and rentals, a branch of his business being concerned with Montana and northern Minnesota lands. In partnership with his brother-in-law Joseph Olson he owns the Oakley Farm, six miles north of Dassel, Minn., where they raise Guernsey cattle, Poland China swine and Minorca chickens. Mr. Krans was married June 4, 1905, to Mary Olson, a daughter of Andrew and Mary Olson of Dassel, Minn., Mr. Olson being a merchant of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Krans have four children: Everett, Lillian, Elenore and Earl. The family are adherents of the Swedish Lutheran Church. In July, 1916, the Western Chemical Co., Inc., was organized with Mr. Krans as vice-president. Oct. 11, 1916, he was elected president, which office he still holds.

George E. Cooke, deceased, formerly a carpenter and contractor of Hutchinson, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 15 1859. He was the son of James S. Cooke, a book seller of Chicago, who died in 1864 at the age of 40, and his wife Eliza (Howard) Cooke, who died in 1909 at the age of 70. He was married August 29, 1888, to Louisa Benjamin, born February 5, 1862. After their marriage at Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke went to Roseland, La., where he worked at his trade as contractor and carpenter and died there October 29, 1890. Mrs. Cooke returned to her father's home in Hassan Valley township, McLeod county, Minn., and for the next 20 years operated her father's farm. In 1912 she purchased a home in Hutchinson city where she now resides. She is an active member of the Methodist church, being a Sunday school teacher, and a member of the official board.

James T. Fallon, manager of the Standard Oil Company's Agency at Hutchinson, was born in the stockade at Hutchinson, Sept. 9, 1862. He is the son of James C. and Ann (Bracken) Fallon. His mother was born in 1830. James C. Fallon was born in 1836 in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, and came to America in 1855. He first lived in New York for awhile and then came west to Wisconsin, where he resided until 1858, when he moved to Hutchinson with his five brothers, whose history is briefly as follows: William was a farmer of Hassan Valley township, who died in 1908, leaving one son Joseph. Thomas is now a retired farmer of Hutchinson. Patrick was a farmer of Hutchinson township until his death

in 1905. His two surviving sons are J. P. and T. T. Fallon. John is now a retired farmer of Hutchinson. Michael died during the Indian outbreak in 1862 while carying mail on horseback from Minneapolis. James C. Fallon homesteaded land in Ellsworth township, Meeker county, where he lived until 1904 when he moved to Hutchinson, taking a homestead here just before the Indian outbreak, in which he lost all of his crops and stock. He served 70 days in the Home Guards under Capt. Harrington. He now makes his home with his son James T. James T. Fallon bought 130 acres in section 27, Ellsworth township, Meeker county, where he resided until 1906. He now owns 265 acres. In 1906 he came to Hutchinson and operated a general store for seven years, which he sold in 1915, then becoming manager of the Standard Oil Company at Hutchinson. He is also vice-president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Hutchinson. Mr. Fallon served on the village council one term. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1893. Mr. Fallon was married June 10, 1890, to Alice Tully of Red Wing, Minn., and this union has resulted in six children: Ambrose A., proprietor of a garage at Hutchinson; Maria, wife of John Murnan of Hutchinson; Madeline and Mildred, teachers in the Winona Normal school; Veronica and James E. The family faith is that of the Catholic church.

Anton A. Fratzke, proprietor of the Enterprise Laundry, was born in Germany on April 22, 1879, son of Carl and Ernstina (Ottov) Fratzke. His father came to America in 1890 and located in Hutchinson, where he worked as a mason and contractor. He has now retired from active work. Anton A. made his home with his parents until his marriage. He worked as a carpenter in Hutchinson until 1900 when he clerked in a grocery and hardware store for three years. Then he bought the Enterprise Laundry from Paul Meister in 1903 and has operated it ever since. He has prospered and has in his employ three people. The laundry was established in 1897 by a Mr. Hedberg and is now located in the building owned by Mr. Fratzke on North Main street. Mr. Fratzke was married Nov. 27, 1898, to Ida Luthens, born June 1, 1876, in Hutchinson, daughter of Jochiam and (Trende) Luthens. Her father was a farmer of Renville county and died in 1897 at the age of 50 years. Her mother died in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Fratzke have three children: Marie, Harold, and Helen. One child died in infancy. The family faith is that of the German Baptist church of which Mr. Fratzke is choir director and Sunday school superintendent.

Hugh A. Burns, who is now living retired in Hutchinson, Minn., after a successful career of many years in the farming

industry, was born in Oakfield, Wis., September 30, 1848, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Steen) Burns. His parents were natives of Ireland, who came to America in early life. The father, after spending some time in Vermont, took a homestead in Fond du Lac county, Wis., where he was married, he and his wife being one of the first couples married in Oakfield, Wis., and their first child, Jay William, was the second white child born there. Thomas Burns farmed in Fond du Lac county for many years. Both he and his wife died there, the latter on September 30, 1894. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Jay William, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Soudan, Minn., Thomas, a druggist at Oakfield, Wis.; Hugh A., the subject of this sketch; Jane, the wife of O. H. Monroe, of Fond du Lac, Wis.; John J., a resident of Oakfield, Wis., and Mary E., a resident of Oakfield, Wis. Hugh A. Burns, after finishing his school studies in Oakfield, began farming. He came to McLeod county, Minn., in fall of 1898, buying a farm in Collins township, which he still owns and which he operated until 1904, when he moved to Hutchinson. Always a man of prominence in his community, he served on the township board in Collins township for four years and was a member of the Hutchinson city council from 1909 to 1912. For 41 years he has been a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge in Hutchinson, in which he is past master, and he has been an Odd Fellow 46 years, having several times passed through all the chairs. He is also a member of the Masonic Veterans of Minnesota. Mr. Burns was married, October 16, 1879, to Emma Pelton, who was born at Byron, Wis., September 15, 1855, daughter of Francis and Amanda (Breed). Her father was a farmer and carpenter who, after residing at Fond du Lac, Wis., for many years, moved in 1898 to Hutchinson, Minn., where he died Jan. 26, 1915. Mrs. Pelton died July 2, 1906, in Hutchinson. They had four children: Wells S., residing in Washington; Emma, now Mrs. Burns; Nina M., who is the wife of Albert Jones, of Travers, Canada, and Eva, wife of Iowa Bannister, of Stillwater, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are the parents of three children, as follows: Jay H., who is now a dentist in Hutchinson; Herbert A., a member of the state board of health at Minneapolis, and Maude E., who is residing at home. As a loyal citizen of McLeod county Mr. Burns has well performed his public and private duties, having by intelligent industry acquired a competence for himself and family and served efficiently in public office when called upon to do so. He is widely known and numbers among his friends many of the prominent citizens of Hutchinson and the vicinity.

James Zavoral, for many years an honored and respected

citizen of McLeod county, was born in Dolni Ujezd, Bohemia, June 7, 1848, son of Frank Zavoral, also a native of that country. Frank Zavoral brought his family to America in the spring of 1867, and homesteaded land in section 2, Hassan Valley township, this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Of the children in the family, there are now living four. John, Frank and Anna (Mrs. John Mikulecky) live in Thief River Falls, Minnesota. Rose is the wife of Joseph Sobola, and lives in the war zone in Bohemia. James Zavoral came to McLeod county with the family as a youth of eighteen, and worked with his father until the latter's death, at which time he took possession of the home place. This he increased until he owned 320 acres of good land in section 2, Hassan Valley, and section 35, Hutchinson, all well improved in every respect. A few years ago he decided to retire and move to the village of Hutchinson, but after residing there for a while, he and his good wife longed for rural life, and returning to their farm, they erected a pleasant home in section 35, Hutchinson, where they lived in joy and comfort, surrounded by the care and love of their four sons among whom they had divided their splendid farm and of their three daughters, all of whom are well married. Mr. Zavoral was a man of prominence in the community. He was one of the founders and a director of the Farmers Co-operative Creamery, of Hutchinson, and one of the organizers of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator of Hutchinson. He was a charter member and for several years president of the Bohemian Educational and Reading Society, and also one of the organizers of the Z. C. B. J. fraternal society. In various town offices he did most efficient service, and as a member of the school board of the Komensky district his work was highly valued. His sudden death, Aug. 2, 1916, brought to its end an honorable career. Of him a newspaper has said: "He was a useful citizen in the community of which he has been a part for over 49 years; a man of high sense of honor, his kindly, self-sacrificing nature made him beloved by his family. His years of honest toil brought him deserved prosperity." Mr. Zavoral was married in 1874 to Nettie Urban, a native of Bohemia, then living in Hale township. This union has been blessed with eight children: Mary, Annie, Nettie, James E., Fred, Joseph, Henry and Albert. Mary is the wife of Frank Plihal, a farmer of Hutchinson township. Annie is the wife of Joseph Burich, a miller at Biscay. Nettie is the wife of Frank Stodola, a tailor of Minneapolis. James E. is a banker. Fred and Joseph operate the home farm. Henry, a graduate of the Hutchinson High school and the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota, teaches agriculture in Laporte, Minn. Albert died

in infancy. The family attend or belong to the Catholic church at Silver Lake.

James E. Zavoral, member of a well known and respected family of McLeod county, and himself a well known business man, was born on the old Zavoral homestead in Hassan Valley township, this county, July 14, 1884, son of James and Nettie (Urban) Zavoral. He was reared to farm pursuits by his father, and attended the common schools. In 1907 he graduated from the commercial department of the Hutchinson Business College and soon after became cashier for the Hutchinson Produce Co., which position he held for three years. When the Farmers National Bank started he became assistant cashier. Since July, 1915, he has devoted his time to his various business interests. Prominent in the social life of the community he is a member of the Union Club, of Hutchinson, has passed through all the chairs of the Odd Fellows, and has been banker of the Modern Woodmen.

Edward Wohlfarth, prominent among the business men of Hutchinson, in which city he is engaged in the real estate business, was born in Saxony, Germany, October 1, 1853. His father, Henry Wohlfarth, was a farmer and cattleman, who died in his native land in 1877, at the age of 61 years. Henry's first wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, died October 10, 1858, a few days after the birth of her son, and the father subsequently contracted a second marriage. Edward Wohlfarth, who is the only child of the first marriage now living, came to America in July, 1875, settling in Waconia, Minn., where he remained one year. From there he went to Dakota county and was there engaged for three years in farming. At the end of that time he bought 80 acres of land in Renville county, where he farmed from 1879 to 1888. Coming to Hutchinson in the latter year, he opened a meat market, which he operated for nine years, after which he entered into his present business as real estate dealer. He handles city property, takes care of rentals and also deals in Montana and Florida lands, doing a successful and increasing business. Religiously affiliated with the Congregational church, he has been a trustee of the same since 1910. His secret society connections are with the Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen and M. B. A. Mr. Wohlfarth was united in marriage March 28, 1881, to Paulina Grimm, of Young America, Minn., daughter of Henry and Christina (Walter) Grimm. Her parents were farmers in Carver county, where the father, a native of Germany, died in 1906, aged 71 years. His wife died in 1910 at the age of 64. Mr. and Mrs. Wohlfarth have had four children, as follows: Annie, who died at the age of 17 years; Mamie, who married Russell Peterson, of Wilmer, Minn.,

and is now living at Mora, Minn., where Mr. Peterson is professor in the high school; Ida, residing at home with her parents, and Edward, a stenographer, who resides in Portland, Ore. The last mentioned is married and has two daughters, who are twins. Mr. Wonfarth is a wide-awake, progressive citizen, whose business activities have been a factor in the development of the city, and whose prospects for future prosperity are among the best.

Frank J. Zila, head of the firm of F. J. Zila & Co., of Hutchinson, Minn., dealers in hardware and harness, was born in Moravia, Austria, September 12, 1867, son of Joseph and Teresa (Dostal) Zila. Both his parents were natives of Moravia, Austria, the father born in 1834 and the mother in 1832. They were married in 1857 and 12 years later, in August, 1869, came to America with their family. Their first two years in this country they spent in working for Frank Mister to repay him for money advanced to pay their passage across the ocean. In 1871 Joseph Zila bought 40 acres of land in section 36, Hutchinson township, McLeod county, farming it until 1881. He then sold it and bought 80 acres in section 3, Hassan Valley township, where he resided until his death in June, 1901. But two of their children are living: Frank J., subject of this biography, and Joseph, a farmer in Hutchinson township. Frank J. Zila acquired a country school education and worked at home for his father until his marriage in 1890. He also taught school in Bohemian at Bohemian Hall from 1885 to 1888. From 1890 to 1899 he farmed the old home in Hassan Valley township. Selling it in the year last mentioned he, in company with John Huderle and Joseph Janecky, bought the hardware firm of Monroe & Newcomb and carried it on, under the name of Huderle, Zila & Co., for two years. Mr. Huderle then sold his interest to the other two partners, the style of the firm being changed to Zila & Janecky. In the spring of 1905 Joseph Mikulecky took the place of Janecky, he having been a clerk for the firm since the business was started. The personnel of the firm has since remained unchanged. The business has grown until it has become one of the solid and substantial enterprises of the city. Mr. Zila has for many years taken a prominent part in local affairs. He was assessor of Hutchinson and Hassan Valley township from 1891 to 1899, was for ten years a member of the city council, three years a member of the school board and in 1913 and 1914 he was mayor of Hutchinson. He is a stockholder in the Farmers National Bank. His fraternal affiliations include membership in the Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs, being a past grand; and the Modern Woodmen of America, in which also he has passed all the chairs. Mr. Zila was married December 29, 1890, to Frances Papesh, of Hassan Valley township, a daughter of Wencel and Annie (Stekera) Papesh. Her father, who was born in Bohemia, as she also was, came to the United States in 1880 with his family. He farmed a short time in Rich Valley township and then removed to section 1, Hassan Valley township, where his death took place in 1911, when he was 73 years old. His widow lives with her son Frank in Hassan Valley township and has now attained the age of 82 years. Mr. and Mrs. Zila have had eleven children: Julia, who died at the age of 14 months; Henry, who is married and lives in Seattle; Frank, who was killed at the age of eight years, being struck by a large bulletin board, which blew off a wagon, and crushed him; Alice, a graduate of Hutchinson High school, now residing at home with her parents; Fred, who died at the age of one year; Otto and Ervin, students in the Hutchinson High school; Helen, a student in Hutchinson; Florence and Frances (twins) and Dorothy, who are attending school in Hutchinson.

Theodore A. Sather, a successful photographer, of Hutchinson, was born in Norway June 2, 1863, son of Andreas and Martha Sather, who were farmers. He came to America in 1880, locating first in La Crosse, Wis., where he remained for two months. Then he spent a year at St. Peter, Minn., engaged in farming. The next seven years were spent in Minneapolis, where he learned the photographer's trade with A. Larson. For two years Mr. Sather was in business for himself, and then he moved to Duluth, where he remained eight years engaged in the same work. In May, 1896, he purchased the studio of John Gravenslund, Hutchinson, and began photographic work in this city. In 1905 he moved to a studio in the Citizens Bank building, where he has five rooms, and is engaged in portrait and view work. He has built up a large patronage and won a high reputation for artistic photography. Mr. Sather was married in 1885 to Sarah Nashow of Minneapolis, a native of Norway. They have six children: Marie, a graduate of the Hutchinson High school and the Winona State Normal school, now engaged in teaching school; Victor, telegraph operator at Troy, Montana; Esther, a graduate of the Hutchinson High school and the Thomas Normal Training school of Detroit, Mich., who is a teacher of music and drawing at Buhl, Minn.; Alvin, employed as a letter carrier in St. Paul; Kenneth and Theodore.

William H. Senescall, who is now living, retired, in Hutchinson, was born in Jackson, Mich., December 14, 1851, son of William and Edith M. (Mayo) Senescall. His paternal grandparents Robert and Elizabeth (Northing) Senescall, were natives of England, in which country they lived and died. Wil-

liam Senescall, father of Robert, was born at Stoke Lodge, Lincolnshire, England, March 28, 1827, and came to America in the spring of 1849. He worked as a carpenter at Montgomery, N. Y., for one year and then went to Jackson, Mich., where he was in the dray and livery business until 1853. Coming in that year to Minnesota, he took a claim in Dakota county and was engaged in farming there till 1880. He then sold out for $6,000 and bought the hotel at Stewart, Minn.; also 40 acres of land near that village. He was also engaged in the horse business. Then, selling out, he moved to Glencoe, where he subsequently lived retired. His death took place at Stewart in 1911. His wife passed away in 1901. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted August 8, 1864, in Company F., Hatch's Battalion, Minnesota Cavalry and served as veterinary surgeon till April 26, 1866. He was married January 21, 1851, to Edith Mary Mayo, who was born in Washtenaw county, Mich., May 26, 1832, daughter of William and Sarah (Plant) Mayo. They had eight children: William H., born December 14, 1851, who married Mary Alice Cooley; George, born August 6, 1864, who died August 25, 1864; John, born June 27, 1856, who died March 8, 1882, leaving a widow and three children; Robert, born October 4, 1858, who married Ada Baker; James, born May 31, 1860, who married Dora Ridland; Edith May, born June 26, 1868, who became the wife of Dr. C. W. Tinker, of Stewart; Fred M., born Nomber 2, 1870, and Frank M., born September 2, 1872. The last mentioned resides in Stewart and Fred M. in Delano. William H. Senescall resided with his parents in Dakota county until 1871. He then worked in St. Paul for two years, after which he farmed in Dakota county until 1878. He then moved to Grafton township, Sibley county, where he farmed until 1881, subsequently engaging in business in Stewart. Three years later he sold out and managed a stock farm in Blue Earth county for two years. His next experience was as a hotelman in Brownton, where he remained four years in that business. For the next six years he was a traveling salesman, having his residence in Brownton. Then he engaged in farming again, this time for five years in Collins township, McLeod county. In June, 1898, he bought the livery, bus and transfer business of Peter Christensen, of Hutchinson, and conducted it until December 27, 1898, when the place burned down, causing a total loss. Buying out Padden and Peterson, of Hutchinson, who were in the same business, he thus continued until September 7, 1914, when he retired. Mr. Senescall served as deputy sheriff of McLeod county for seven years. He helped to organize the Odd Fellows lodge in Hutchinson, has been a member since 1885 and has passed all the chairs. Mr. Senescall was married, in November, 1873, to

Mary Alice Cooley, of Newport, Minn., a daughter of Edward and Florence (LaFontaine) Cooley, her father being a farmer. He and his wife have five children: Charles H., a horseman residing in Hutchinson; Mabel, who married Frank Ames, a miller of Hutchinson; Rolley M., who is engaged in the ice business in Hutchinson; Flora, wife of H. G. Spaulding, a veterinary surgeon of Hutchinson, and Maud S., who married Arthur H. Chandler, of Rochester, Minn.

Edward O. Quenvold, butter maker, secretary and manager of the Hutchinson Co-operative Creamery Association, was born in Freeborn county, Minn., June 24, 1872, son of Ole and Mary Jacobson (Storhaugen) Quenvold. Ole Quenvold, who was a farmer and blacksmith, was born in Norway and came to America in 1853. He located nine miles northeast of Albert Lea, Minn., where he lived until 1910, when he retired from active farm work. His wife died in 1910 at the age of 75 years. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters, Edward O., being the fifth child. Edward began work in the creamery at Cooleyville, Minn., when 21 years of age, and after a year became manager of the creamery four miles southwest of Owatonna, Minn., where he remained five years. In 1894 he was graduated from the State Dairy School. He was manager of the Minneapolis Cold Storage Creamery for one year and manager of the plant at Shafer, Minn., one year. In 1902 he was instructor in the State Dairy School. March 1, 1902, he came to Hutchinson and has since remained here. He has taken prizes in the following contests: Grand championship, National Buttermakers' Association, St. Paul, 1901, score 97; grand championship prize, Minnesota six-month educational contest, 1912, average score, 95.541-6; first prize, Minnesota State Butter and Cheese Makers Association, 1912, score 97; first prize, Minnesota six-month educational contest, 1913, average score, 94-95; first prize, Minnesota State Dairyman's Association, 1913, average score, 95.50; and first prize, Minnesota State Dairyman's Association, 1914, average score, 95. He has over 25 diplomas for excellence, with an average score of 94. Mr. Quenvold was married July 17, 1901, to Alma J. Markson, of Owatonna, daughter of Christ Markson, manager for the Standard Oil Company at Owatonna, Minn., and his wife, Henrietta (Johnson) Markson. Mr. and Mrs. Quenvold have four children: Donald, Millicent H.; Justine and Jolin Edward. The family are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

Thomas A. Thompson, a member of the firm of Thompson Bros., blacksmiths and woodworkers, also proprietors of a garage and machine shop, agents for Studebaker cars, and carrying a full line of implements, was born on the old Thomp-

son homestead in section 25, Lynn township, March 10, 1875, a son of Andrew and Maren (Sorensen) Thompson. The father, Andrew Thompson, was born in Nessom, Sweden, in 1830, and remained in his native land until 1855. He then went to Denmark, where he lived 17 years, or until May, 1871, when he emigrated to America, purchasing school land in Lynn township, McLeod county, Minn., and opening up a farm. Here he resided for 34 years, finally retiring to Hutchinson, where he died February 9, 1916, at the age of 85 years, 10 months and 21 days. One of the early settlers of the town of Lynn he was also one of its most upright, industrious and respected citizens. An old friend of his said in tribute to his memory: "Andrew Thompson was the best neighbor I ever had and if he had any faults I failed to discover them. I am sorrowed to know I shall never see him in earth again." Mr. Thompson had been blind for five years before his death, which was due to old age. He was a member of the Hutchinson Danish Lutheran church. His funeral services were conducted by his old friend, Rev. T. P. Beck, who came from Cordova, Neb., for that purpose. April 30, 1874, Andrew Thompson was married to Maren Sorensen, who survives him. They had four children: Thomas A., subject of this sketch; Celia, wife of A. P. Anderson, a farmer of Collins township; Hans M., who is traveling auditor for the Empire Elevator Company and resides in Hutchinson; and Olaf, who is associated in business with his brother Thomas. Thomas A. Thompson resided on the parental homestead in Lynn township until he had attained the age of 21 years. He then became a builder, carrying on operations with a crew of five or six men until 1905. During this time he also worked as a thresher. His next employment was with the Stearns Lumber Company, with whom he remained six years. Then, in 1911, with his brother, Olaf, he bought the blacksmith and wagon business of Nels P. Bracker, in Hutchinson, commencing operations under the name of Thompson Bros., January 1, 1911. They run a general machine shop and carry a full line of implements, the blacksmith shop being rented to Barrie Bros. Thomas A. Thompson was married April 26, 1901, to Sena Hanson, of Collins township, whose parents, Martin and Laura Maria Hanson reside in Hutchinson, her father being a retired farmer. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Danish Lutheran church and secretary and cashier of the Sunday school. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Esther M., Agnes M., Vernon R and Bertha M., all living at home.

Milian L. Andreason, president o fthe Danish-Norwegian Seminary, Hutchinson, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, June 4, 1876, son of Lauritz and Caroline (Torgerson) Andreason. His parents came to America in 1891 locating in Winnipeg where they remained two years. Then they moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, which place was their home until 1915, when they moved to Jaroso, Cal. Milian L. Andreason completed his studies in the common schools of Denmark. He subsequently attended the Y. M. C. A. School in Chicago and Battle Creek College, at Battle Creek, Mich. After teaching school one year in Humboldt Park, he went to Morris, Ill., as an evangelist of the Seventh Day Adventist church, and remained there one year. Then he became pastor of the Humboldt Park Seventh Day Adventist church, serving from 1900 to 1905. For a year he was president of the First church of Brooklyn, New York, and for two years at the Scandinavian Seventh Day Adventist church of Brooklyn. For two years also he was president of the Greater New York Conference of the same church and became one of the organizers and first president of the Danish-Norwegian Seminary, which was founded September 26, 1910. Mr. Andreason was married March 1, 1896, to Annie Nelson, a native of Denmark, and they have two children, Vesta and Eunice.

Wellington S. Clay, general manager of the Hutchinson Telephone Company, was born in Oronoco, Minn., January 19, 1870, a son of Mark W. and Johanna P. (Stoddard) Clay. The father, Mark W. Clay, was born in New Hampshire, March 3, 1835, and came to Minnesota in 1855 at the age of 20 years. He was postmaster and proprietor of a general store at Oronoco for 26 years and subsequently editor of the Hutchinson "Leader." A prominent Odd Fellow, he was grand master of the order for the State of Minnesota in 1896. His death occurred in Hutchinson, January 28, 1901. His wife Johanna was born in Situate, Mass., September 11, 1832, and died at Oronoco, Minn., March 3, 1884. Wellington S. Clay, after acquiring a fair amount of schooling, worked one year for his father on the Hutchinson "Leader." In 1887 he was employed on the Glencoe Enterprise and subsequently worked on the St. Paul "Dispatch." In 1892 he bought the Hutchinson "Independent" and conducted it until 1899, when he sold it to Burt W. Day. In the same year, in company with his father, he started the Hutchinson Telephone Company, with 17 subscribers, and has been at the head of this concern ever since. The company was incorporated January 25, 1899, re-incorporated in January, 1901, and now has 900 subscribers. In association with Ted Nelson, Mr. Clay wrote a series of articles on "Illustrated Humorous Philosophy" for the McClure syndicate of New York City, furnishing material for about 30 papers, such as the Washington Post, Erie Times, Rochester, N. Y. Herald, Hartford Post, Harrisburg Patriot, Youngstown

Telegram, St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette and the Minneapolis Journal. He is correspondent for "Telephony," published at Chicago. For a number of years Mr. Clay has been one of the leading citizens of Hutchinson and has taken a useful personal part in public affairs. He was mayor of Hutchinson two years, served four years on the council and 11 years on the school board, acting as secretary and treasurer of the latter. In Free Masonry he has advanced as far as the Chapter and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Clay was married August 23, 1899, to Effie M. Powell, whose father, James Powell, is a retired farmer residing in Hutchinson. He and his wife have five children: James P., Josephine, Mark W. Elizabeth and Warren B.

William McNellis, a farmer operating 120 acres of land in section 6, Hutchinson township, where he has resided for the last 17 years, was born in Schuylkill county, Penn., June 21, 1862. He is a son of Phillip and Rosa (Rogers) McNellis, the former of whom, born in Ireland, came to America with his parents, they settling in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. From there, in 1872, they came to Minnesota, buying a farm near Glencoe, McLeod county, where Phillip McNellis died in 1912, at the age of 80 years. His wife died in 1898, aged 55. They had 10 children, of whom William was the second born. William McNellis resided at home with his parents until he was 24 years old. In 1890 he bought a farm two miles southeast of Glencoe and worked it until 1899, when he sold it and bought his present place. He has since rebuilt the house and erected a good barn, his place being well improved and up-to-date. He keeps graded Guernsey cattle, milking 11, and also raises Poland China hogs. Since 1905 he has been treasurer of school district No. 14. He is affiliated religiously with the Catholic church. Mr. McNellis was married September 12, 1892, to Sarah Fay, then a resident of Meeker county, who was born in New York State. She died February 23, 1905, having been the mother of five children: Agnes Sarah, Joseph, Mamie Rose, Francis and Alice, all of whom are residing at home. Her father, Patrick Fay, was a farmer of Meeker county, who is now deceased. Mr. McNellis's children have been carefully brought up and given a good practical education. They all give promise of being useful and important members of the community at no distant day.

John A. Jorgenson, who with his brother, Arthur B., is proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, at Hutchinson, Minn., was born in this city January 7, 1883, a son of Ingwert B. and Mary (Johnson) Jorgenson. The father, Ingwert B. Jorgenson, was born in Denmark April 9, 1851, and came to America in September, 1871, landing in New York October 16. Proceeding

west, he reached Chicago eight days after the Great Fire, finding a large part of the city, including nearly all the business portion, in ashes. He decided to remain, however, and stayed there three years, working at his trade of cigar maker. He then removed to Minneapolis, where he was engaged in the cigar and tobacco business for two years. In September, 1876, he came to Hutchinson and went into business with J. P. Jensen. In the following year he bought out his partner and subsequently conducted the business alone until June, 1887. In 1884 Mr. Jorgenson bought and rebuilt the Merchants' Hotel, which he conducted subsequently for about 35 years. He also bought the American House in 1885. Enterprising and intelligent, he soon became one of the leading men of Hutchinson and was successful in his undertakings. On various occasions he showed his public spirit, more especially when, in company with D. A. Adams, W. T. Bonniwell and M. J. Peppert, he guaranteed to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway the depot grounds and right of way from Glencoe, in order to get the company to build the road to Hutchinson. Subscriptions falling short, each of these gentlemen had to pay $672.00 apiece. In 1913 Mr. Jorgenson built a fine modern home in Lynn addition, the house being a two-story frame, 30 x 35, with full basement, finished in oak down stairs and in birch upstairs with oak floors. He is a director in the Hutchinson Telephone Company and served four years on the village council. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church. I. B. Jorgenson was married February 5, 1878, to Mary Johnson, a native of Norway, whose father, formerly a farmer at Modelia, is now deceased. He and his wife have four children: Eliesa, now Mrs. C. J. Hartman; John A. and Arthur B., proprietors of the Merchants' Hotel, in Hutchinson, and Elise, who resides at home. John A. Jorgenson was graduated from the Hutchinson high school in 1902. He began industrial life in the employ of the Hutchinson Glove Company, remaining with them three years. In May, 1905, he and his brother, Arthur, became associated with their father in the management of the hotel and the association was continued until April, 1911, when the present firm was formed, their father retiring from the management. The old building, a frame 64 x132 with 40 rooms on the second and third floors, has been removed and a new fire-proof building of reinforced concrete construction, brick-faced, and thoroughly modern, has been erected in its place. It has three full floors with full basement, 72 rooms, 16 of them with bath, with hot and cold running water in all the rooms, the main stairs connected with the lobby and the lobby and dining-room floors are terroza. A vacuum steam heating system and complete electric lighting system have been in-

stalled. The entire building cost $60,000. John A. Jorgenson is a stockholder in the Citizens Bank. He is a 32d degree Mason, Scottish Rite, and has passed all the chairs, and is a "Shriner." Arthur B. Jorgenson, born in Hutchinson, April 27, 1885, was graduated from the Hutchinson high school in 1905 and, as already stated, has since been identified with the management of the Merchants' Hotel. He belongs to the Masonic order and, like his brother, John, is unmarried. He is a stockholder in the Citizens Bank.

Thomas T. Fallon, proprietor of "Textile Valley Farm" of 280 acres in sections 18 and 7, Hutchinson township, was born at Clinton Junction, Wis., December 18, 1855, son of Patrick and Catherine (Connelly) Fallon. The father of our subject was born in Ireland in 1825 and came to America in 1851. He stayed three years in Herkimer county, N. Y., and then went to Ohio, in which state, in 1854, he was married. He next resided in Wisconsin three years and then came to Hutchinson, Minn., July 3, 1858. His first winter in this state, however, he spent in Meeker county. On coming to Hutchinson township he pre-empted land in the southeast quarter of section 18. After living two years in Hutchinson township he moved to his present farm, where he resided subsequently until his death. During the Indian troubles in 1862 he lost all his stock and had to take refuge in the stockade. He died May 7, 1896, having survived his wife, who passed away January 1, 1894, at the age of 66 years. Thomas T. Fannon worked for his father until 1892, at which time be was 37 years old. In that year, June 27, he was married to Alice McRaith, of Meeker county, who died Nov. 7, 1916. Mr. Fallon then owned 120 acres of land and from this time until 1896 he rented his father's farm, clearing most of the land and putting in all improvements. These included a modern, two-story frame house of 14 rooms; a barn, built in 1902, 56 x 90 x 16 feet, with basement under of 78 feet. This building was burned January 24, 1916, and Mr. Fallon is now engaged in erecting another barn which is to be in every respect a duplicate of the first. He is also building another panel silo. He has eight miles of tiling on the farm, which improvement alone cost $3,000. His stock consists chiefly of graded short-horn cattle. He has served on the township board a year and a quarter and one term as a member of the school board. Mr. Fallon was the first-born of his parents' nine children, the others being as follows: John P., a farmer of Hutchinson township; James, who died at the age of 13 years; Ann, wife of William McGram, a farmer of Greenleaf, Meeker county; Mary Jane, wife of Edward Kane, a farmer of Hutchinson township; Julia, deceased; Fanny, now the wife of Jerry McRaith, a farmer of

Meeker county; Katy (born before Fanny) who died at the age of three years; and Alice, wife of Ed O'Rouke, a farmer of Eggleston, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Fallon have had six children: Patrick, born in 1893; John, who died April 7, 1899, aged 10 and one-half months; Maria, Veronica and Josephine, residing with their parents, and Leonard, who died in infancy. The family are members of the Catholic church.

Otto S. Hartman, proprietor of the "Cozy Home Furniture Store," at Hutchinson, and one of this city's most active and thriving business men, is a native of McLeod county, having been born in Acoma township February 20, 1872, son of John and Hannah (Putzier) Hartman. The father, John Hartman, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1834 and came to the United States in 1860. He had been here but a short time when the Civil war broke out, and May 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 26th New York Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he served two years. In 1864 he came to McLeod county, Minn., reaching Hutchinson September 1. He resided in Acoma township until 1874 and then bought the Hartman House, of which he was proprietor until his death in 1879. His wife, Hannah, died in 1882 at the age of 28 years. Their children were: Mattie, wife of L. A. Ritter, hardware merchant of Hutchinson; Otto S., subject of this memoir; Charles J., who is a druggist in Hutchinson; William H., cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Inc., of Hutchinson, and Laura, wife of J. E. Hanvey, a traveling salesman residing in Hutchinson. Otto S. Hartman, after his school days were over, began industrial life as a worker on farms in the vicinity of Hutchinson and was thus occupied until he had reached the age of 18 years. He then became clerk in a store in Hutchinson, remaining in that employment three years. Afterwards, until 1897, he was engaged in farming for himself near Hutchinson, and for two years subsequently was manager of "Island Farm" at Island, Minn. This was a large farm containing 12,000 acres of land, and here he had to milk from 60 to 100 cows. After leaving this employment he operated a livery and sale barn at Aikin, Minn., till April, 1915. April 8, that year, he bought out the furniture business of A. G. Krause, of Hutchinson, and has since continued as proprietor of the business. He occupies two floors and basement in a building on Main street, east side, a modern brick structure, with modern fittings, and 40 x 80 feet ground dimensions. Here he carries a full line of furniture, carpets, rugs and draperies and is doing an excellent trade in this line of business. February 29, 1916, Mr. Hartman graduated from the State University School of Embalming and now does undertaker's work, and handles caskets and funeral supplies. He is a member of the

German Evangelical church, also of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Hartman was married July 12, 1896, to Selma Hassman, who was born in August, 1876, daughter of Fred and Caroline (Malchow) Hassman. Her father was born in Germany but came to America and engaged in farming in Hassan Valley township. He died in 1915 at the age of 76 years. Mrs. Hartman's mother is now living in Hutchinson township at the age of 78 years. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartman: Warren, Ruth, Lucile, Florence, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Rudolph and Katherine, all of whom reside at home with their parents. The Hartman family is one of the best known in Hutchinson, as it is also one of the most respected. Mr. Hartman is a man who takes an interest in everything that pertains to the good of the community and is prompt to lend his aid and influence to a worthy cause.

William D. Griffith, a well known resident of Hutchinson, and for many years a leading citizen of Renville county, was born in New York City, September 9, 1848, son of Lemuel and Eleanor Griffith. In 1853 he was brought by his parents to Chanhassen, Carver county, this state, where they lived until 1859, when they returned to New York City. In 1866, he returned to Minnesota, and located in Hutchinson, where he worked as a carpenter. In 1878 he moved to Hector, Renville county, opened a general store, and became postmaster, being one of the founders of that village. In 1880 he went out of the general mercantile business and engaged in the stationery line, but two years later, in 1882, he again engaged in general mercantile business in company with C. H. Nixon, forming the firm of Nixon & Griffith. While still in business, in 1883, Mr. Griffith had been elected county treasurer, serving from Jan. 1, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1886. In the fall of 1895, on account of his wife's ill health, he sold his interest in his business to his partner, and took his wife to Florida, where he remained until August, 1896, when he returned to Hector. When the Farmers and Merchants State Bank was organized he became its assistant cashier, a position in which he held for several years. In 1900 Mr. Griffith was again elected county treasurer, serving most efficiently from Jan. 1, 1901, to Jan. 1, 1913. Upon his retirement from office he came to Hutchinson where he now lives. Mr. Griffith is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in New York city, when but 14 years of age, in Company F, 13th New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until honorably discharged in that city, March 10, 1863. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Olivia, of which he has several times served as adjutant. Mr. Griffith was married Oct. 8, 1873, to Ruth A. Ells, and they have seven children: Harold,

Ada and Ida (twins), Charles A., Stella, Edna and Eva, the six eldest of whom graduated from the Hector high school. Harold served as deputy county treasurer under his father from 1901 to 1913, and is now assistant cashier of the Olivia State Bank. Ada is Mrs. J. B. Phillips, of Hutchinson. Ida is Mrs. William A. Phillips of the same city. Charles A. is a professor in the College of Dentistry, University of Minnesota, of which he is a graduate. Stella is residing at home. Edna is now Mrs. Chester A. Grow, of Lambert, Montana. Eva is Mrs. H. L. Torlenson, of Hector.

Frank Hoodecheck, a dealer in meats at Hutchinson, was born in Hutchinson township, April 20, 1871, son of John Hoodecheck, Jr., and his wife Anna (Urban) Hoodecheck. He attended the common school and assisted his uncle, Joseph Karlik, in his meat shop, which was established in 1880. In 1888 he opened up a meat market of his own next to his uncle's shop and conducted business there for three years. Then he sold and moved to Hopkins where he worked the meat trade for two years. After that he opened up a meat market on North Main street in Hutchinson but two years later sold this and worked at his trade as butcher for four years. He again started a shop, with his brother, Joseph, on North Main street, but after two years met with an accident and sold his interest to his brother. Buying 40 acres of land in Hutchinson township, three miles north of the town, he farmed there for three years. Then he bought the meat market which he has since conducted. He is president of the Hutchinson Poultry Association and is a breeder of White Plymouth Rock chickens. Fraternally he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the Z. C. B. J. Mr. Hoodecheck was married June 19, 1895, to Anna Barto, of Hutchinson, daughter of John Barto, a farmer of Hutchinson township, now living in Silver Lake, and his wife Josephine (Dolezal) Barto, who died Nov. 22, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Hoodecheck have had six children: Arthur and Mabel, born April 9, 1896; Laura, born Nov. 5, 1897; Alma, born Oct. 10, 1899; and Mavis and May, born Oct. 20, 1903. May died in infancy.

John Hoodecheck, Jr., now deceased, one of the early pioneers of McLeod county, was born in Bohemia, Austria, June, 1841, and came to America with his parents in 1855, locating at Racine, Wis. Here he lived until 1867, when he came to McLeod county and homesteaded land in section 23, Hutchinson township, where he resided until his death, May 17, 1892. At the age of 22 he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was honorably discharged June 12, 1865, after serving two years and nine months. He was in Sherman's army during the Atlanta campaign and on

the famous march to the sea. He was a member of the G. A. R. post of Hutchinson. It was at a meeting of the G. A. R. that he met with the accident which caused his death. While descending the steps leading from the hall he slipped and fell, receiving injuries which were not regarded as dangerous until three days later when he grew worse and died. He was also a member of the Bohemian Literary Society. He was a man of many friends, a kind and beloved husband and father, a good neighbor and a well informed and intelligent citizen. Mr. Hoodecheck was united in marriage in February, 1868, to Anna Urban, daughter of Wencel and Josephine Urban. Four children were born of this union: William J., Jan. 8, 1869, who lives on the old farm; Frank, April 20, 1871, now a resident of Hutchinson; Anna, Feb. 7, 1873, who is Mrs. Chas. Vorlicek, of Silver Lake; and Joseph, March 24, 1879, who died Jan. 29, 1913. The last mentioned was formerly in the meat business in Hutchinson. John Hoodecheck, Sr., father of John Hoodecheck, Jr. was born in Bohemia, Austria, and came to America in 1855, locating in Racine, Wis., with his family. He moved to McLeod county, Minn., with his son, John, and died on the homestead in Hutchinson township, in 1888. His wife, Helena Olivia, died August 10, 1895.

Charles L. Todd, a well known banker of Hutchinson, was born in Worth county, Iowa, in 1869, son of Wyvil B. Todd, a farmer and merchant, and his wife Mary (Schaeffer) Todd. Charles L. was educated in the common schools of his locality and in the Decorah, Iowa, institute. He taught school and later studied law. In 1891 he began his banking career, being first with the Bank of Lake Mills, Lake Mills, Iowa; and then with the Citizens Bank and First National Bank at Wells, Minn., of which institution he was the first assistant cashier; and Bank of Alden, Alden, Minn. Then he returned to Wells and for a short time was engaged in milling and grain buying. He moved from Wells to Slayton, Minn., about 1897, at which place he was engaged in the grain business for a time. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Slayton and later organized and controlled the State Bank of Chandler, Minn., of which institution he was the president and manager for about ten years. In 1913 he bought the controlling interest of the Farmers National Bank, of Hutchinson, Minn., of which institution he is now the president. He also owns considerable farm land throughout southern Minnesota. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and Brotherhood of American Yeomen. Mr. Todd was married in 1893 to Winifred M. Ketzeback, of Wells, Minn. Two children have been born to this union: Wyvil and Laura. The family faith is that of the

Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Todd is very active in church work, being a steward and Sunday school teacher.

Joseph F. Mikulecky, a partner in the well known firm of F. J. Zila & Co., hardware merchants of Hutchinson, Minn., was born in Hutchinson township, McLeod county, Minn., February 12, 1878. His father, Wencel Mikulecky, is a retired carpenter, now 65 years old, who has lived in Hutchinson since 1886. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Katherine Navratil, is still living at the age of 66 years. Joseph F. Mikulecky acquired a practical education in the schools of Hutchinson. May 1, 1898, he enlisted in Company A, 13th Minnesota Volunteers, and after serving a year and a half in the Philippine Islands, was honorably discharged October 3, 1899. During his military career he took part in seven engagements and suffered the usual hardships of a soldier in active service. He began work for F. J. Zila & Co., in the fall of 1899 and has since remained connected with the company, having bought a one-third interest in 1903. As a partner he does the buying for the sporting goods department and has manifested good business ability, so that his future prospects as one of the leading business men of the city seem well assured. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Mikulecky was married June 16, 1909, to Josephine Karels, of Hutchinson, daughter of Louis and Francisca Karels. Her father, who was a retired merchant, died in the fall of 1910 at the age of 71 years. His wife survived him until August, 1914, passing away at the age of 74. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mikulecky, namely: Elston, February 20, 1910, and Rufus, July 24, 1915.

Emmet C. Keehn, a partner in the firm of Keehn, Ludwig & Co., proprietors of a thriving meat market in Hutchinson, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., December 3, 1874, a son of William and Wilhelmina (Somerfield) Keehn. The father came to the United States from Germany, settling at Lake Crystal, Minn., in 1880, where he died in 1896 at the age of 60 years. He was a farmer by occupation and an industrious and well liked citizen. He and his wife had nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth and was one of twins. After his father's death, Emmet C. Keehn began farming near Lake Crystal and so continued until 1908, in which year he engaged in the meat market and stock business at Cottonwood, Minn., being associated with his brother Henry. After remaining there two years he engaged in the same business at Waverly, Wright county, Minn., operating there for three years, at the end of which time he came to Hutchinson. Here, in company with A. W. Ludwig, he bought the meat

market of B. H. Habberstad and organized the present concern January 22, 1914, P. J. Luthens being taken in as an additional partner April 17, 1916. They do all their own killing and have built up a large patronage. The business was originally established by Hoodecheck Bros., afterwards coming into the hands of Mr. Heberstich and then into those of its present owners. Mr. Keehn owns 200 acres of fine farm lands in Brookfield township, Renville county, Minn., and 70 acres more, with A. W. Ludwig, near Hutchinson. He is a 32d degree Mason, Scottish Rite, and Noble of the Mystic Shrine; also a charter member of the B. A. Y. at Lake Crystal. Mr. Keehn was married November 20, 1901, to Mira M. Nobles, of Lake Crystal, Minn., daughter of William and Lola J. (Brewer) Nobles. The father, who is a well known farmer, is now deceased; his wife resides with her daughter, Mrs. Keehn.

John A. Moffett, miller and farmer, war born in Springfield, Illinois, the son of William Moffet. The family located in Minneapolis in 1850, and there the father erected and operated a pioneer flour mill. The subject of this sketch came to McLeod county in 1876, and located on the Fred Walker farm in Hassan Valley township, which he successfully operated until the spring of 1900. Then, entering into partnership with his son, Willis F., he successfully built and operated a flour mill at Kimball Prairie, this state. He also farmed in Saskatchewan, Canada, and operated a flour mill at Courtney, North Dakota. He then retired and moved to Minneapolis where he died.

Harry A. Moffett, president of theMcLeod County Agricultural Association, was born in Minneapolis, Aug. 12, 1873, son of John A. and Nettie (Rollins) Moffett. After receiving his preliminary education he took the dairy course in the Agricultural department of the University of Minnesota, and thus prepared, worked as a buttermaker in Fergus Falls for three years. Subsequently he returned to McLeod county where he had spent his boyhood, and engaged in the livery business, at Hutchinson, with his brothers Willis F. and Edwin J. for about three years. He now owns the home farm in section 35, Hassan Valley township,which he rents, devoting his time to buying and shipping cattle, in which business he has been engaged since 1898. He has taken a deep interest in live stock activities in this region, and has charge of the Live Stock department of the County Fair. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Moffett was married Nov. 2, 1904, to Laura Renz, of Hassan Valley, born Feb. 19, 1881, daughter of Martin and Magdalena Von Sprechelsen Renz, and this union has been blessed with one child, Coates Edwin, born Feb. 14. 1906.

Eli Drew, a retired farmer and highly respected citizen residing in Hutchinson, Minn., was born December 15, 1848, in Lincoln county, Maine, a son of George and Bethia (Pratt) Drew. The father, who was also a native of Maine, born in Bordham, Lincoln county, September 1, 1813, came to Minnesota with his family in 1854, settling at Minneapolis as one of the pioneers of that place. He pre-empted land in the district lying west of Lake Calhoun near Minneapolis. This he sold in 1887 and moved to McLeod county to live with his son, Lincoln. Both he and his wife are now deceased. They had six children, George, David, James, Eli, Hattie and Lincoln of whom the following is a brief record: George was married in 1866 to Hannah White of New York State. He was killed in a log drive in Washington 25 years ago and his widow is now living at Spokane, Washington. Five of his children are now living. David, who married, died in Minneapolis in 1909, leaving no children. James died when seven years old. Hattie is the wife of John Davis, a ranchman, of Myrtle Creek, Ore., and has had eight children, namely: Mary, who died in 1909; Nellie, now Mrs. Harry Randolph; Edwin, who lives in North Dakota; Elsie, wife of R. R. Miracle, of Alfred, N. D.; and Elizabeth, Olive, Ethel and Louise, all of whom are single and reside in Oregon. Lincoln Drew born August 20, 1860, is proprietor of a general store at McVille, North Dakota. Eli Drew, who was the fourth child of his parents finished his schooling in McLeod county, Minn. He then began industrial life, farming in the summer and working in a lumber camp in Northern Minnesota for six years. After this he was occupied until 1898 on a farm of his own in Sibley county, when, in the year mentioned he rented the farm and moved with his family to Hutchinson. During his farming days he gave his attention largely to raising graded Durham cattle, mixed hogs and horses. He also did a good dairy business, milking on an average about 18 cows. He was one of the incorporators of the Farmers Co-operative Creamery at New Auburn, in 1893. Mr. Drew is a Republican in politics and for several years was a member of the school board in Sibley county. He was married September 26, to Hester McDougall, daughter of Dixon J. and Harriet (Gove) McDougall. She was born in Canada April 22, 1855, and came to the United States with her parents in 1869, they settling in Sibley county, Minn., where Mr. McDougall was engaged for many years in farming. In 1879 he went to Watertown, N.D., where he died in November, 1912. His wife died in 1887. Their family numbered nine children, as follows: Augusta, who died in 1845; Henry, now a resident of Oaklee, Minn.; Anna D., who died in 1897; Hester, of whom we have no special record; Allen, a resident of McVille, N. D.; Fred, also residing in McVille; Charles,

who lives in Jarvis, Ore.; Lillian, now Mrs. Lincoln Drew, of McVille, N. D., and Frances, wife of Jesse Carr, of McVille, N. D. Lincoln Drew, husband of Lillian, is Mr. Eli Drew's brother. He and his wife have five children, Eli G., Genevieve, Lester, Marion and George R., all of whom reside in McVille, except George R. All the adult members of the Drew and McDougall families are industrious, enterprising people and have prospered through force of character, backed by honesty and clean and upright life. Mr. and Mrs. Eli Drew have two children, Celia B. and Fidella Augusta. Celia B. married R. H. Dudley, to whom she bore one child, Eli Oranzo. Mr. Dudley died in 1913. His widow married Wm. Lucy, by whom she has one child, Lucille. They reside at Geyser, Montana. Fidelia Augusta is the wife of Roy Graham. They live in Hutchinson, and have one child, Warren Graham.

John Mersen, a retired farmer and lumber merchant, residing in Hutchinson, Minn., was born in Holland, August 7, 1841, a son of Johanais and Maria (Fremow) Mersen. The father, who was born in Holland, August 9, 1810, emigrated to the United States and settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where he died December 31, 1866. His wife, the mother of our subject, was born May 15, 1815, and died in Hutchinson, Minn., April 11, 1890. John Mersen was seven years old when in 1848 he accompanied his parents to this country. He was reared and educated in Milwaukee and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in that city until 1866. He then came to Hutchinson, Minn., and engaged in business here as a lumber dealer and contractor until 1875, when for the next three years he confined himself to the lumber business. In 1869 Mr. Marsen bought 40 acres of land near Hutchinson, where in 1878 he began market gardening and fruit raising. This occupation he followed for several years. He was elected town treasurer in 1879 and held that office for 18 years, or until 1897. In 1867 he joined Temple Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., of Hutchinson, in which he has filled all the chairs. He has also filled all the chairs in Lodge No. 109, I. O. O. F., of Hutchinson. Mr. Mersen first married Nancy T. Hoffman, who died at the age of 26 years, December 24, 1874, leaving two children; Edith E., who is now Mrs. Joseph M. Ehelm, of Hutchinson, and Harry J., who resides in Steele, North Dakota. In 1880 Mr. Marsen contracted a second marriage with Cordelia Bonniwell, daughter of Henry V. and Catherine (Reeves) Bonniwell, and a cousin of H. H. Bonniwell, of Hutchinson. Mrs. Mersen's father was born in Kent, England, July 24, 1818, and in 1830 went to Canada with Dr. Hugh Fraser, a friend in the British military service. He was stationed at Montreal, Ft. George and Niagara until 1833 and then

joined his widowed mother and family in Ulster county, New York. He then worked there and in New York City until 1839, when, on September 17, he was married to Catherine Reeves, who was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and went to New York with her parents when a child. After his marriage Henry V. Bonniwell moved to Mequon township, Ozaukee county, Wis., where he engaged in farming. He then went to California, but after spending two years there returned home and in 1866 took up his residence in McLeod county, Minn., making the trip with his family by wagon. On reaching Hutchinson he camped out the first night on the ground where, later, Asa B. Hutchinson built his residence. Buying a farm in Acoma township, he settled on it with his family, and here he made his home until his death, which took place July 24, 1896. He was one of the organizers of the township in 1866 and was elected township clerk and justice of the peace, which office he held until 1888. In 1872 he became probate judge of the county, serving two years. He married his second wife, November 27, 1879, Mrs. Eliza J. Atchinson, of Illinois. Mr. Bonniwell was a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was elected superintendent of the Sunday school the first Sunday he spent in Hutchinson. In his day there were few more popular citizens of McLeod county. By his marriage to Cordelia Bonniwell, Mr. Mersen has had six children, namely: Alice, born January 31, 1881, who is a teacher at Baudette, Minn.; Chloe, born April 4, 1882, and now teacher in Deadwood, South Dakota; Olive, born September 10, 1885, who is teaching in Duluth, Minn.; Jessie E., born July 17, 1888, who died in April, 1889; Frank, born January 13, 1891, now engaged in farming in Montana, and Grace, born August 4, 1894, who is now Mrs. Wilfred Dyson, of Becker, Minn.

Andrew Thompson, Indian fighter, Civil war veteran, law maker, and estimable citizen, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, near the County Londonderry line, July 12, 1832, son of Andrew and Nancy (McCormick) Thompson, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was reared in his native county, and came to America in 1857, arriving in St. Paul, May 2, of that year. A few days later he went to Rice county, where his brothers, William and James, who came to America in 1849, had established their residence. The father arrived later, and with him Andrew worked on the farm until the outbreak of the Civil war, when in Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted at Ft. Snelling in Co. G, Sixth Minn. Vol. Inf. Immediately on his enlistment he secured a furlough, and started home. At Shakopee, on Aug. 19, he learned of the Indian Massacre, and on reaching home found that fright had caused all the people there to flee. With a pitchfork as his only weapon, and with custard pie and boiled

potatoes as his only food, he stayed alone for a night and a day, after which his brothers, John and Thomas, returned from Belle Plaine. Andrew Thompson then hastened back to Ft. Snelling. Learning there that his company had gone to Ft. Ridgely, he hastened after them on foot. With his company he assisted in defending the frontier until May, 1863, when he was assigned to the Ordnance Department and went South. After his discharge in July, 1865, he returned to Rice county, and there remained for many years. He became a leading man of his community, and served in the lower house of the Minnesota legislature in 1873, 1875 and 1879. In 1880 he came to Collins township, in this county, and bought 240 acres of land in section 23, where he farmed until the fall of 1907, when he retired, and moved to Hutchinson, where he resided until his lamented death, Jan. 31, 1911. His life had been a busy one, his achievements had been worthy, his efforts had assisted in the making of a great state, and his years had been well spent. Mr. Thompson was married Jan. 1, 1886, to to Laura Holliston, born in Orinoco, Olmsted county, Minnesota, daugiter of James and Mary (Stephenson) Holliston, and this union has been blessed with seven children: Laura, Nancy, William A., Samuel H., Esther M., Bessie R., and an unnamed infant. Laura was born Feb. 4, 1887, graduated from the St. Cloud State Normal School, and is now a teacher in the Hutchinson schools. Nancy was born March 21, 1888, married Henry Mergen, who farms near Hutchinson, and has one daughter, Ruth. William A. died at the age of seven years. Samuel H. graduated from the agricultural department of the University of Minnesota in 1914, and is now a scientific assistant, connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, and located at Ames, Iowa. Esther M. is the wife of George Moore, who is connected with the Boelter Co-operative Store, at Hutchinson. They have two children, Robert G. and Richard S. Bessie R. is studying home economics in the Agricultural department of the University of Minnesota. Mrs. Thompson makes her home in Hutchinson, where she has a sightly modern residence.

Thomas Thompson, a well known retired farmer, formerly of Collins township, but now residing in Hutchinson, Minn., was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, December 17, 1844. He is a son of Andrew and Nancy (McCormick) Thompson, who came to America with their family in 1857, first locating in St. Paul, Minn. They remained there but a short time, however, soon going to Rice county where Andrew Thompson took up land, built a log cabin and, with the help of an ox-team, began agricultural operations. At the time of the Indian outbreak he, with all the rest of the family, except his sons Thomas and

John, fled to St. Paul for safety. Thomas and John had gone to Belle Plaine and on their return found the family had gone. They remained there, however, and were not molested. Andrew Thompson died on his farm in Rice county in 1870, his wife having passed away in 1863. They had a large family numbering 11 children, namely: Samuel, deceased; William, Mary Jane, James, Andrew, Eliza, Martha, John, Thomas, Oliver and Maggie Ann. Most of these children are now deceased. William, James and Andrew were soldiers in the Civil war. Thomas Thompson was brought up on the parental homestead in Collins township and carried on agriculture and stock raising in that township until September, 1914, when he removed with his family to Hutchinson. He was a successful breeder of Holstein cattle and Clyde horses and also raised many hogs. He milked from 10 to 12 cows and for a long time he was a stockholder in the Farmers Co-operative Creamery at Brownton. His principal crops were corn, wheat and oats. In politics a Republican, he was for many years a member of District No. 72, Collins township school board. Since early manhood he has been a member of the Presbyterian church. April 6, 1882, Mr. Thompson married Miss Fannie M. Gard, who was born in Sumter township, August 14, 1862, a daughter of Leonard and Elizabeth Thompson. She died November 16, 1907, having borne eight children, whose names, with dates of birth, are as follows: Anna Laura, born January 30, 1883; Ethel Grace, May 26, 1885; Leonard James, Sept. 13, 1887; Andrew Robert, April 12, 1890; Edna Florence, June 28, 1893; William Bradford, October 10, 1898; Evert, and Eveline (twins) March 16, 1902. Ethel Grace was married June 2, 1911, to Charles Clifton Phillips and is now residing in Collins township. She has two children, Vera Mary, born October 26, 1912, and Neva Emeline, born October 13, 1915. Andrew Robert married April 6, 1915, Bernice Lee, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Lee. They have one child, Vernon, born Oct. 23, 1916.

Holmes B. Higgins, who for over half a century was one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of Hassan Valley township, McLeod county, Minn., was born at Starks, Me., March 17, 1830, son of John and Rachel (Foss) Higgins. His mother was a distant relation of Governor Foss, of Massachusetts. The father, John Higgins, was a New England farmer, who, with his wife, came to McLeod county a few years after their son, Holmes. Their children were: Holmes B.; Elmira; Wilburn, who resides in California; Turner, who died in California; and Calista, who died in Hutchinson. Holmes B. Higgins made his appearance in McLeod county in 1857, having walked here from Minneapolis. Taking up a homestead in Hassan Valley township, he first built a log cabin. Later, in-

tending to build a new house, he procured the lumber and had it on the ground, when it was burned by Indians. A second supply was destroyed by a prairie fire. But in spite of these vicissitudes, he persevered and in course of time his industry met with due reward. Like all the other pioneers, he broke up his first land with an ox-team. He added to his possessions and at one time he and his two brothers owned 700 acres of land in Hassan Valley townsbip. In 1862 he was working on Lewis Harrington's farm near Hutchinson, when he heard of the Indian outbreak. He walked to town and was tbe first man to enlist under Captain Harrington in defense of the stockade at Hutchinson. During his later years he had one of the finest kept farms in Hassan Valley. He set out one of the first apple orchards, planting nearly every variety of apple. In addition to this he had a lovely grove of black walnut, elm, oak, maple and cottonwood trees. During the gold excitement times be, with his brothers, prospected one year in Colorado, returning home just before the outbreak of the Civil war. He was one of the first to volunteer to go to the rescue of the Stouts expedition, which had been cut to pieces at Acton. In 1864 be enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and served in the South until the close of tbe war. All in all he was one of McLeod county's foremost citizens and it would be hard to name one who was better known or more generally esteemed. He died on his farm near Hutchinson, June 22, 1908. Until late in life Mr. Higgins was a bachelor, but at the age of 65 he changed his condition, marrying, September 11, 1895, Hannah Anderson, a sister of Hon. S. G. Anderson, of Hutchinson. Born May 3, 1855, in Salem county, N. J., daughter of Ezra S. and Sarah Anderson, she survives her husband and resides in Hutchinson, where sbe enjoys the society of a wide circle of friends.

Alfred H. Stegmeier, proprietor of the Ideal Confectionery storc at Hutchinson, Minn., was born in Hassan Valley township, McLeod county, Minn., March 22, 1890, a son of Martin and Josie (Pulkrabek) Stegmeier. The father is now a retired farmer residing in Hutchinson. There were but two children in the family: Gertrude, who graduated from the Hutchinson high school in 1907 and is now a teacher in McLeod county, and Alfred H., the subject of this memoir. Alfred H. Stegmeier was graduated from the Hutchinson high school in 1909 and in the following year from the Minneapolis Business College. Being now equipped for a commercial or business career, he entered the employ of the Citizens Bank at Hutchinson as bookkeeper, remaining there from February, 1910, till May, 1912. Owning a ranch of 640 acres at Valentine, Neb., he went there and operatel it, being engaged in breeding horses,

until October, 1913. He then returned and was assistant cashier of the Farmers National Bank from October, 1913, to February, 1914. Subsequent to this he was bookkeeper for the Hutchinson Produce Company till July 22, 1915. He then became connected with his present business, buying out the interest of E. D. Black, who was a partner on equal shares with Fred Kroll. Mr. Stegmeier bought out Mr. Kroll's interest January 26, 1916, and is now sole owner of the business. In addition to general confectionery, he has cigars and soda fountain and puts up lunches on demand. He is conducting a prosperous business, having a constantly increasing patronage. He is a member of Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 109, of Hutchinson; Hassan Valley Lodge, M. W. A. of Hutchinson, the R. N. A. and Encampment, I. O. O. F. Mr. Stegmeier was married July 16, 1914, to Marcia Maurine Rebstock, of Hutchinson, daughter of Ernest W. and Marcia (Tifft) Rebstock, her father being a druggist at Buffalo Lake, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Stegmeier are young people having a wide acquaintance in Hutchinson and the vicinity and both enjoy a high degree of personal popularity.

James Holliston, a pioneer, was born in Ogdensberg, New York, May 11, 1834, son of Andrew and Mary (Lees) Holliston. Coming to Minnesota in 1855, he secured a farm near Orinoco, Olmsted county. In 1864 he came to McLeod county, locating in Collins township, on the White farm, where had been enacted one of the horrible scenes of tbe Indian massacre. He patiently endured the hardships of pioneer life, until gradually his prosperity increased, and modern comforts took the place of early privations. In 1897 he retired, and after living three years in Washington, and four years in Renville county, this state, he died at Hutchinson in 1904. Mr. Holliston was married Sept. 9, 1857, to Mary Stephenson, who was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 3, 1838, daughter of Chester and Melissa (Lillie) Stephenson. To Mr. and Mrs. Holliston were born five children: Eva, Andrew, Laura, William and Frances. Eva, born Aug. 13, 1858, married W. B. Knott, now a retired farmer of Hutchinson. Andrew, born Aug. 17, 1859, died in October, 1867. Laura is the wife of Andrew Thompson. William, born April 20, 1863, is in the real estate business in Creswell, Oregon. Frances, born Feb. 20, 1865, is the wife of Beecher Cooke, of Olympia, Wasbington. Mrs. Holliston now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Cooke.

Frank Monroe, a member of the well known business firm of Monroe & Bretzke, of Hutchinson, dealers in farm implements, tractors, gasoline engines, washing machines, etc., was born in Rich Valley township, McLeod county, Minn., July 16, 1878. His parents are Charles and Louisa (Dufek) Monroe,

the father being now a retired farmer, 62 years old, residing in Hutchinson. The mother of our subject is living at the age of 58. Charles Monroe was born in Racine, Wis., and came to McLeod county in 1875, buying a farm in Hutchinson township, which he carried on successfully for many years. He and his wife had six children: Frank Monroe, after he had finished his school studies in Hutchinson, went to Minneapolis, where he took a course in Munson's Short Hand Institute. Then returning to Hutchinson, he entered the employ of W. W. Sivright, with whom he remained for 13 years. For two years subsequently he was engaged in the hardware business at Reeder, N. Dak. Again returning to Hutchinson, in February, 1913, he purchased the business of Mr. Sivright, which, with Otto A. Bretzke as a partner, he has since carried on. The building, which is entirely taken up by the firm, was bought in February, 1916, and is a three-story brick structure, 44 by 80 feet ground dimensions. The firm has built up a prosperous business here, which is steadily increasing, and which is one of the substantial enterprises of the town. Mr. Monroe is a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Inc., of Hutchinson, a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hutchinson. He is unmarried.

Emil H. Grubert, a well known and prosperous building contractor of Hutchinson, was born at Buetow, Pommern, Germany, October 23, 1879, son of Frederick and Johanna (Gutzmer) Grubert. The father, formerly a tanner, is now 74 years of age and is retired. His wife is living at the age of 61. Emil H. Grubert acquired an excellent education in his native Germany. He worked for his father in the tannery until reaching the age of 17, and then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. He also travelled extensively throughout Europe and was a student in several builders' schools. In 1899 he came to America and spent one year in Milwaukee, going from that city to Le Sueur, Minn., where also he spent a year. He then travelled over most of the United States. In 1909 Mr. Grubert located in Paynesville, Minn., where he remained until 1914, coming to Hutchinson in January of that year. Here he has built up an excellent business as building contractor, employing on an average about 12 men during most of the year. He was married September 5, 1906, to Miss Matilda Gutzmer, of Le Sueur, Minn., daughter of Albert and Augusta (Zabel) Gutzmer. Her father, a pioneer farmer of Le Sueur county, died in 1905 at the age of 63 years. Her mother still lives in Le Sueur and is now 59 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Grubert have two children: Mabel, born April 2, 1908, and Melvin, born April 9, 1912.

William E. Bonniwell, who is successfully operating an 80-acre farm in section 3, Hutchinson township, was born at Eagle Lake, Wis., April 28, 1860, son of Walter and Anna (Coles) Bonniwell. The father was born in England in 1829 and died in April, 1894. He was a brother of Henry V., George, William, James, Alfred and Charles Bonniwell. He was twice married, there being two daughters by his first union. His second marriage, to Anna Coles, was solemnized in Milwaukee about 1854. He subsequently resided successively at Eagle Lake, Wis., Sun Prairie, Wis., Mercer county, Ills., where he remained 15 years, and McLeod county, Minn., coming here in 1877. Here he bought 120 acres in section 3, Hutchinson township, where the rest of his life was spent. His second wife died in 1899, at the age of 64 years. They had six children: Alfred, a farmer in Hutchinson township; William E., whose name appears at the beginning of this article; Jessie, now the wife of Martin Sheehan, a farmer at Long Prairie, Minn.; Nellie, wife of Frank Farrar, a banker of Newark, S. D.; Ona, now Mrs. Osterhout, of Ivey, Ida., and Harry, who died July 9, 1909, at the age of 33 years. William E. Bonniwell lived at home with his parents until reaching the age of 21 years, in early manhood operating a saw mill in company with his brother Alfred H. He has been engaged in threshing all his life. In 1882 he homesteaded his present farm and has since resided here, living in the house which was first built on the place. Although not a pioneer of this section, he has been here many years and has seen great changes and improvements take place, in some of which he has himself taken part. In his childhood he lived amid pioneer surroundings, as he was the first white baby born at Eagle Lake, Wis., and he therefore knows how to adapt himself to rude conditions of life and evolve order and civilization out of the wilderness. Mr. Bonniwell was first married January 1, 1882, to Nettie Green, of Hutchinson township, who died at the age of 32 years, October 4, 1896. By her he had four children: Walter, now a farmer in Lynn township, this county, who married Alma Sitz and has one child, Clifford; Rodney, a farmer in Hutchinson township who married Jennie Johnson and has two children, Donald and Milon; Eugene, a farmer of Hutchinson township, who married Helma Johnson and has one child, Kenneth; and Glenn, a farmer at Prairie View, Ills. April 27, 1897, Mr. Bonniwell contracted a second marriage, to Pauline Jensen, a resident of Hutchinson township, who was born in Germany, May 23, 1880. She was the third born of the seven children of Andrew and Mary (Petersen) Jensen, her father being now a retired farmer residing in Hutchinson. Of this second marriage there have been two children: Helen, born April 25, 1902, and Erwin, born August

30, 1909. Mr. Bonniwell has served for 11 years as director of school district No. 47. He is an active and enterprising citizen, widely known and equally popular.

Edward H. Babcock, who is engaged in the house moving business in Hutchinson, where he is the leading man in his line, was born in Lewis county, N. Y., April 10, 1846. His parents were Hiram W. and Catherine C. (Wells) Babcock, both natives of New York state, where the father was born June 24, 1819. He was a minister in the Seventh Day Adventist church, preaching for a number of years in New York state, five years in Pennsylvania and ten years in Wisconsin, while the last 25 years of his life were spent as pulpit supply at and near Cottage Grove, Oregon, where he died at the age of 92 years. His wife Catherine who was born in 1826, died in Oregon at the age of 81 years. They had a family of six children, as follows: Emergene, now deceased; Edward H., subject of this sketch; Morton, a farmer in the state of Oregon; Eloise, who is married and lives in Oregon; Adel and Astel, twins, both of whom are now deceased. Edward H. Babcock finished his school days at Albion, Wis. In February, 1864, at the age of 18 years, he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, Company D. On the subsequent reorganization of the regiment he was transferred to Company I. The regiment was assigned to the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., and was chiefly engaged in fighting Quantrell's guerrillas along the borders of Missouri and Kansas. Mr. Babcock also participated in the battles of Newtonia, Lexington, Independence and Westport, Mo. He was mustered out at Ft. Leavenworth, Mo., September 25, 1865. Just prior to that his company had been detailed to accompany the Butterfield expedition to Colorado, which was gotten up for the purpose of mapping out a new and shorter "pony express" route to the west. Subsequently returning to Wisconsin, in the spring of 1866 Mr. Babcock went with his parents to New Auburn, Minn., his father taking up a homestead in Sibley county. In that county the subject of this sketch lived 30 years, owning a homestead there. In 1896 he moved to Hutchinson and for two years lived on a farm adjoining the town. He then moved into Hutchinson and engaged in the house moving business, which has since been his occupation. He is regarded as the foremost man in his line and is widely known and respected by all who know him. In 1896 Mr. Babcock went to South Dakota and homesteaded 160 acres of land, returning to Hutchinson in 1910. In 1886 he joined the Grand Army post at Glencoe, being transferred to Hutchinson post in 1896. In politics Mr. Babcock is a Republican. While residing in Sibley county he was chairman of the town board

for a number of years. He also served as constable of New Auburn for 11 years. On May 7, 1870, Mr. Babcock was married to Emily Burdick, who was born in Niagara county, New York, July 18, 1853. Her parents were Benjamin F. and Antoinette (Kinney) Burdick, both natives of New York state. When a young man her father was a basket maker, but later taught school and in the fall of 1865 moved to Sibley county, Minn., where he took up a homestead. He died there in 1874 at the age of 50 years. Mrs. Babcock's mother survived her husband until 1880, passing away at the age of 47. Their family numbered four children: Emily; Charles, who died at the age of 33 years; Edwin, who resides at Lockport, N. Y., and Amanda, who is now Mrs. Martin Babcock and lives in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Babcock have had five children, whose record in brief is as follows: William, born 1871, died in 1873. Inez, born in 1874, married Charles E. Tucker, who was born May 30, 1860. Mr. Tucker, formerly a school teacher, is now a traveling salesman, who makes his home in Hutchinson. He and his wife have two children: Nina Alice, born October 19, 1894, and Bede Oswald, born November 7, 1896. Frank Babcock, the third child of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1876. He is married and lives in South Dakota. The fourth child, Charles, born in 1879, is a minister at Chamberlain, South Dakota. He is married and has five children, namely: Russell, July 10, 1906: Clarence, born March 9, 1908: Harold, born November 28, 1910; Burton, born June 12, 1912, and Edward P., born March 1, 1915. De Forest, the youngest of Mr. Babcock's children, was born in 1883 and died September 26, 1908. Mrs. Babcock is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Alexander L. Falconer, a well known cattle and horse dealer, who has been located in Hutchinson since 1892, was born in Rice county, Minn., August 22, 1860, a son of John and Jemima (Lyon) Falconer. The father, a native of Kincardineshire, Scotland, came to America in 1849 and settled in Pennsylvania. At Lancaster City, that state, he married Jemima Lyon, who was born in Inverness, Scotland in 1821, daughter of John and Jessie (Matthews) Lyon, her father being a lock keeper. The family of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. John Falconer were: Mary, now Mrs. Arthur Terrell, residing in St. Louis; Alexander L., subject of this sketch; Catherine, who married J. A. Bayne, of Hubbard, Minn., and died Sept. 20, 1910; John R., who was a farmer in Wheaton, Minn., and died in 1900; William W., who is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company in Chadron, Nebraska, and Leith, who is engaged in farming at Tuttle, N. D. John Falconer, with his family, went to St. Paul, Minn., in 1851 and resided there until 1854. He

then homesteaded land in Wheatland, Rice county, Minn., and was there during the next two years. Subsequently until 1862 he was engaged in farming in Farmington township, Dakota county. About this time he served six months in the Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. In the spring of 1868 he homesteaded a farm in the southeast quarter of Section 30 Lynn township, McLeod county, and here he resided until his death in October, 1893. Alexander L. Falconer, when 17 years of age, began work in the pineries, and was thus employed from 1877 to 1885. He then bought out a cattle and horse business, and also engaged in general farming, continuing in the latter industry until he moved to Hutchinson in 1892, since which time he has confined himself to his live stock interests. In this line of business he has met with a remarkable degree of success, having, in his dealings with farmers and ranchers, bought and sold more live stock than any man in the state of Minnesota. As one of the most prosperous business men of Hutchinson, and a good reliable citizen, he is widely known and respected. Since 1889 he has been a member of the Masonic order and has passed several chairs in his lodge. Mr. Falconer was married, in March, 1887, to Mary Martin, of Collins township, daughter of Phineas and Catherine (McEnroy) Martin. Her father has been long deceased but her mother is still living, at the age of 85 years. She resides with her son Edward at Creswell, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. Falconer have six children: Harvey W., a stockman residing in Hutchinson; Ethel, wife of Will Hatch, a hardware man doing business in Hutchinson; Ray D., Harry A., Donald K., and Blanche G.

Harlow A. Jennings, a well known contractor and builder, of Hutchinson, Minn., prominent among the younger business men of the town, was born at Redwood Falls, Minn., December 3, 1885, a son of Cyrus B. and Orpha G. (Root) Jennings. After attending school for the usual period he learned his trade in the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, residing in one or the other of those cities for ten years. Then, in February, 1910, he came to Hutchinson and established himself in business as contractor and builder, doing general contracting. In this line of enterprise he has achieved a gratifying success having erected some notable buildings, among them the residences of Dr. M. S. Goodnow, Herman Rand, Mrs. B. W. Day and Mrs. Laura Thompson and Peterson Bros.' garage, all of Hutchinson. Mr. Jennings is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a wide awake citizen, interested not only in his own success but also the general welfare of the community. He was married, December 7, 1910, to Luella Kjorstad, of Long Lake, Washburn county, Wis., daughter of Ole H. and Rhoda

Kjorstad, her father being a prosperous farmer. He and his wife have two children: Elvern Mildred, born April 4, 1912, and Grace Elliot, born August 11, 1916.

Charles A. Borkenhagen, secretary and treasurer of the Square Clothing Company, of Hutchinson, Minn., a business man of high repute, was born in West Lynn, McLeod county, Minn., August 19, 1890. His parents were Edward and Augusta (Kelm) Borkenhagen, the father a native of Germany who came to America and died here in 1903. His widow subsequently married a Mr. Ohland and resides in Hutchinson. Charles A. Borkenhagen lived at home with his parents and attended the Hutchinson high school until 1905. He then began clerking for the Square Clothing Company, Inc., of Hutchinson, and was thus occupied until the spring of 1913, when the firm was reorganized, he becoming secretary and treasurer, which position he still holds. A bright and progressive young man, he has not only made his mark in the business world, but is an active member of the Union Club and a leader in all civic improvement movements. Mr. Borkenhagen was married, August 5, 1914, to Evangeline Gazin, of Glencoe, a daughter of Louis and Augusta (Bauer) Gazin, her father being one of the pioneer farmers of Glencoe township. Mr. and Mrs. Borkenhagen have a large circle of friends among the younger generation in Hutchinson.

Henry G. Felepe, proprietor of the City Shoe Shop, Hutchinson, was born in Rich Valley township, May 15, 1882. He is a son of Frank J. Felepe, a representative farmer of this township, who was born in Austria in 1840, came to the United States in 1870 and two years later to McLeod county, Minn., where he has since resided. Frank J. Felepe married Fanny Emponger, who died in 1904. Henry G. Felepe spent two years—1900 to 1902—in learning the shoemaker's trade. He then opened a shop for himself on North Main street, Hutchinson, where he was located until 1904, at which time he bought his present place, where he has since carried on business. This is a two-story, brick veneer building, 20x40 feet, with full basement and supplied with modern lighting and heating facilities. He carries only the best stock, which is the largest stock of men's and boys' shoes in the city. He employs one assistant in the store. Mr. Felepe was the first man in the city to install modern shoe machinery in his shop, having an electric finisher, repair jack and sole stitcher. He belongs to the Odd Fellows' lodge and Encampment at Hutchinson having passed all the chairs in each. He was married, June 9, 1914, to Alice Agnes Schuneman, of Hutchinson, daughter of James and Mary (Birkebeck) Schuneman, her father being a well known merchant of this city. He and his

wife have one child, Mary Venetta, who was born March 10, 1915.

William B. Hopper, interior decorator, carrying on business in Hutchinson, Minn., may be called a native son, as he was born in this city January 22, 1872. He is a son of Andrew and Adelia (Fuller) Hopper and a grandson, on the paternal side of Andrew A. and Eliza Hopper, who came to Minnesota from Pennsylvania in 1860, the grandfather homesteading land in Hassan Valley township. At the time of the Indian outbreak Andrew A. Hopper brought his family into Hutchinson, where they took refuge behind the stockade. He was 2d lieutenant in the Home Guards. His family numbered five children: James, who disappeared soon after the outbreak; Albert, now engaged in the grain business at Hume, Ills.; Andrew; Eliza, now wife of Dr. Curtis Ames, medical attendant at the Soldiers' Home, and Frank, a farmer in Itasca county, Minn. Andrew Hopper, father of the subject of this memoir, assisted in the defense of Hutchinson, as a member of the Home Guard, during the Indian troubles of 1862. In the previous year, 1861, he had enlisted in Company B, 9th Minn. Vol. Inf., and he subsequently re-enlisted for three years, taking part in 16 battles of the Civil War, in one of which he received a wound in the wrist. After the war was over he came back to Hutchinson, was an officer of the city government 10 years and sheriff of McLeod county eight years. He died July 19, 1892, aged 52, as the after effects of hardships and exposures during the war. About 1868 he married Adelia Fuller, of Hutchinson, who had come to McLeod county with her uncle, Lewis Harrington, and had been reared by him. She died August 15, 1900, when about 53 years old. Their children now living are: Frank, who resides in Cloversdale, Calif.; William B., of Hutchinson; Lewis L., a mechanical engineer residing in Minneapolis; and Jay W., a chauffuer, also a resident of Minneapolis. William B. Hopper resided at home with his parents until his marriage, June 22, 1898, to Grace Smith, of Hutchinson, whose parents were Samuel and Katherine (Shult) Smith, of Walker, Ark. Having learned the trade of decorator, he has since followed it in Hutchinson and has acquired a high reputation as a finisher artist in his line. He and his wife have five children, Esther, Lida, Wilma, Lois and Andrew L., all living at home with their parents. Mr. Hopper belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, being Venerable Council of the same, and is a member of the Union Club and of the Gopher Camp Club of Hutchinson.

Anthony W. Ludwig, familiarly known as "Tony" Ludwig, who carrying on a successful business as proprietor of a meat market in Hutchinson, Minn., was born in Eden Valley, Meeker

county, Minn., March 23, 1890. His parents were Nicholas and Katherine (Moam) Ludwig, the father being a farmer who died in 1902, in which year his wife also died. Anthony W. Ludwig was but two years old when he lost his parents, and he was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hemberger, of Eden Valley, Minn. In 1904, when 12 years of age, he began working in a meat market at Eden Valley and was employed there until 1910. He then went to work for E. C. Keehn, proprietor of a meat market at Waverly, Minn., remaining there until 1913. When Mr. Keehn came to Hutchinson, Mr. Ludwig accompanied him and soon after bought his present market, which he has since conducted with profitable results. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Knights of Columbus at Waverly. An enterprising business man, Mr. Ludwig takes an interest in public affairs, casts his vote in the cause of good government and is ever ready to support a worthy cause.

Henry A. Dobratz, a well known furniture dealer of Hutchinson, whose large and finely stocked store is well patronized by residents of this city, was born in Hutchinson, August 18, 1872. He is of German parentage, his father, William Dobratz, coming to the United States in 1864, with his parents, who bought a farm in Acoma township, where they spent the rest of their lives. William Dobratz subsequently, or in 1870, bought a farm in Lynn township, which he operated until his death in 1900. He was married here to Elizabeth Ehlert, a daughter of Christian Ehlert, who was a farmer in Acoma township and who died in 1899. They were here during the Indian outbreak, at which time they took refuge in the Hutchinson stockade. They had ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Henry A. Dobratz, after attending the Hutchinson schools, went to Minneapolis, where for five years, from 1893 to 1898, he was employed as clerk in a grocery store. He then returned to Hutchinson and entered the employ of Kouwe & Tmey, clothing merchants, remaining with them twelve and one half years. On March 1, 1911, he bought out the furniture store of G. H. Seibold in Hutchinson and has since been proprietor of the business, which he has built up to considerable dimensions. In 1914 he erected his present building, a two-story brick, with full basement, constructed on the most modern plan, and he occupies the whole of it. He has a good freight elevator and every necessary convenience. Mr. Dobratz carries an unusually large and fine stock for a place the size of Hutchinson, his establishment being equal to most stores of the kind in the larger cities. His efforts to please have been appreciated and he enjoys a large and growing business. He is a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Hutchinson, and is not only a power in local business circles

but also a citizen of public spirit, ready to aid in any worthy enterprise for the general good of the community. For two years he rendered good service as a member of the council. He belongs to the German Evangelical Association. Mr. Dobratz was married, June 20, 1896, to Mary Bosshardt, of Morristown, Minn., second of the eight children of John and Salome (Wolf) Bosshardt, pioneer settlers in this states, who came here from Pennsylvania. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dobratz: Floyd, Aug. 15, 1899; Donald, Aug. 10, 1905, and Ruth, June 10, 1907, all of whom give promise of becoming worthy citizens of whatever community their lot may be cast in.

George Thom, a retired farmer residing in Hutchinson, who is one of the few surviving early settlers of McLeod county, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, August 24, 1836, son of Francis and Margaret (Cragin) Thom. George Thom accompanied his parents and the rest of the family to America in 1856. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, 1st Minn. Vol. Inf., under Capt. Lewis McKune, and was with his regiment all through the war, participating in the battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and many others. He was discharged with his regiment at Fort Snelling, April 28, 1864, having served two years, 11 months and 11 days. In January, 1866 Mr. Thom moved onto a farm in Section 7, Penn township, McLeod county and lived there until 1890, at which time he retired to Hutchinson. He was married, January 30, 1866, to Maria Hall, who was born in Steuben county, N. Y., March 20, 1845, daughter of Isaac and Jemima (Gorsline) Thom. Mr. and Mrs. George Thom had three children: Dora, born November 19, 1866, who resides at home with her father; Sherman, born July 30, 1870, who died January 17, 1873, and Robert, born May 28, 1881, who died July 24, 1891.

Joseph A. Tmey, successful clothing dealer of Hutchinson, Minn., was born in Bohemia, July 2, 1857. His father Joseph, also a native of Bohemia, came to America in 1867, locating on 160 acres of land in Section 25, Hutchinson township, McLeod county, Minn. Here Joseph Tmey, the elder, resided until his death in 1907 at the age of 76. He married Anna Kreil, who died at the age of 70 in 1900. Joseph A. Tmey remained on the homestead until he was 14 years old. From 1873 to 1881 he assisted his father on his farm in Hutchinson. That he was industrious and had saved money is evidenced by the fact that he then became a partner in the general store of Goodnow & Ives, being thus connected until 1887. Then, in company with Isaac Kouwe, his brother-in-law, he started the firm of Kouwe

& Tmey, dealers in clothing. In 1900 Mr. Tmey bought out Mr. Kouwe, since which time he has conducted it under his own name. Mr. Tmey has attained a high place in the community, both as business man and citizen. He served as village treasurer for ten years, was a member of the village council and was mayor of Hutchinson in 1900. For 20 years he also served on the school board, a part of the time as president or treasurer. He is a director in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank. He has attained the 32d degree in the Masonic order, having taken both the York and Scottish rites, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Tmey was married in 1881 to Emmeline Breenberg, a daughter of Wilhelm and Anna (Weiss) Greenberg, farming people of McLeod county. She died in 1900 at the age of 61 years, having borne her husband three children, namely: Irma, wife of A. L. Danek, a hardware merchant at Silver Lake, Minn.; Frederick, who died in 1912 at the age of 22 years, and Donald, who resides at home with his father.

James Owen Rice, a pioneer, came to Minnesota in 1857, and located in Stearns county, where he farmed until 1873, when he came to McLeod county and located in Lynn township, on a piece of land that he had purchased some years before while living in Ohio. He died in 1912, at the age of eighty-one. His wife, Laura M. Smith, at the age of eighty, is living with her son, Andrew, on the home farm.

James Powell, was born in Boyd county, Kentucky, April 6, 1841, son of Burr and Nancy (Smith) Powell, the former of whom died in 1856 at the age of 55 while the latter survived to 1914, when she died at the age of ninty-seven. James Powell remained with his parents until after attaining his majority. In 1864 he homesteaded land in section 13, Hutchinson township, which he developed, and where he farmed until 1889, when he retired and moved to Hutchinson, where he now does market gardening on seventeen acres of land. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator and Creamery companies. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a trustee.

Patrick H. Murnan, a retired farmer residing in Hutchinson, where he now engaged in the purchase and sale of farm lands, was born at Ft. Ridgely, Minn.; October 2, 1861. His parents were Patrick and Mary (Flanagan) Murnan. The father, born in County Limerick, Ireland, came to America in 1849. He served five years in the United States army, during which time his family resided in Pittsburg, Penn. In 1857 he came with them to Fort Ridgely. Later he pre-empted land in Section 18, West Newton township, Nicollet county. He took part in the defense of Fort Ridgely during the Indian out-

break, afterwards going back to his farm, where he resided until his death. His brother Nicholas was killed by a shell from the fort while engaged in scouting. Mrs. Mary Flanagan Murnan was a native of Pittsburg, Penn. She and her husband had three children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. Patrick H. Murnan resided at home with his parents and after his father's death operated the farm for his mother until 1887. He then bought a farm one mile west of Fairfax, in Section 12, Camp township, Renville county. There he lived for five years, after which he sold the place and bought a farm in Section 31, Brookfield township, Renville county, where he remained eight years. Again he sold and bought, his new farm this time being in Kingston township, Meeker county. Subsequently disposing of this farm also, he moved to Hutchinson in 1912, where he now lives retired from active labor but engaged in business as a dealer in farm lands. He has made a success of this occupation, being well informed and having good judgment in regard to farm values in various localities. He owns 1000 acres of land near Sumatra, Montana. June 3, 1889 Mr. Murnan was united in marriage with Jane Maxwell, of Fairfax, Renville county, Minn. Her parents were James and Mary (Winn) Maxwell, the former of whom died in 1913 at the home of the subject of this sketch, aged 78 years. He was one of the early homesteaders in Camp township, Renville county, taking land there in 1869. His wife, Mary Winn Maxwell, died in 1907 at the age of 75 years. Mr. and Mrs. Murnan are the parents of six children: Mary, residing at home, who is a clerk in the employ of Braun & Sowle; John, a traveling salesman, Thomas, Robert, Laura and James. The family are religiously affiliated with the Catholic church.

Martin G. Kimm, cashier of the First State Bank of Biscay, was born in Hastings, Minn., Nov. 10, 1875, son of Theodore and Magdelena (Dreis) Kimm. His father died in 1901 at the age of 75 years. He was a native of Germany who came to America as a young man and became a shoe merchant of Hastings, and was also in the hotel business. The mother died in 1895 at the age of 50. Martin G. Kimm in his youth attended the Hastings Business College. He was assistant postmaster for five years and worked in the county treasurer's office two years. In April, 1903, he became assistant cashier at the Merchants National Bank of Willow City, North Dakota, later becoming cashier in the same bank and then vice-president. There he remained nine years. Then he became assistant cashier of the Bottineau National Bank at Bottineau, North Dakota, where he remained two years. Feb. 1, 1914, he became cashier of the First State Bank of Biscay, Minn. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Catholic Order

of Foresters. Mr. Kimm was married August 19, 1907, to Clara B. Fahy, daughter of James T. and Mary A. (King) Fahy, pioneers of Hastings. Mr. Fahy was born May 22, 1845, and died in 1893. His wife who was born June 9, 1854, died Aug. 14, 1916, at her old home in Hastings, Minn. For some time she remained in Minneapolis. The family faith is that of the Catholic church.

Henry Kuester, for some years a merchant of Biscay, was born in Livingston county, Ill., Nov. 6, 1878, son of Frederick C. and Elizabeth (Fox) Kuester. Mr. Kuester was a wagon maker and farmer in Osceola county, Iowa, where he died in 1907 at the age of 65 years. His wife now makes her home with her daughter in Minneapolis. Thirteen children were born to these parents, ten of whom are living: Peter J., a farmer of Alberta, Canada; Minnie, Mrs. J. G. Benz of Iowa; Louis W., a farmer of Iowa; Henry; Kathryne, who was in partnership with Henry in the mercantile business at Biscay; Elizabeth, wife of Theodore Berndt, a farmer of North Dakota; Rose, wife of H. W. Jobes, a druggist of Melvin, Iowa; August E., a farmer of Meeker county; Phoebe, with her mother in Minneapolis; Anna, wife of Otto Gildemeister, a farmer of Grand Rapids, Minn.; Frederick, killed by lightning when twelve years of age. Two others died in infancy. Henry attended the Highland Park College at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1899 and 1900. Then for a year and a half he was engaged in the grain business at Cloverdale, Iowa, and in the same business for two years at Plessis, Iowa. The next six years were spent at Melvin, Iowa, in the grain, lumber and coal business. In the fall of 1912 he bought the general merchandise business of Frank Kolar at Biscay, Minn., and conducted it subsequently under the name of Kuester Mercantile Co., with his sister Kathryne as equal partner. In 1915 they erected a store building, iron clad frame, 26 by 50, with a 26 by 36 dwelling in the rear; it having a full basement and electric lights. The company carried a large stock of goods, but has recently gone out of business. Mr. Kuester was married Dec. 3, 1901, to Emily M. Schreiber, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and they have three children: Leona, Loraine and Wilhelm. The family are members of the German Lutheran church.

George A. Holmes, manager and buttermaker of the Biscay Creamery Company, of Biscay, Minn., was born in Owatonna, Minn., Feb. 26, 1878, son of Byron Holmes, a farmer of Steele county who died in 1883 at the age of 33 years, and his wife, Valma (Howard) Holmes, now living at Owatonna. Six children were born to these parents: Jennie, wife of Robert Klockzein, a farmer of Itasca county, Minn.; George A.; Gertrude, wife of Edgar Patchett, a farmer of Steele county on the old

home farm; Fannie, wife of Jay Cotter, a farmer in Steele county; and two who died in infancy. George A. Holmes graduated from the Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna in 1895. After remaining home for two years he learned the butter makers' trade at Owatonna. In 1898 he graduated from the dairy school and then became manager of the creamery at Dundee, Minn., where he remained seven months. He next went to Dovray, Minn., where he remained five years, nine months being subsequently spent at Lemond. April 1, 1904, he came to Biscay and took the management of the Biscay Creamery, together with the position of buttermaker. Mr. Holmes holds 15 diplomas for excellence (the average score being 94), four of them being obtained in national contests. He has also a silver medal from the St. Louis exposition. Aside from his immediate occupation, he is vice-president of the First State Bank of Biscay. Mr. Holmes was united in marriage, June 6, 1900, to Emma Cohrs, of Dovray, daughter of Henry Cohrs, who is now in the shoe business at Westbrook. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have four children: Mildred, Lyle, Warren, and Maurice.

Frank A. Osmek, postmaster and agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, at Biscay, was born in Glencoe, March 8, 1884, son of Frank and Anna (Havlish) Osmek. The father, a native of Austria, is a retired farmer of Glencoe, having farmed in Rich Valley township for 35 years. Frank A. Osmek was graduated from the Stevens Seminary in Glencoe in 1905 and from the Wallace school of Telegraphy of St. Paul, April, 1906. He became assitant agent at Wadena on the Great Northern railway where he remained six months. For two years he was a professional baseball pitcher at Hutchinson and Hopkins. Sept. 1, 1907, he became station agent at Biscay for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, which position he now holds. March 1, 1912, he was appointed postmaster of Biscay, and has since served in that capacity keeping the postoffice at his residence. He is a stockholder and director in the First State Bank of Biscay and of the Biscay Hall Association, and is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator Company of Biscay. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Catholic Order of Foresters at Glencoe and the Knights of Columbus at Hutchinson. Mr. Osmek was married June 11, 1912, to Mary E. Boushka of Biscay, daughter of Frank and Frances Boushka, farmers of Hassan Valley township. The family are members of the Catholic church of Silver Lake.

Robert G. Benjamin, who for a number of years was one of the leading farmers of McLeod county, and a highly esteemed citizen, was born near Boston, Mass., August 9, 1851, son of John and Elizabeth (Taylor Garner) Benjamin, whose memoir

appears elsewhere in this volume. Robert G. Benjamin was a young child when he accompanied his parents to McLeod county. He resided with them until his marriage, October 26, 1887, to Martha J. McBroom, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Kellett) McBroom. Her father was born in the north of Ireland and came to America in 1851 at the age of 21 years, locating in Indiana, in which state he remained for seven years. He then spent two years in Wisconsin and in 1860 came to Minnesota, buying a farm in Danville township, Blue Earth county, where he subsequently resided until his death in 1900. He was one of the most prominent citizens in the county, serving two terms as representative in the state legislature. He was also an official of the Mapleton State Bank at Mapleton, Minn., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in church and Sunday school work. His wife Elizabeth, to whom he was married in Wisconsin, died in 1904 at the age of 64 years. About the time of his marriage Mr. Benjamin purchased 80 acres of land in section 5, Hassan Valley township, and took up his residence there with his wife. He subsequently increased his holdings until at his death he was the owner of 420 acres, having one of the finest and most complete farms in McLeod county. Here he carried on diversified farming and dairying, keeping graded Guernsey cattle, feeding one car load of hogs a year, and raising sheep, White Leghorn and Rhode Island poultry, Pekin ducks and Toulouse geese. He also had a fine orchard of two acres. This farm, which is now operated by Mrs. Benjamin and her sons, is the state demonstration farm for McLeod county. Mr. Benjamin was also actively interested in farmers' co-operative institutions. He was a member and an official of the Methodist Episcopal church, and active in church and Sunday school work. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin are: George W., a student at the State Agricultural College; Elizabeth, a graduate of the Hutchinson high school, who is now a teacher in the public schools of St. Paul; Walter G., a student at the State University; Arthur J., who graduated from the Hutchinson high school in 1915 and is now working on the home farm; Mac B., a student at the Hutchinson high school, as also is Benjamin R.; and Blanche, who is attending the public schools of Hutchinson. The family are affiliated with the M. E. church. Mrs. Benjamin was a graduate of the Mankato Normal school in 1884 and was a teacher in the public schools for six years subsequently.

J. F. Benjamin, for many years proprietor of the Highland Home Fruit Farm, situated half a mile east of Hutchinson, was born in Belvidere, Boone county, Ill., May 6, 1857. A memoir of his parents, John and Elizabeth (Taylor Garner) Benjamin,

appears elsewhere in this volume. In the year of his birth they moved to Hutchinson, Minn., and here at the age of five years he was one of the two score of little children who spent hours of terror in the stockade when it was attacked by the Indians on the night of September 4, 1862. As he grew up he attended the Hutchinson school, his boyhood being spent on the farm. He was married October 2, 1889, to Minnie L. Walker, daughter of John K. and Mary (Larraway) Walker. Her father, a native of England, came to America in 1829, locating in McLeod county, Minn., in 1857, where he engaged in farming. He died September 16, 1868, at the age of 48 years, being survived many years by his wife, who passed away Sept. 4, 1895, at the age of 75 years. In the year following his marriage J. F. Benjamin moved with his wife to Pierce county, Neb., where he purchased and for ten years managed a large ranch, the last years keeping about 150 head of cattle, 1500 head of sheep, and shipping about seven carloads of swine stock and sheep to the market each year. In 1900 he returned to Hutchinson, having sold his ranch, and purchased 184 acres in section 5, Hassan Valley township, known as Highland Home Fruit Farm, which was his home until his death on July 15, 1916. Here he carried on farming and a small nursery and orchard, the two covering about 25 acres. He built a fine, nine-room brick house, with modern improvements and all the necessary out-buildings. He also raised Percheron horses, all of a high grade. His life was a highly useful one, filled with honorable toil, and the beautiful and valuable farm he left, largely the product of his own hands, is a monument to his memory that will long endure to be admired and enjoyed by others as one of the model rural places of Minnesota. Mr. Benjamin was an active factor in farmers' co-operative society affairs, and supported all movements for the moral and educational uplift of the community. He had been for many years, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and belonged also to the Woodmen's and Royal Neighbor's camps, of both of which he was an active and valued member. He and his wife had but one child, which died in infancy. Mr. Benjamin was the fifth to pass away in his parents' family of six sons and three daughters. One of the boys, Gridley, died from exposure during the Indian troubles. Byron was drowned in the river at Hutchinson in 1881. Robert died at Hutchinson in September, 1906, and Anna (Mrs. William McKenzie) died the same year. The surviving members of the family are Drs. Arthur E. and Winfred G. Benjamin of Minneapolis, Mrs. Louisa Cooke of Hutchinson, and Olive (Mrs. Howard Bacon) of Los Angeles, Cal., all of whom except Mrs. Bacon, were often with their brother during his long sickness.

Theodore F. Miller, a prominent hardware and implement dealer of Plato, Minn., was born in Young America township, Carver county, Minn., August 2, 1876, a son of Henry and Augusta (Foreman) Miller. His parents, who were highly respected farming people, were natives of Germany. Mr. Miller's early life was spent on a farm in Bergen township, to which location his father had moved from Carver county. At the age of 22 years he began business for himself, at the same time assuming domestic responsibilities by taking as his wife Minnie Erke, a daughter of Carl Erke, who had located on an 80-acre tract in section 25, Bergen township. An old log building stood on the place, which Mr. Miller replaced by a good modern house. Here also he started a chicken ranch, raising Brown and White Rose, Silver Wyandots, Light Brahmas and Rhode Island Reds. He also bought and sold stock and raised Duroc-Jersey hogs, which breed he introduced into the vicinity. For two years Mr. Miller served as assessor of the township and was also for some time a member of the school board. He continued to operate his farm until 1910, when, on Novenber 3, having sold it, he moved to Plato. Here he purchased the furniture and implement business of J. Kimple and operated it as sole proprietor for three years. He then took as partner Mr. Otto Gruenhagen and together they purchased the hardware business of Dave Graupman. In the spring of 1915 they still further expanded their business enterprises by erecting, in partnership with Albert Olson, a garage 50 by 80 feet ground dimensions, it being one of the best and handsomest garages in this section. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Miller is fairly launched on a successful business career, and in view of his wide-awake and energetic character, backed by good business judgment and rigid honesty in his dealings, there can be little doubt that his success will be continued and will be still greater in the future. He takes an active and useful part in local affairs, having served on the village council and being now treasurer of the fire department, and he was also a member of the building committee of the new schoolhouse. He and his wife are the parents of three children, Lydia, Freda and Rosina.

Arthur Lawrence Radke, butter maker of Plato Co-operative Creamery, was born in Elgin, Wabasha county, Minn., Feb. 21, 1885, son of Julius and Ernestine (Teske) Radke, natives of Prussia, Germany. Ernestina Teske came to the United States with her parents when nine years of age, locating in Ripon, Wis., where her parents engaged in farming. Julius Radke came with his parents at the age of 21 and located in Ripon, Wis. They were married in Wisconsin, in 1859 and in 1865 went to Caledonia, Minn., making the journey with a team

of oxen. Here Mr. Radke farmed for two years and then moved to Greenwood Prairie, Wabasha county, and engaged in farming there. A log house was their first home, which was later replaced by a modern house. Mr. Radke held township office, being assessor of the township for a few years. In 1901 he moved to Windom, Minn., and farmed in that neighborhood until 1907 when he retired from active work and moved to Rochester. He died at the age of 76 years and his wife at that of 69. Their children were: Fred, Augusta, Bertha, deceased, Adolph, deceased, Edward, Emma, Julius, Albert, Laura, Arthur L., August and Robert. Arthur L. Radke acquired his early education in the schools of Elgin, Wabasha county, and then attended high school at Windom. He remained on the farm for two years subsequently and then went to Hamburg, Carver county, where he worked in a creamery for two years. He then took a course in dairying at the State Agricultural College, graduating in 1907. Returning to the Hamburg Creamery, he remained there one year. In 1909 he came to Plato and was engaged as buttermaker in the creamery there, which position he has held ever since. Mr. Radke is vice-president of the Minnesota State Butter & Cheese Association. He has been village clerk of Plato for four years, and has served as chief of the Plato fire department. Mr. Radke was married Oct. 12, 1910, to Elizabeth Bohlmann, of Carver county. Mr. and Mrs. Radke have one child, Gordon Bohlmann. The family faith is that of the Lutheran church of Hamburg, Minnesota.

John F. Albrecht, a prosperous farmer who is carrying on a good dairy farm in sections 15 and 22, Penn township, was born in New Auburn, Sibley county, September 14, 1891, a son of Henry and Minnie (Hochsprung) Albrecht. The father, Henry, was born in Germany and came to America in 1863, accompanying his parents to Sibley county, Minn., where his father, Frederick Albrecht, subsequently died. The latter's wife, grandmother of our subject, is still living and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Strasseman at Winthrop. Henry Albrecht, father of John F., was brought up in Sibley county and it was not until 1893, when he was about 32 years old, that he came to McLeod county, taking up the farm on which the subject of this sketch now lives, and which was his home for the rest of his life. He was a prominent citizen of the township, serving as supervisor for years and as a director of school board district No. 7. He was a director in the Farmers' Creamery and Elevator and, altogether, was an active and progressive man, successful himself and willing to aid in promoting the general interests of the community. His death, April 12, 1916 deprived Penn township of a good and useful citizen, who was highly esteemed, and whose premature loss was regretted, as he was but 55 years old. His widow survives him and resides with her son, John F. They had four children: Edward, a farmer in Penn township; Lizzie, wife of Charles Winterfield, a farmer of Penn township; John F., whose name forms the caption of this memoir, and Elsie, wife of Arthur Doerr, a farmer of Penn township. John F. Albrecht was but a child two years old, or younger, when he accompanied his parents to McLeod county. He was brought up on the farm to the ownership of which he succeeded on his father's death, and which he has since carried on with prosperous results. He keeps graded shorthorn cattle, milking eight, raises Poland China hogs, feeding half a carload per year, and also raises Plymouth chickens. He has two acres of fruit trees and a nice grove of evergreens, maples, etc., covering four acres. His principal crops are corn and clover and he also has two acres of alfalfa. The house in which he and his family reside, is a good frame building of eight rooms, built in 1902, with full basement and installed with gasoline lights. His frame barn, erected in 1895, measures 36 x 50 x 18 feet. In 1905 he built a panel silo, 16 x 24 feet. Mr. Albrecht was married, November 10, 1914, to Helen Helle, who was born at New Auburn, Minn., July 13, 1891, daughter of Christian and Minnie Helle. The father, who was born in Germany, died in 1891. His wife survives him and resides in Moundville, Sibley county, Minn.

Andrew Minder, one of the early merchants of Plato, was born in Switzerland, April 25, 1845, son of John and Mary (Shearer) Minder, who were farmers. The family, consisting of the parents and five children—Mary, Elizabeth, Anna, John, and Andrew—came to the United States in 1855 being 33 days on the water, and located in Ohio, where they engaged in farming. In the spring of 1860 the whole family, except Elizabeth, who had married in Ohio, came to Carver county, Minn., making the journey by railroad as far as Prairie du Chien and from there by boat to Carver county, where they bought 160 acres in Camden township. There was a log house on the place, into which they moved. They had an ox team and bought a cow, a few chickens and a hog or two. They began farming with rude home-made tools and their wagon was a home-made sled. Here the parents lived until their death, the father passing away at the age of 77, and the mother at that of 86 years. They were members of the Reformed church. Andrew Minder received his schooling in Ohio and after coming to Minnesota in 1860, became a clerk in Young America, where he remained for three years. In 1862, when the Indian massacre began, a man known as "Preacher" Elliot brought the news of the Indian outbreak to the store. Andrew secured

some horses and set out for Carver to warn his people. He had considerable difficulty in traveling, as it was raining and was very dark, and he had to get down on his hands and knees several times to find the road. He found Capt. Houghton on his steamboat, to whom he gave the news and he forwarded it through to Gov. Ramsey. The next morning he returned to Young America, where the owner gave him the keys of the store and put him in charge, telling him to do the best he could. When the proprietor returned six weeks later he found that everything eatable had been taken by the soldiers. In 1863 Andrew returned to the farm, where he remained until his marriage. He then located on a farm of 100 acres in Camden township, Carver county. Here he erected a log house and engaged in farming. After five years he sold out and came to Plato where he opened a hardware store, being the second merchant there. The other merchant was a Mr. Holmes, who had come from Carver and had laid out the townsite. Mr. Minder built a frame structure, 22 by 40, and after a time added groceries and dry goods to his stock. In 1896 the building was destroyed by fire and then a brick store was erected, 40 by 90, and a stock of general merchandise put in. The business has since developed into the largest in Plato, and is conducted under the style of the Minder Mercantile Company, George and Andrew Minder being the proprietors. Andrew Minder (Sr.) served as township clerk for several years. He was united in marriage, March 27, 1872, to Mary Ann Amman, who was born in Switzerland and came to the United States in 1869. This union has resulted in eight children: William, now deceased; George, who married Della Klaus, and is now in the store at Plato; Edward, of Washington, who married Stella Green; William (2), deceased; Ida, who married Clyde Miller, and resides at home; Emma, residing at Ortonville; Andrew, who married Anna Stockman, and is in the store at Plato; and Marie, who married Arthur Hartel of Roscoe, S. Dak. The family faith is that of the Evangelical church.

Reinhold J. Zeidler, cashier of the Brownton State Bank, of Brownton, Minn., was born at Howard Lake, Wright county, Minn., October 16, 1881, son of Carl and Eva (Kamman) Zeidler. Mr. Zeidler's father, a retired farmer, living at El Reno, Oklahoma, and now 63 years old, was born in West Prussia, and came to the United States with his parents in 1869. They settled at Howard Lake, Minn., where he was engaged in farming until 1901, when he went to Oklahoma. His wife Eva was born in Germany and accompanied her parents to this country in 1869. She is still living at the age of 53 years. Reinhold J. Zeidler was graduated from Howard Lake high school in 1902 and afterwards spent two years in Northwestern Normal School at Alva, Okla. He then taught four years in Grant county, Okla. Changing his occupation, he became bookkeeper in the First National Bank at Wisner, Nebr., where he remained one year, going from that place to Tangier, Okla., where for a year he was cashier in the Farmers' State Bank. He was then cashier for four years in the Grant County Bank at Medford, Okla., and subsequently cashier for three years in the Turner State Bank at Kansas City, Kans. He assumed the duties of his present position in June, 1915. While residing in Medford, Okla., he was a delegate to the county and state Republican conventions. Mr. Zeidler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he holds the office of trustee and is also a local preacher. He is a class teacher in the Sunday school and county president of the McLeod Sunday School Association. On August 8, 1906, he was married to Lillian Schwartz, of Medford, Okla., who was born at Klemme, Iowa, September 2, 1883, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Velau) Schwartz. Her father, a farmer of Grant county, died in March, 1916, at the age of 62 years. Her mother resides in Medford, Okla., being now 62 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Zeidler have one child, Elden Andrew Carl, born December 5, 1914.

William J. Volkman, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, at Brownton, Sumter township, McLeod county, was born in this village, in 1874, son of John and Caroline (Lavine) Volkman. The father, John Volkman, was a native of Germany, who, after coming to this country many years ago, worked at first for August Block. Then, in 1895, he began farming in Sumter township and was there three years, afterwards farming two years in North Dakota. He then bought the hotel in Brownton, where he is now located. The Commercial Hotel, of which William J. Volkman is proprietor, is a substantial, modern frame building of 12 rooms, supplied with hot and cold water and steam heat, with a bar in connection with it. Here Mr. Volkman has been since 1901, attending to the wants of his patrons and building up a good reputation as a hotel man. In March, 1916, in company with Frank Hickman, he bought the Gem Theatre, a moving picture house, with seating capacity of 250, and this seems likely to prove a profitable venture. Mr. Volkman is a member of the German Lutheran church. He was married in 1895 to Emma Knick, of Penn township, whose father, William Knick, is a farmer in that township. He and his wife have had five children: Ellsworth, now deceased; Minnie, Grant, Lulu and Vera, residing at home.

Joseph H. Zander, proprietor, with William W. Hill, of the Brownton Garage, at Brownton, was born at New Ulm, Brown county, Minn., March 3, 1867. He is a son of Hubert Zander,

a native of Germany who came to the United States in 1860, and who died in 1888, at the age of 65 years. Hubert's first wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, died at the latter's birth and he contracted a second marriage. The second wife died in 1874 and he then married, for his third wife, Dorothy Ellis, who now resides in New Ulm. Joseph H. Zander resided at home until 1885, when he went to New Ulm to learn the wagon-maker's trade, and was there three years. The next three years were spent by him in the furniture business at Winthrop, after which he learned the lumber business, working at it for six years in Brownton. In 1901 Mr. Zander, in company with Albert Streich, bought M. K. Bowen's store in Brownton and conducted it for 11 years, or until 1912, during which time he had two partners. Mr. Streich remained with him one year, selling his interest to O. G. Zimmerman, the firm being known as Zander & Zimmerman till 1912, when Mr. Zander sold out to the Zimmerman Brothers. Then, in company with H. F. Krueger, he built his present garage. Mr. Krueger remained his partner till 1914, in which year Mr. Hill bought out his interest and the style of the firm has been Zander & Hill since December 21, of that year. They have a substantial frame building, galvanized inside and out, 40 x 60 feet in dimensions, with a repair shop of tile, at the south end, 30 x 60 feet. The storage building on the east is 20 x 40. They handle Overland and Ford cars, keep accessories of all kinds, do welding, vulcanizing and all kinds of repairing. Mr. Zander is a director in the Brownton State Bank. He has served on the village council one year and is a member and trustee of the German Lutheran church. He was married, October 27, 1893, to Bertha Hochsprung, of Round Grove township, daughter of William and Frederika Hochsprung. Her father, a farmer, died in 1910 at the age of 65 years. Mr. and Mrs. Zander have had six children: William, who is associated with his father in the latter's business; Fred, an employe of the University State Bank at Minneapolis; Alvin, residing at home; Albert, who died at birth in 1901; and Edmund and Emma at home.

Herman Schwarze, a well known farmer of Sumter township, was born in Westphalen, Germany, September 1, 1864, son of Simon and Sophia Schwarze. There were seven children in the family: Henrietta, Herman, Fred, Caroline, Simeon, Charles and August. Herman was the first to come to the United States, arriving in 1882, and locating in Sumter township, McLeod county, Minn., where his uncle Fred had settled a year and a half before. He engaged in farm work and five years later, having saved enough to enable him to make a start for himself, he rented a tract of 160 acres of land in section 15, Sumter township. Here his brother Fred joined him in 1884,

and in 1886 the other members of the family were sent for. In 1892 Herman rented his present place and in 1910 he purchased the farm, in section 22. Many improvements were made on this farm and here the family lived for about 20 years. After Herman Schwarze married, he located on 240 acres in section 22, which he rented. Here he erected good buildings and brought the farm to a high state of cultivation. He has taken an interest in local government, and is the present chairman of the township board, and also treasurer of the school board of district No. 26. Mr. Schwarze was married November 24, 1892, to Emma Klopfleisch, who was born in Sumter township, July 22, 1862, daughter of Frederick and Ernestine Klopfleisch. Three children have been born of this marriage, Arthur, Wilbur and Ernst. Mr. and Klopfleisch were both born in Germany and came to America in 1850, locating at Blue Island, Ill. In 1860 they emigrated from that place to McLeod county, Minn., making the journey, which took six weeks, with an ox team. Their family consisted of seven children, the youngest being born in McLeod county and the others having accompanied them from Illinois. The names of their children were respectively: Christopher, Bertha, William, August, Laura, Caroline and Emma. During the Indian outbreak the family took refuge in the Carver stockade. Mr. Klopfleisch became a prominent man in his township and served for several years as township clerk. He died at the age of 75 years, his wife passing away in 1910. The family faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Fred Griebie, formerly a prominent farmer of Sumter township, now deceased, was born in Switzerland in 1841, son of John and Henrietta (Sheier) Griebie. John Griebie brought his family to America in or about 1855, there being seven children in the family: John, Louisa, Fred, George, Emma, Rudolph, and Annetta. He located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he remained about 30 years. Then he moved to Minnesota, residing first at Farmington and later at Alexandria. Subsequently he returned to Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where he died at the age of 73 years. His wife died at the age of 80 years. Fred Griebie received his education in the schools of his neighborhood and grew to manhood on the home place. After his marriage in 1864 he went to St. Paul, where he clerked in a wholesale grocery for six or seven years and then engaged in farming in Douglas county near Alexandria. Here he remained ten years. Then he opened a store at Farmington, being the first merchant there. Next he secured 300 acres of land in Sumter township on the shore of Lake Addie, where he started farming with a frame house and straw shed. He was a progressive and industrious farmer and in time he ac-

quired 500 acres of land. He has the distinction of having built the first silo in the county, and was also one of the organizers and officers of the Brownton Creamery Company. He also opened a general store at Brownton being the second merchant there. As township clerk and school clerk, he rendered good service. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order. His death took place in 1904, when he was 75 years old. Mr. Griebie married Augusta Ludwig, who was born in Prussia, Germany, April 8, 1844, daughter of Carl and Mary (Mahs) Ludwig. Eight children were born of this marriage: Fred, Minnie, William, Emily, Eddie, Edwin, Albert, and Nettie, of whom Eddie, Albert and Nettie are deceased. The family faith is that of the Lutheran church at Brownton, which Mr. Griebie was instrumental in organizing. Carl and Mary (Mahs) Ludwig, the parents of Mrs. Griebie, came to the United States in 1852 with their family, being seven weeks on the ocean. They located in Carver county, Minn., where they built a log cabin and started farming with a team of oxen. They had five children, one of whom died in Germany, the others, who accompanied them to the United States, being: Ferdinand, Fred, Wilhelmina and Augusta. Many hardships and privations were endured by them in those early days. The nearest market was 40 miles and often the journey was made by foot and sacks of grain or other purchases carried back. The boys cut wood at 25 cents a cord and had to walk 25 miles to their place of work. Often corn was ground in the coffee mill to make corn meal. When the Indian outbreak came Mrs. Ludwig refused to leave the place. She sent the children with the neighbors who took refuge in the stockade at Carver. She herself found shelter in the cornfield for several days, venturing out at night to feed and water the stock.

Frank Mann, cashier of the First State Bank of Brownton, was born in Claremont township, Dodge county, Minn., June 4, 1867, son of Lyman J. and Marie (Whitney) Mann, both natives of New Hampshire. Lyman J. Mann was a native of Claremont, N. H., and his wife of Henniker, that state. Coming west to Dodge county, Minn., about 1855 or 1856, they built a log house and engaged in farming with their ox-team. The family were of old New England stock, and were one of the several families that named Claremont township after their old home in New Hampshire. Their five children were all born in the log cabin: Ranson J., Hattie E., Willis P., Charles O., and Frank. Frank Mann acquired his education in the district school and the State Normal school at Winona. He taught school in Dodge county three terms and then entered the First National Bank of Owatonna, where he gained his first banking experience. In 1892 he came to Brownton, McLeod county

and organized a private bank in company with A. McClintock under the name of Mann, McClintock & Co., which was operated until 1902. Dec. 31, 1901, the First State Bank of Brownton was organized with the following officers: R. J. Mann, of Clark, S. Dak., president; A. McClintock, vice-president; and Frank Mann, cashier. Mr. McClintock has since withdrawn from the organization and the present officers are: R. J. Mann, president; L. G. Prahl, vice-president; Frank Mann, cashier, and William Peik, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital of $12,000 and surplus of $15,000. Frank Mann has served on the village council; he has been treasurer of the village for the past eight years, and president of the school board for nine years. He is a member of Guardian Lodge, No. 149, A. F. & A. M., of Brownton. Mr. Mann was married to Nettie M. Naylor, a native of Steele county, and they have four children: Marian, Marjorie, Edward and Elizabeth. The family faith is that of the Congregational church.

Louis G. Prahl, vice-president of the First State Bank of Brownton, and a hardware merchant of that village, was born Jan. 3, 1866, in Posen, Germany, son of Daniel and Emilie Prahl. Daniel was a cabinet maker and farmer and died in his native land about 30 years ago. His wife died June 24, 1916. There were six children in the family: Albert, Hulda, and Emilie, all in Germany; Herman, who died in Oregon; Fred and Louis G. Louis was 14 years of age when he came to the United States in 1880 and joined his brother Herman in Renville, Minn. He engaged in farm work and soon learned the English language. After nine months on this farm he worked four years for another farmer and then two months on the Milwaukee railroad. Subsequently he returned to Renville and took up the work of well digger, which occupation he followed for two years. Then he began handling cordwood at Renville and that winter worked for an implement dealer, receiving his board as wages. In the spring he became employed in the machinery business and remained there for a year and a half. From 1886 to 1894 Mr. Pahl was in partnership with A. L. Bratsch. He then sold his interest and went to work for the McCormick Harvester Company, remaining with them three years. He then, with Lars Lein, of Renville county, purchased the hardware business of H. Haag & Co., of Brownton, Minn. This partnership was continued for one year only, when Mr. Prahl became sole proprietor of the business. He carries a full and complete stock, his store and its equipment and management being modern in every respect. He also owns 280 acres of well improved land in Lac qui Parle county, Minn. While in Renville he served on the village council two years. Mr. Prahl married Louise Loock, who was born in Watertown, Wis.,

daughter of William and Marie (Ohm) Looc'k, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Prahl have four children: Herta, Esther, Walter and Elnora.

Charles A. Sommerdorf, a thrifty and prosperous farmer of Sumter township, was born in this township, in section 21, on October 24, 1873, son of Carl and Bertha (Schimmelpfeng) Sommerdorf. The father, Carl Sommerdorf, was born in West Prussia, Germany, October 28, 1846, and was a son of John and Carolina (Harten) Sommerdorf, who came to the United States with their family in 1862, the voyage across the ocean, made in a sailing vessel, taking nine weeks. John Sommerdorf had been a shepherd in Germany, and after arriving in this country came to Minnesota, where he secured work as a farm hand. When he had saved some money he purchased 20 acres of land in Carver township, Carver county, on which he built a log house, using for the purpose the logs from an old house on another farm. It was two years before he was able to secure a team of oxen. However, by industry and frugality he and his family managed to subsist, and he remained on his little farm in Carver county until 1876, in which year, being now somewhat more advanced in worldly prosperity, he moved to McLeod county, and bought 160 acres of land in section 21, Sumter township. The buildings on the place were old, but as soon as practicable he replaced them by modern and more substantial structures. Here he lived to the venerable age of 96 years. He had been twice married; the second time to Mrs. Caroline Neibaur, a native of Germany. She died at the age of 87. Carl Sommerdorf, father of the subject of this sketch, acquired his education in Germany, and subsequently came with the family to this country. He was married June 15, 1870 to Bertha Schimmelpfeng, who was born in Pommerania, Germany, October 7, 1846, daughter of Frederick and Dorethea Schimmelpfeng, and after his marriage lived for awhile in Carver county, Minn. In 1872 he located in Sumter township, McLeod county, securing 80 acres of prairie land. Here he built a log residence and straw barn and began farming with a team of oxen and two cows. Three years later he bought the place in section 21, and here he and his wife lived until 1908, when they moved to Sumter. Carl Sommerdorf was a successful farmer and was widely known and respected. He served as director and treasurer of the school district for several years, and was for some time a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of Sumter township, which he helped to build. He is now a stockholder in the Brownton Creamery Company. He and his wife have been the parents of a large family, numbering 12 children—Herman, Otto, Charles A., Augusta, Annie, William, one that died unnamed, Amanda, Ida, Paul, Maria and Martha, the two last mentioned being twins. Of these children, Otto, Augusta, Ida, Maria and Martha are now deceased. Charles A. Sommerdorf was educated in the district school of his neighborhood and the high school at Brownton. He acquired a good knowledge of farming and for one season worked out as a farm hand. Afterwards he worked for his father until he had saved enough money to start in for himself, when he bought 240 acres in section 28, Sumter township. There were some old buildings on the place and a good grove had been set out. Mr. Sommerdorf at once started to improve his farm and one of the important things he did was to set out about an acre of fruit trees. In time he also erected a good modern residence and excellent barns, and since taking the place in hand has greatly increased its value. He carries on general farming, raising Durham cattle, Doroc-Jersey swine, and Percheron horses, and is a shareholder in the creamery at Brownton of which he was trustee for many years. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and with Mrs. Sommerdorf, has joined the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Sommerdorf was married June 29, 1904, to Etta Zitlow, who was born in section 29, Sumter township, daughter of Fred and Lucy (Canfield) Zitlow. Mr. and Mrs. Sommerdorf have four children, Harry, Bert, Howard and Isabell. Religiously they are affiliated with the Congregational church at Brownton.

Jeremiah Nobles, who is still living near the village of Sumter, came to the township as early as 1856. He was born in Otsego county, New York, and with his parents moved to Cook county, Illinois, where the father, William B. Nobles, died, and he subsequently came with his mother and other members of the family to McLeod county, Minnesota, locating on a homestead in section 25, where he still resides. He married Harriet Hulet, of Hebron, N. Y., and has had a family of ten children. In earlier years he took an active part in local affairs and he is still one of the best known and most respected citizens in not only the township, but in McLeod county. Daniel Nobles, a brother of Jeremiah, born in New York State in 1825, after his father's death in Illinois in 1837, came to Sumter township with the rest of the family. In the Civil war he served in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery. He married Fannie M. Barrett. In 1886 he was postmaster of Sumter village. Alexander S. Nobles, another brother of Daniel, after living for awhile in Sumter township, went to Glencoe. He had a fine record as a soldier in the Civil war and after the war farmed for a short time in Sumter township. His record is more fully given under the head of Glencoe Township. Mrs.

William B. Nobles, the mother of this family, lived to an advanced age in Sumter township.

Alonzo L. Brown, founder of the village of Brownton, was born at Auburn, N. Y., November 8, 1838, son of Samuel Blake and Ann Gilman (Leighton) Brown. He was educated at the Auburn academy and the public schools of that city, and removed in October, 1855, to Dixon, Ill., and in October, 1857, to McLeod county, Minn. In the spring of the latter year, the father, Samuel B. Brown, with his son, Charles H., and son-in-law, L. Ocobock, had arrived in the county from Freeport, Ill., and settled on a part of section 8, in what is now Penn township. In the fall A. L. Brown, with his brother Charles, kept "bachelor's hall" in Penn and during the succeeding winter in a small board shanty on the open prairie on his father's claim. September 21, 1861, he enlisted with his brother in Company B, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, was made wagon-master of the regiment, became captain, and after the close of the war was detailed by the secretary of war and served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Wager Swayne in Alabama until March 20, 1866, when he was finally mustered out of the army. He was engaged in the siege of Corinth, campaign in northern Mississippi, Vicksburg campaign and its battles, campaign against Mobile and assault at Blakely, Alabama. He was married, November 18, 1865, at Montgomery, Ala., to Miss Bedina E. Savage, daughter of P. Savage, F. R. S. In May, 1866, he returned to McLeod county, with his wife, and settled on his farm. His subsequent life was one of great activity. He took an active part in local affairs, serving for a time as a member of the board of supervisors and was interested in every practical movement for the moral or material betterment of the community. In April, 1873, a district school was started in a chamber of his residence, which his wife taught until March, 1877. When the village of Brownton was incorporated, February 12, 1886, Mr. Brown was elected as its first president. In 1892 he published his "History of the Fourth Regiment Minnesota Infantry Volunteers." He also wrote a history of the early settlement of McLeod county, which was published in 1893 in "Brownton Illustrated" by R. H. Lunenburg. Capt. Brown died in Brownton October 11, 1904.

Charles Nicholas Urbach, for many years a substantial farmer of Sumter, but now living retired in the village of Brownton, was born at Platteville, Wis., July 2, 1855, son of Jacob and Annie (Weaver) Urbach. The father, Jacob, who was a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1851, locating first at Quincy, Ill. Subsequently he removed to Wisconsin, and still later to Minnesota, settling in the town of

Benton, Carver county, where his wife died about 1860. On his land at Bevens Creek he erected a saw mill, but never operated it, as about the time it was completed the Indian war broke out, and he enlisted to fight the savages. At the conclusion of his military service, or soon after, he went to California to engage in mining, and wrote to his family at intervals for some two years, his last letter being received by them in 1867, after which news failed and they never heard from him again. Before going away he turned over his land to his mother, Mrs. Regina Urbach, whose husband, Christopher Urbach, had died in Germany, and who settled with her son August, uncle of our subject, in Carver county, where August Urbach took a homestead. She, on her part, undertook to take care of Jacob's children during his absence. Subsequently August Urbach bought 320 acres of land in section 28, Sumter township, McLeod county, Mrs. Regina Urbach buying 160 acres in the same section. Here Charles, with his two brothers, Fred and Oscar, was brought up, operating his grandmother's farm until 1877, when she deeded the land to him, for a consideration. He was now 22 years old and a good practical farmer, having had experience with pioneer conditions. There was a log house, 12 by 14 feet, on the farm, which he had erected, and he now set to work to make other improvements. Besides setting out a grove, he increased the size of the farm by the purchase of 80 additional acres, and in time replaced the log house by a fine modern residence, also putting up other necessary buildings. Here he remained, continuing his improvements and engaged in general farming, raising good graded stock, until May 1, 1916, when he retired and took up his residence in Brownton. He is a shareholder in the Brownton creamery, and for several years served as road overseer of his township. Mr. Urbach married Lena Sauter, who was born in Carver county, Minn., daughter of Fred and Sophia (Kreie) Sauter, who were early settlers of Carver. Her father is a military veteran, having fought against the Indians in 1862, during the outbreak of the savages, and also against the Confederates in the war for the preservation of the Union. While serving in the South he was captured and spent some time in the noforious rebel prison of Andersonville, but escaped the fate of so many Union soldiers who were incarcerated there. He now resides at Cologne, Carver county, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Urbach are the parents of six children: Edward, whose home is at Calhoun Beach, Minneapolis; Arthur, who resides on the old homestead; Lydia, now Mrs. Frank Dwinnell, of Collins township; George, who lives on a farm in section 15, Sumter township; and Fred and Clara, living at home.

Watkin Evnon, a pioneer, was born in Wales, the son of

Thomas Eynon, who brought the family to Canada when Watkin was nine years of age. When the youth grew to manhood he was married in Canada, to Mary Woodhall, a native of England. In 1860, they came to the United States with their six children, Sarah, Ambrose, William, Thomas, Elizabeth and Isabella, another having died in Canada at the age of one year. For several years they lived in a log cabin at Fish Creek, near Bangor, Wis. In 1874 they started for Minnesota, with a team of horses, and after a journey of eight days, reached Preston Lake, where he bought 80 acres of land and set out to improve the place into a good homestead. Like almost all the other pioneer settlers, he began work with an ox-team. In course of time he achieved his ambition and developed a good farm out of his wild land. Being recognized as a good citizen of industrious habits and interested in the welfare of the community he had helped to build up, he was called on to serve in local office and for a number of years was a member of the township board. He was a member of the Presbyterian church at Mapleplain, Hennepin county, and active in its good work. At the advanced age of 84 years he laid down the burden of life, having long survived his wife, who had died in Wisconsin at the early age of 34.

Ambrose Eynon, who is now carrying on a drug business in Stewart, has been both agriculturist and merchant and has built up a reputation as a substantial and reliable citizen. He was born near London, Canada West, October 7, 1851, or 1852, son of Watkin and Mary (Woodhall) Eynon, attended school for a short time in Canada and afterwards continued his schooling in Wisconsin until his services became too useful on the farm to be dispensed with any longer, when he began to assist his father. Later he took up farming for himself on a tract of 80 acres in section 16, Preston Lake township, to which he later added 80 acres more. These tracts were all wild land, but he improved the property into a good homestead, building on it a comfortable frame residence. Like his father, he served in township office, being chairman of the board of supervisors and one of the school directors. In 1887 Mr. Eynon traded his farm for a hardware and furniture store in Stewart, which he carried on for a number of years, finally disposing of the business. During the last three years he has been engaged only in the drug business. He has served as a member and president of the village council, is a member and trustee of the Congregational church and belongs to the Modern Brotherhood. Formerly he belonged to the Odd Fellows lodge in Stewart, which, however, is no longer there. Mr. Eynon was married October 17, 1875, to Luella Scott, at Lowell, Wis., which was her native town. Her father, Smith Scott, who was

VICTOR E. FORCIER AND FAMILY

a farmer in Wisconsin, came to that state from the state of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Eynon have six children: Mamie, Scott, Arthur, Helen, Enid and Grace.

Victor E. Forcier, now living retired in the village of Stewart, was born in Canada, September 30, 1856, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Crate) Forcier. Victor E. Forcier when four years old left Canada with his parents, they first going to Vermont, from which state they came to Round Grove township, McLeod county, Minn., Dec. 28, 1869. He attended school only about six months, as he had to begin making himself useful on the homestead at an early age, when most boys of today are thinking only of tops and marbles. When older, instead of starting out for himself in a new place, he stuck to the old homestead, of which he in time became the owner. His father had begun with 80 acres, subsequently adding 40 acres more and a tree claim. To this Victor himself added 80 acres of state land. After the death of his father in 1887 he moved to Stewart and with his brother Anthony engaged in mercantile business, they being associated together for six months. Then Victor bought out his brother's interests and conducted the store alone for 13 years. At the end of that time he sold out and went to Ward county, Dakota, where he took a homestead. This he sold after proving it up. He had 120 acres in Grafton township, Sibley county, where he then located, also buying 240 acres more. This land he farmed until the fall of 1915, at which time he retired and took up his residence in Stewart, which has since been his home. While in Sibley county he served six years on the Grafton school board, and during his former residence in Stewart he was a member of the village council. He was a stockholder in the creamery and elevator and was a member of the building committee of the new Catholic church in Stewart and a member of its board of trustees for 10 years. Mr. Forcier married Mary Pleisance, daughter of Philip and Sophia (Corbin) Pleisance, of Rice county, Minn., to which locality her father came at the age of 19 years. He was born September 26, 1835, and died in Minneapolis Feb. 28, 1915. His wife, Sophia, who was born in 1838, is still living. Her family, the Corbins, settled in St. Paul when there were only a few houses there. Philip Pleisance has 600 acres in Collins township, which he obtained after he had farmed for some years in Wright county. In Rice county he was a very prominent citizen, being elected to both the House and Senate of Minnesota. His death took place in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Forcier have been the parents of six children: Edward, George, Alvira, Omar, Viola and Gertrude, of whom George and Omar are now deceased.

Thomas Forcier was born in Canada, Oct. 4, 1816, son of

Manuel Forcier, a native of France who became a Canadian farmer. Thomas spent his youth in Canada, and there married Elizabeth Crate, who is now living at Stewart, Minn., at the advanced age of 96 years. She was born at St. Hyacinth, Canada, in 1821, daughter of Joseph and Margaretta (Plomdon) Crate. Joseph Crate, who was born on the Isle of Crate, France, from which the family took its name, was appointed by a king of France in the Seventeenth century as sheriff over a certain district in Canada, and came to America to take up his new duties. Margaretta (Plomondon) Crate was the daughter of Louis Plomondon, who came to Canada to take possession of a land grant. Thomas Forcier, after spending some time farming in Canada, came to the United States in 1862, homesteading land in Round Grove township, McLeod county, Minn., which was his home until his death, Feb. 9, 1887. He and his wife, Elizabeth, reared a large family of children whose names respectively were: Frederick, Thomas, Joseph, Elias, Sophia, Lewis, Elizabeth, Victor E., Delia, Mary, John and Sorren.

Frederick Forcier, better known as "Fred" Forcier, one of the prominent residents of Stewart, whose long and active career forms an integral part of the history of this village and the vicinity, was born at Saint Hyacinth, Can., Oct. 10, 1842, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Crate) Forcier. He was the first member of the Forcier family to come to Minnesota, which he did with his wife and two children, Mary and Ida, in 1869. He had been married in the Catholic church at Ticonderoga, N. Y., October 12, 1864, to Ellen Jarvis, who was born in New York, September 15, 1842, a daughter of Moses and Mary (Jordan) Jarvis, her parents being natives of Canada who located in Essex county, N. Y., as farmers. In the Jarvis family there were nine children, Moses, Louis, Ellen, Eveline, Joseph, Mary, Sarah and Alma. Mr. and Mrs. Forcier, after reaching Minnesota, stayed for a while in St. Paul, but after about two months they got located in Marysville township, Wright county, where Mrs. Forcier stayed while her husband pursued further investigations, looking for a good chance to homestead. This he found in section 14, Round Grove township, McLeod county, where he took up 80 acres of prairie land and that summer built a small frame shanty. In the fall he brought his wife from Marysville to the new home in an ox team, being a week on the trip, as he had to cut roads a part of the way. This ox team and a second-hand wagon was all that they had with which to commence improvements. The first summer Mr. Forcier broke up ten acres and put in his first crops. The nearest mill was at Hutchinson and they ground barley in a coffee mill as a substitute for coffee. Mrs. Forcier did her share of work on the homestead. She spun wool for mittens,

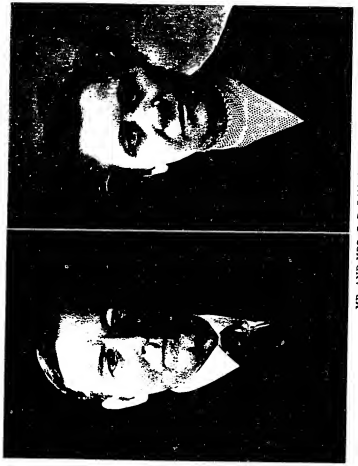
MRS. ELIZABETH FORCIER AND FIVE GENERATIONS
FREDERICK FORCIER AND FAMILY

caps and socks and used to braid straw hats to sell. When they started, in addition to the ox team and old wagon, they had for provisions 20 pounds of flour and $1 in money. In course of time Mr. Forcier became the owner of a half section and established his children on farms, provided with good buildings. He has long been a leading member of the Catholic church, and he and his father got up the subscription for the first Catholic church in this section, which was located in Round Grove township, but is no longer standing. Mr. Forcier gave a cow and sold tickets for the church, his wife helping to the extent of her ability, and both setting an example for energy and devotion that might well be imitated. Others also worked in the cause and in a short time the church became a fact, Mr. Forcier and his family being among its first members. This church was later moved to a location farther north and was sold when the fine new church at Stewart was biult. Before its erection Mass was often held in the Forcier home, the pastor staying there over night. Mr. Forcier was one of the organizers of his township when enough settlers had arrievd in it, which was not until the second year after his arrival, and he served as township treasurer and school trustee for many years. He also took shares in the Farmers' Elevator when organized. He has set out a fine 12-acre grove on the old homestead, which will do much to beautify the place. Mr. Forcier has been a man of action all his life and well endowed with the qualities for making his way in the world in spite of adverse conditions. These conditions in his younger days he met and conquered by sheer force of character his good wife helping him, and now in the sunset of life he can look around him and see the pleasing results of his labor, which his children will enjoy for years to come. It is such men as he who have built up the great Northwest. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Forcier are: Mary, Ida, Joseph, Josephine, Emily, Agnes, John, Peter, and Moses, all born in Round Grove township, except Mary and Ida, who were born in Vermont. Moses is now deceased.

Rev. Walter Baumhoefener, pastor of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church in Bergen township, was born at Grand Island, Neb., July 13, 1885, son of August and Laura (Meyer) Baumhoefener. The father, a native of Germany, came to America with his brother Charles, who was a minister, and who took a charge at Homestead, Iowa. He lived with his brother until he finished his education at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in 1879. He then entered the ministry, his first charge being the German Lutheran church at Grand Island, Neb., of which he remained pastor until 1892. Going then to Young America, Minn., he took charge of the German Lutheran church there and is still its pastor. The church has just completed a

new $40,000 edifice all paid for and with a surplus of $3,000 in the treasury. By his wife Laura, who is still living, Rev. August Baumhoefener has had seven children: Laura, now Mrs. H. F. Lueders, of Norwood, Minn.; Frieda, wife of F. Kloth, of Norwood; Walter; Victor, residing in North Dakota; Olga, at home; Erna, a teacher, and Corda, a student in the University of Minnesota. Walter Baumhoefener acquired a liberal education, spending four years at Stevens Seminary, Glencoe, Minn.; two years at Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.; two years at Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., and three years at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo. His present call as minister was to his present church, in October, 1912, prior to this he having been assistant professor at Concordia College, St. Paul, for over two years. During a part of the years 1907 and 1908 he was instructor at Emmanuel College, Greensboro, N. C., and it was while there that he met Clara Jacobs, whom he married, July 13, 1911. She was born at Greensboro, N. C., January 12, 1887, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Maus) Jacobs, her father being a tailor. Her parents still reside in Greensboro. They have seven children: Elizabeth, now Mrs. M. Lochner, of Oak Park, Ill.; Clara (now Mrs. Baumhoefener), Bertha, Minnie, Mary, Henry and Hannah. Mr. and Mrs. Baumhoefener have three children: Walter, born October 5, 1912; Clarence, born April 1, 1914, and Victor, born September 4, 1915.

Robert S. Donaldson was born in Perry county, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1828. His parents, in 1826, came from Virginia to Ohio, where the father died in 1833, after which the family moved to Wood county in the same state, but two years later returned to the former homestead. In 1843, as a boy of 15, Robert S. Donaldson came to Indiana, where he had an older brother, a carpenter, who gave him employment. Here he remained until 1855, in which year he joined a party coming to Minnesota, and on arriving in this state settled four miles west of Farmington, where he engaged in farming. A few years later the Civil war broke out, and inspired with a strong spirit of patriotism, he raised a company, which became Company C, of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain. During the following winter the troops were stationed at Fort Ridgely, but in the spring of 1862 they were ordered south and Captain Donaldson marched with his company and regiment to take part in the defense of the Union. His services as captain lasted until July, 1863, during which time he took part in the battles of Iuka, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and the siege of Vicksburg. He was then promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 50th Colored Infantry, and was in command until March,



MR. AND MRS. C. R. DONALDSON

1865, when he was transferred to the 64th U. S. Colored Infantry, with the rank of colonel. In July following, Col. Donaldson was appointed assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and as such had control of the northern half of the state of Mississippi until April, 1876. Subsequently he served five years as regent of the Minnesota State University. In 1877, with his wife and sons, Clarence and Charles, and daughter, Laura, he took up his residence on a farm in Sibley county, situated on the shore of Round Grove Lake, near the McLeod county line. Here he remained for two or three years, and then, in 1879, engaged in the implement business in Stewart, of which place he was subsequently a resident until his death in September, 1900. His wife had passed away five years previously. Mr. Donaldson was married Sept. 29, 1849, in Preble county, Ohio, to Eliza Curry, who was born in that county, Sept. 1, 1828, daughter of James and Ella (Van Dorn) Curry. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson had six children: Clarence F. (now deceased), Mary J., Horace, Cora E., Charles R. and Laura.

Charles R. Donaldson, proprietor of a prosperous grocery and hardware business in Stewart, Minn., and one of the leading citizens of McLeod county, which he has served in the state senate, was born in Lakeville, Dakota county, Minn., June 10, 1861, son of Rob. S. and Eliza (Curry) Donaldson. He was reared on his parents' farm in Dakota county, and assisted his father on the family farm in Sibley county after the latter's return from the South. Subsequently he became his father's assistant in the store in Stewart, remaining with his parents until their death. He had already, however, in 1884, started his present hardware and grocery business, which he conducted, while at the same time helping his father in the latter's implement store. After the death of the elder Donaldson he continued the implement business until 1906 and then gave it up in order to devote his whole attention to his present business, in which he has since continued. From an early age Mr. Donaldson has taken an interest in public affairs, and while still a young man was called upon to serve in local offices, being for some time a member and president of the village council and a member of the school board. In 1906 he was elected to the senate on the Democratic ticket, and served two consecutive terms of four years each, being elected the second time without opposition. For a number of years he has been agent for Dr. D. A. Stewart, proprietor of the town site of Stewart, and his heirs, and is still active in that capacity. Fraternally he is affiliated with Stewart Lodge, No. 229, A. F. & A. M.; the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Neighbors. Charles R. Donaldson

was married in 1886, to Carrie M. Houck, of Preston Lake, Renville county, Minn., daughter of Allison and Charlotte (Christ) Houck.

Arne O. Anderson, a successful farmer of Bergen township, was born in Norway, December 15, 1855, son of Ole and Ingeborg (Olson) Anderson. The parents were married in Norway and came to America in 1861, locating in Dane county, Wis. They were accompanied by their two children, Arne and Carrie, the latter of whom subsequently became the wife of John Langlie, but is now deceased. In 1862 Ole Anderson, together with Ole Jacobson and several other men, with their families, moved from Prairie du Chien to St. Paul, Minn., the journey being made by steamboat, or rather by five steamboats, for thus the party were divided. From St. Paul they drove with ox team to Meeker county. Three weeks after arriving there the Indian outbreak occurred and Mr. Anderson, with his family, took refuge in Anoka, driving to that place with an ox team. There they remained two years and then, in 1864, came to Bergen township, McLeod county. Here Mr. Anderson secured 160 acres of land in section 35, on which he built a log cabin and began farming. In the spring of 1865 he died at the age of 34 years. His widow subsequently married Peter Swenson and resided on the same place for seven years, when all the family, with the exception of Arne O. and his sister, Carrie, moved to another farm in the western part of Bergen township. In 1886 Arne O. Anderson moved to North Dakota, taking a homestead in Ramsey county, where he remained 16 years. He then returned to Bergen township and farmed a tract in sections 28 and 33, having now 187 acres of land. Here he has erected good, substantial buildings and raises good stock, keeping Shorthorn cattle. He is also a shareholder in the Metropolitan Milk Company, of Minneapolis. Mr. Anderson was married December 9, 1885, to Isabella Jacobsen, who was born in Dane county, Wis., February 23, 1864, daughter of Ole Jacobsen, Jr., and Thora (Anderson) Jacobsen. The Jacobsen family came to the United States in 1857 from Norway, making the voyage, which lasted seven weeks, in a sailing vessel. On their arrival they located in Dane county, Wis., later removing to Meeker county, Minn., At the time of the Indian outbreak they moved back to Wisconsin. Returning to Minnesota in 1864 they located in Bergen township, McLeod county, which was their home for the rest of their lives. Towards the close of the Civil war, February 15, 1865, Mr. Jacobsen enlisted in Company L, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and served until September 27, 1865, when he was mustered out. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen: Jacob, who died in infancy, Carrie, Mary, Isabelle, Andrew,

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW BURTMAN

Jorgine, John, Theoline, Otto, Betsey and Clara. Of these children, Andrew and Otto, in addition to Jacob, are deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were Ida, Thea, Otto, Alfred, Joseph, Arthur and Cora. Ida is now Mrs. Martin Larson, of Bergen township and has two children, Sander and Joseph. Thea, who married Oliver Enerson, died May 28, 1912, leaving one child, Thea, who is being brought up by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are all living. The family worship at the Norwegian Lutheran church, of which Mr. Anderson is one of the trustees.

Peter Olson, a prominent farmer of Bergen township, was born in Norway, January 18, 1847, son of Ole and Isabel (Peterson) Engebretson. In 1866 the family left their native land for the United States, but on the voyage Mrs. Engebretson died and was buried at sea. The bereaved husband, with his two children, Anna (born March 18, 1843), and Peter, landed at Quebec, from which port they journeyed on to Carver county, Minnesota, coming by way of Milwaukee, Wis. After a year they located in Bergen township, McLeod county, where they bought a farm in section 27, where the subject of this sketch now lives. Mr. Engebretson subsequently married Mary Elofson. Peter Olson has resided on the same farm continuously since the family came to Bergen township and is now its owner. The farm now occupies parts of sections 27, 26 and 35, and consists of 120 acres. Mr. Olson has been successful and is not only one of the prominent men of his township, but is also well known all over the county, as he has served as county commissioner for four years having previously rendered many years of public service in Bergen township, including 20 years as town clerk, 24 years as clerk of the school board and several terms as chairman of the board of supervisors. Mr. Olson was first married to Rachel Anderson, who was born in Norway, August 9, 1844, and died June 25, 1885. The children of this marriage are: Ole Edward, born October 24, 1873, who married Lena Larson; George, born February 4, 1875, who married Emma Berquam; Allie, born November 7, 1876, who married Emme Enerson; Emelia, born August 11, 1878, who is the wife of William Burtman; Rebecca, born February 17, 1881, who married Martin Nelson; Bennet, born September 30, 1883, who married Enga Hetland; and Martin, born June 4, 1885, who married Ida Langlie. On January 28, 1905, Mr. Olson married for his second wife Anna Sorlie, who was born in Norway, January 23, 1876. To this marriage there are two children: Annie, born October 10, 1905, and Oscar Palmer, born January 5, 1907.

Andrew Burtman, deceased, was born in Sweden, Oct. 10,

1828. For a time he was manager of an estate in Sweden. Then he decided to seek his fortune in America and came by sailing vessel to Massachusetts. There he engaged in the shoe trade, in company with his brother John, starting a shoe store. After his marriage he came west to Minnesota in 1859 and bought a tract of land in sections 21 and 22, Bergen township, McLeod county. With crude home-made tools, he built a rude log house, 16 by 18, and a log barn with hewn-board floor. The first year he had no team but after a time he obtained a cow and a team of oxen. His drag was home-made, with wooden pins, and his first wagon had wooden wheels, cut from a tree. Like other pioneers, he had to undergo many hardships and privations, being obliged to walk to Carver for flour. Twice the family had to leave their home on account of the Indians. But in time prosperity came. In the early sixties Mr. Burtman set out a grove of evergreens which are still standing. The log house was replaced by a frame building, the lumber for which was hauled from Minneapolis. He erected good substantial buildings as his means permitted, kept good stock, and was successful as a farmer. He was also one of the directors of the Bergen Creamery Co. For many years he served as township treasurer, and was a member of the school board of the district which he helped to organize. Mr. Burtman took great interest in his church, the Swedish Lutheran, and services were often held at his home in the early days. He served as a trustee of the church for many years, and was a leader in the Sunday school work. His death, which occurred April 11, 1906, deprived the community of a useful and respected citizen. Mr. Burtman married Johanna Swenson, who was born in Sweden, Oct. 29, 1830, and died Sept. 21, 1916, surviving her husband ten years. They had six children: Ellen, born April 11, 1863, who is the widow of N. E. Peterson, of Minneapolis; Jennie, born Sept. 25, 1865, who died July 3, 1901; Elsie, born July 6, 1868, who is keeping house for her brothers; Adolph, born June 15, 1871, who died March 12, 1895; Oscar, born Oct. 21, 1875, and Edor, born Sept. 21, 1877. The two latter, Oscar and Edor, attended the common school of their neighborhood and the Minneapolis Business College. Edor also attended the agricultural department of the State University. These brothers began farming as partners on the home place, known as the Burtman Bros. farm, in 1904. They raise Shorthorn cattle, Poland China swine, and a good grade of horses. Oscar is treasurer of the Farmers Elevator Co., of Lester Prairie, and has also been township treasurer for two years.

Thomas J. Trutna, physician and surgeon of Silver Lake, was born in Wahoo, Neb., Dec. 15, 1878, son of Thomas and Frances (Pospishil) Trutna. Thomas Trutna, the father, was born in 1841 in Moravia and came to America in 1875, locating at Wahoo, Neb., and farming near there until 1895, when he moved to Silver Lake, Minn. He bought a mill there and operated it until 1903, when he sold it to his son Frank who now operates it. He has now retired to Silver Lake. His wife was born in 1848 and died Dec. 7, 1915. Thomas J. Trutna graduated from the Hutchinson High school in 1900 and from the medical college of the State University in 1905. For one year he was interne at the Asbury Hospital at Minneapolis and began practicing in Silver Lake in June, 1906. He bought the drug store at the same time, which he operates with the assistance of an attendant. Dr. Trutna is a member of the county and state medical societies. He affiliates with the A. F. & A. M., of Hutchinson, and is vice-president of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank. He is a member of the Congregational church.

Joseph Mlinar, photographer and jeweler, located in Silver Lake village, Hale township, was born in this township, February 2, 1891, a son of Paul and Anna (Jerabek) Mlinar. The father, Paul Mlinar, who was born in Bohemia, came to the United States in 1878, settling in McLeod county, Minn., where he became a farmer. He died in 1907 at the age of 60 years. His wife now resides on a farm in Hale township. They had a family of nine children: Christina, who married John Kutchera, a farmer of Hennepin county; Adolph, also engaged in farming in that county; Anna, who married James Kovar, a farmer of Hale township; Frank, a farmer at Excelsior, Hennepin county; Edward, who is farming in Hale township, this county; Emily, who married Joseph Yukel, a farmer of Hale township; Rose, residing at home; Joseph, subject of this sketch; and William, who resides at Little Falls, Minn. Joseph Mlinar, after having learned the business of photography in Minneapolis in the spring of 1911, opened a studio at Jordan, Minn. After remaining there eight months, in the spring of 1912, he sold out and bought the studio of J. H. Jerabek at Silver Lake, and has since remained here. In 1914 he added a jewelry department to his establishment, putting in a full and complete stock and also making arrangements for doing all kinds of repairing. In his gallery he does both portrait and commercial photography. His trade is steadily increasing and his reputation as an artist and business man stands high throughout this part of the county. In 1913 Mr. Mlinar erected the building which he occupies, which is a two-

story, brick veneer structure, 29 x 31 feet in dimensions, with basement. It is furnished with hot water heat and electric lights. The offices on the second floor are occupied by a dentist. In making such progress since he first began business here, Mr. Mlinar has shown his enterprise and that he possesses good business qualities which will carry him far on the road to prosperity. He has many friends in this and neighboring townships who wish him success.

Frank J. Kolar, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, of Silver Lake, was born in Waverly, Minn., March 19, 1884. He is the son of Frank and Anna (Becker) Kolar. Frank Kolar, Sr., is a native of Bohemia and came to America in 1865 locating at Waverly. In 1880 he moved to Biscay and engaged in the general merchandise business for twenty years. Nov. 1, 1913, he sold his business and now lives at Hopkins, Minn. Frank J. Kolar worked in his father's store until it was sold. He then found employment in the Bank of Hutchinson as assistant cashier, becoming cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, of Silver Lake, at the time of its organization, June 3, 1914. Mr. Kolar was married Dec. 7, 1908, to Louise Ewald, of Brownton, daughter of Martin and Anna Ewald, retired farmers, now of Spokane, Wash., who were early pioneers of McLeod county. Mr. and Mrs. Kolar have one child, Inez, born Sept. 30, 1911.

Albert E. Hlavka, proprietor of the Silver Lake Livery, Bus and Dray Line, was born at Silver Lake, Aug. 16, 1895, son of Frank and Annettie Hlavka. Frank Hlavka, a native of Bohemia, came to America in 1872 and homesteaded in Hale township, where he farmed until 1915, then retired to near Silver Lake. Albert E. attended the district school of his locality and at the age of 14 went to Hutchinson to attend high school and worked for his board and room during his spare time. Nov. 4, 1912, he graduated from the Globe Business College at St. Paul and accepted a position as bookkeeper and stenographer with the Citizens Bank of Hutchinson, where he remained one year. Then he clerked and acted as bookkeeper for A. L. Danek, a hardware and auto dealer of Silver Lake. After a year he entered the harness business with his brother, William W., at Silver Lake. The next year he sold his interest and bought the present livery business. He keeps four livery teams, three automobiles, and a large truck, a bus and four teams on drays. Mr. Hlavka is one of eight children. Mary is now Mrs. Joseph Navratil, wife of a farmer near Stewart, Minn., previously selling their farm at Stewart, and moving to near Silver Lake. Anna is the wife of Frank Sustacek, owner of Lake Side Dairy Farm at Bear Lake, Minn. Frank is a farmer and dairyman at Lamson, Minn. Emily and Agnes are

ALBERT E. HLAVKA

at home. Joseph A. is the owner of Fair View farm in Hale township, Jersey cattle being his favorite among raising stock. William, who was in the harness business at Silver Lake, died Jan. 20, 1916. Albert, the subject of this sketch, is in the livery business at Silver Lake, Minn. In the year 1916, he has sold a half interest in the livery, bus and dray business to W. F. Micka, now his partner. He has devoted much of his spare time to selling insurance and has made a host of friends during his short time here. He has made good in insurance work, representing many good companies and all branches. As to his religious duties he is a member of St. Joseph Catholic church, of Silver Lake, and a member of Knights of Columbus Lodge, of Hutchinson, Minn. He is also engaged in the real estate business and is a notary public.

Fred M. Andrews, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Association, of South Silver Lake, McLeod county, was born in Hutchinson, Minn., October 17, 1867, a son of Charles A. and Martha (Coombs) Andrews. His paternal grandparents were Moses and Susan (Adams) Andrews, who resided at or near Essex, Mass., Moses being captain of a sailing vessel. Their son, Charles, was born at Essex, Mass., about 1838 and in 1857 joined a party from that place, led by W. W. Pendergast, who came to McLeod county, Minn. After coming here he went into the business of hauling freight between Minneapolis, Hutchinson and Carver, following this occupation until the advent of the railroad. He also carried the mail for 20 years from Hutchinson to Dassel and to Glencoe, after which he retired. His death occurred April 20, 1906, when he was 68 years of age. His brother Lyman, who had accompanied him from Massachusetts, took a farm in Hutchinson township, where he died August 26, 1912. Charles A. Andrews was married November 26, 1867, to Martha Coombs, who was born in New Brunswick, Ind., May 11, 1844. She was a daughter of Milton and Elizabeth (Crawford) Coombs, who were married in Indiana and came with their family to McLeod county in the spring of 1857. The family was large, numbering ten children. They took a homestead near Cedar Mills, in Meeker township, where Mr. Coombs followed the occupation of trapper and hunter, living most of the time on a farm near the old homestead, with his son Vincent. He also spent five years in Idaho with his daughter, Mrs. T. C. Kennedy. His death took place April 20, 1906, while he was residing with his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Whitten, at Deerwood, Minn., he being then 83 years of age. The ten children of Milton and Elizabeth Coombs were: Vincent, a farmer in Meeker county, who died December 31, 1915, at the age of 74 years; Katherine, wife of T. C. Kennedy, of Genesee, Ida.; Martha, who married Charles A. Andrews;

Mary, who married Isaac Atwater and died at the age of 30, about 1875; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Ludwig Blasing, of Seattle; Mildred, wife of Leonard Bacon, of Seattle; Lucena, who died at the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862; Alice, who married Daniel Whitten, of Deerwood, Minn., where she resides; Emily, wife of Reuben Ross, of Thompson's Falls, Mont.; and Flora, who became the wife of King Force, of Colesville, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Andrews were the parents of four children: Fred M., born October 17, 1867, who is in the grain business at Silver Lake, and who is married and has three children, Mary, Blanche and Martha; Susan M., born November 18, 1871, who married Oscar Selman, of Seattle, and has two children, Lewis and Lyle; Katherine E., born August 21, 1873, who is the wife of H. E. Thayer and resides with her mother, and whose children are Maud, Elmer and Fred; and Lewis, a resident of Hutchinson who is married and has three children, Dorothy, Ruth and Helen Elizabeth. Mr. Thayer, husband of Katherine had one child, Edna, by a former marriage, who resides in Minneapolis. Fred M. Andrews, after beginning industrial life, drove a team and worked out until 1903, at which time he took his present position. He continued, however, to reside in Hutchinson until 1907, making the trip by train every day, but since 1908 he has resided in Silver Lake. Mr. Andrews is a progressive business man who has prospered in his undertakings. He is a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, of Hutchinson, also in the Electric Short Line, Smith's Oil Company, Simms' Cereal Company and Silver Lake Creamery. The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Association at Silver Lake is a flourishing enterprise and was bought by the present firm in 1912. It occupies a frame building having a capacity of 15,000 bushels, the power being furnished by a gasoline engine. In 1915 the association handled 140,000 bushels of grain, besides dealing in coal. Mr. Andrews was married, September 22, 1907, to Annie Sobeslavsky, whose father, John Sobeslavsky, is a farmer in Hutchinson township. He and his wife have three children, Mary, Blanche and Martha.

Frank A. Philipi, manager of the Silver Lake branch of the Stearns Lumber Company, was born in Austria, August 27, 1862, a son of Joseph and Frances (Lukas) Philipi. The father, who was a farmer in Bohemia, died in 1873; his wife Frances in 1908. Frank A. Philipi came to America in 1881, locating first in Racine, Wis., where he worked for one year in a trunk factory. He then came to Silver Lake, McLeod county and for 22 years was engaged here in carpenter work. In 1909 he accepted his present position and has held it continuously. As an active citizen interested in local progress, he served one

year on the village council and the same length of time on the school board. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, also of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Z. C. B. J., a Bohemian society. Mr. Philipi was united in marriage, April 17, 1888, to Vinnie Kovar, of Minneapolis, who died March 30, 1916, at the age of 54 years. She had been the mother of four children: Sophia, wife of Anthony Kouba, a farmer of Hutchinson township, who has one son, Harry, aged two years; Anna and Mamie, residing at home with their father, and Rosie, who died in 1896 when only one day old.

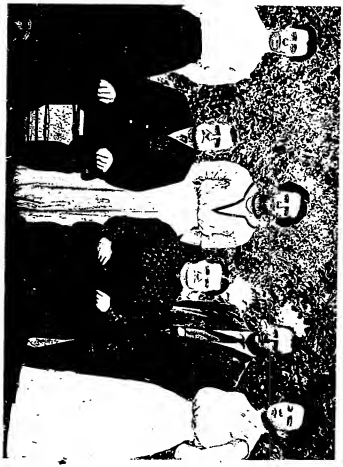
Right Reverend Monsignor Francis Tichy, pastor of the Church of St. Joseph, Silver Lake, was born in 1847, in Policka, Bohemia, Austria, and received his preliminary education in his native city. Later he studied at Litomysl and at Prague. He came to America in 1873, finished his studies at St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1874 by the Right Reverend C. Borgess, in Detroit, Michigan, and the same year became pastor of the Bohemian Catholic church in that city. In 1877 he took charge of a Polish and Bohemian church in St. Paul. July 20, 1880, he was appointed pastor at New Prague. After twenty-six years' service at New Prague he came to his present parish at Silver Lake. In 1913 he was appointed by the Pope as Domestic Prelate of the People of the Household, in recognition of his long service and pious devotion.

W. Oscar Merrill, editor and manager of the Silver Lake Leader, was born in Piatt county, Ill., Dec. 12, 1879, son of W. W. and Jennie (Malone) Merrill. His father was a glove maker in Hutchinson and died Nov. 1, 1914, at the age of sixty-two. His mother died in 1891 at the age of thirty-seven. W. Oscar worked for the Hutchinson Leader from 1898 to 1901 when he started the Silver Lake Leader. February, 1915, he was appointed postmaster of Silver Lake which office he still holds. He served as village trustee for three years and village recorder one year. He is a member of Temple Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Hassan Valley Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Hutchinson, and A. O. U. W. lodge, of Silver Lake. Is secretary of Silver Lake Commercial Club and Fire Department. Mr. Merrill was married August 19, 1902, to Alice Danek, of Silver Lake, daughter of John J., a hardware dealer of Silver Lake, who died in 1908 and his wife Anna (Nuwash) Danek. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have four children: Jennie, Delbert, Marian, and Wilbert.

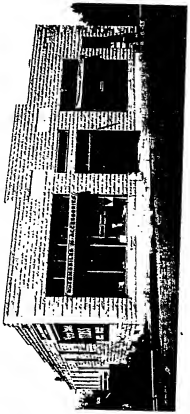
John Vojta, a pioneer backsmith and implement dealer of Silver Lake, was born in Stetece-Vodnana township, Pisek county, Bohemia, Austria, Nov. 21, 1858, son of John and Mary (Pelikan) Vojta. The parents were born, reared and died in

Bohemia. John Vojta was educated in his native land and grew to manhood under the parental roof. When quite young he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, which he mastered in every detail, together with horse-shoeing. In 1876 he came to America, first locating in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he followed his trade until 1879. He then removed to Jordan in Scott county, in which place, however, he remained for a few months only, going from there to Ottawa, LeSueur county, Minn., where he remained for two years. In 1881 Mr. Vojta came to Silver Lake and began working at his trade here. In 1883 he purchased land and built his own shop. He cut the logs, hauled them to the mill, had them sawed, and erected his own building. Besides doing all kinds of blacksmith work, he engaged in horse-shoeing, built wagons, buggies, sleighs and harrows, and was soon doing a flourishing business. In 1892 he started the first implement and machine business in Silver Lake, putting up a building next to his blacksmith shop for his machinery. He also bought a 40-acre farm near Swan Lake, which he conducted in addition to carrying on his other business, which he enlarged by laying in a stock of binders, mowers and hay-rakes. For a number of years he conducted all these various lines of business together, making him a very busy man. In 1904 Mr. Vojta sold his farm and purchased one of 80 acres in Rich Valley township, which he still owns and rents. For two years his son, C. S. Vojta, was his partner in the business, which was then conducted under the style of John Vojta & Son, and this partnership laid the foundation for what is now the C. S. Vojta Implement Company. John Vojta served many years on the village council of Silver Lake and was president of that body for six years. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Catholic Order of Workmen. January 10, 1882, Mr. Vojta was married, at Waconia, Minn., to Louisa Suchanek, who was born there in 1867. The children of this marriage are: Anna, who resides at home, taking care of the household; Conrad S., who is president of the C. S. Vojta Implement Company; Barbara, who resides at home, and Emily, who is now Mrs. John S. Jerebek, of Silver Lake. For the past seven years the mother of this family, Mrs. Louisa Vojta, has been an invalid, confined to her bed, but bears her affliction with a cheerful mind and exemplary patience. She has been a good wife and mother and is tenderly cared for by her family. She, with her husband and children, are members of the Catholic church.

Conrad S. Vojta, president of the C. S. Vojta Implement Co., and one of the rising young business men of the county, was born in Silver Lake, Dec. 20, 1885, son of John and Louisa (Suchanek) Vojta. He received his early education in the



JOHN VOJTA AND FAMILY



C. S. VOJTA IMPLEMENT CO., SILVER LAKE

C. S. VOJTA

schools of his neighborhood, and was graduated from the Caton Commercial College at Minneapolis in 1902, after which he was employed as a stenographer in the Twin Cities. In 1907 he returned to this county, to take charge of his father's blacksmith and implement business at Silver Lake. A year later he purchased the establishment, discontinued the blacksmith department, added an automobile department, and later had the concern incorporated as the C. S. Vojta Implement Co., of which he is still the head. Mr. Vojta has done excellent service as a member of the village council and as village recorder. He was an active spirit in the move which resulted in the erecting of the new village hall in 1910 at a cost of $15,000. The Commercial club has found in him an active secretary. In the fire company he has taken especial pride, and has served as its chief and as its secretary. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, of which he is now a stockholder and director, and he was likewise one of the organizers of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., of which he is still a stockholder. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers Co-operative Creamery Co. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Columbus, in which he has been an officer, with the A. O. U. W., of which he has been Master Workman, and with the St. Joseph Society.

The C. S. Vojta Implement Co., with its principal offices at Silver Lake, is the largest implement concern in the county. It was organized in 1915, with a capital stock of $50,000, later increased to $75,000. The stockholders are the leading farmers of McLeod and adjoining counties, and the officers are: C. S. Vojta, president and treasurer; Otto Mortenson, vice-president; and F. H. Hakel, secretary. The company handles farm implements, farm machinery of the John Deere, International and Emerson lines, Buick automobiles, a full line of tires and tubes, and a complete equipment of accessories. Branches have been established at Glencoe and at Cosmos. The building at Silver Lake is a sightly structure of cement blocks, 60 by 100 feet, with full basement and equipped with steam heat and electric lights. The machine shop and repairing department is equipped with the latest machinery for all kinds of repair work. The fully equipped offices are a great credit to the owners and to the village. The building at Glencoe is of brick, 50 by 100 feet, and is one of the largest and best equipped in the county and along the Yellowstone Trail. The Glencoe establishment is under the management of John Hayes. The branch at Cosmos is also well housed and well equipped, being situated on the Luce Line.

Arthur J. Totushek, proprietor of the Corner Store, of Silver Lake, was born in Hutchinson, March 14, 1886, son of

Hynek and Josephine (Hager) Totushek. Hynek was a native of Bohemia and came to this country in 1865 locating in Racine, Wis., where he lived for two years, following the trade of a shoemaker. He has spent fifty years on the bench. Then he went to Minneapolis and lived there for twelve years. Next he lived in Hutchinson for twelve years and twenty-two years were spent in Silver Lake. He opened a shoe store and general merchandise store in Silver Lake in 1893. There were three children in the family: Edward H., proprietor of a general store in Mohall, North Dakota; Josie, wife of Otto Sobotka, attorney in Pine City; and Arthur J. Arthur J. attended the common school and was graduated from the Hutchinson High school in 1904. Then he became manager of his father's store in Silver Lake. In 1908 he bought half interest in same and in 1911 bought his father's interest. He now owns a two-story brick building, 50 by 50, and carries a good line of general merchandise. He is a director of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Silver Lake. He is affiliated with the M. W. A., having been venerable consul for three years and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Henry J. Navratil, who is carrying on a prosperous blacksmith business at Silver Lake, Hale township, was born in this township, August 20, 1890, a son of Frank and Anna (Popelka) Navratil. The father was born in Caledonia, Wis., and come to McLeod county with his parents in 1866. He died in February, 1916, at the age of 58 years. His wife Anna is still residing in Hale township, being now 68 years old. They were the parents of eight children, who were born in the following order: Mary, wife of Rudolph Wacek, a farmer of Collins township; Anna, who is the widow of Joseph Picha; Rose, wife of Frank Hlavka, who is engaged in farming in Hutchinson township; Joseph, a farmer in Hale township; John E., a confectioner doing business at Silver Lake; Henry J., subject of this sketch; James, who is living in Biscay; and Charles, who is a farmer in Hale township. Henry J. Navratil remained with his father until 1909. He learned the blacksmith's trade under Ernest Dudek and worked at it until 1912 as a helper. He then built his present shop, and started in for himself, his brother John being associated with him for two and a half years. At the end of that time he purchased his brother's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He does general blacksmithing, including plow work, wagon work and horseshoeing. A member of the Catholic church, he belongs also to the Knights of Columbus and St. Joseph's Society. Mr. Navratil was married June 21, 1916, to Mabel Kasper, who was born Jan. 23, 1894, daughter of George and Anna Krejci Kasper. Mr. Navratil built an eight-room house in which he and his wife now reside.

John E. Navratil, proprietor of a confectionery and lunchroom at Silver Lake, was born in McLeod county, Minn., December 22, 1885, son of Frank and Anna (Popelka) Navratil, a brief record of whose career is elsewhere given in connection with that of his brother, Henry J. Navratil. The paternal grandparents of the two brothers were Frank and Magdalena (Rumpote) Navratil. John E. Navratil resided at home until 1905. He then went to Washington and engaged in wheat and dairy farming at Odessa, that state, remaining five and a half years. Then selling out, he returned to McLeod county and became associated with his brother Henry in the blacksmith business. After four years of this work he sold his interest to his brother and purchased his present store and business from Ed Totushek. He deals in all kinds of confectionery, tobacco and cigars, has a soda fountain and puts up lunches on demand, doing a flourishing business. He has erected a new brick, one-story building, 24 by 50 feet, with full basement, supplied with furnace heat and electric light. A member, like his brother, of the Catholic church, he also plays the pipe organ in it, being a musician of ability. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and to St. Joseph's Society. He married Mary Schultz, June 7, 1916.

Vincent J. Halva, who is conducting a good business as a hardware merchant at Silver Lake, Hale township, was born in Bohemia, Europe, October 27, 1868, his parents being Vincent and Lena (Jilek) Halva. With them he came to America in 1878, the family locating immediately at Silver Lake, this county. After residing in the village a short time, the father bought an 80-acre farm south of town, which he operated for several years. Subsequently, however, he returned to Silver Lake village, where he resided for two years. After the death of his wife he moved to Willow River, Minn. He died in 1910, at St. Luke's hospital in St. Paul. His wife passed away in 1901 at the age of 52 years. Their children were: Vincent J.; Joseph; Josie, now Mrs. Joseph Botchek, and Edward, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Willow River. Vincent J. Halva in his youth learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed until 1910. He then engaged in the hardware business with Frank J. Mikesh and has since continued in it, now having one of the leading stores in his line in this part of the county. He is also the present mayor of Silver Lake, having been elected to that office in March, 1916. In 1915 he was a trustee of the village and he has served as a member of the school board nine years. Religiously he is a member of the Congregational church, his fraternal society affiliations being with the Modern Woodmen of America, Lodge 7966; the Z. C. B. A., No. 119, and the Royal Neighbors lodge, all at Silver

Lake. Mr. Halva was married March 28, 1897, to Nettie Totushek, who was born in McLeod county, daughter of Frank and Anna Totushek, she being one of nine children of whom seven are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Halva have three children: Rachel, born May 28, 1898; Lillie, born January 22, 1900, and Albin, born July 24, 1904.

William Schultz, a progressive farmer of Hassan Valley township, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Nov. 19, 1847, son of Fred and Caroline (Wildt) Schultz. Fred Schultz came to America in 1852 journeying to Chicago, and from there going to Lake county, Ill., where he farmed until 1860. Then he homesteaded in section 23, Hassan Valley township, McLeod county, Minn., where he farmed until his death in 1864 at the age of 44 years. His wife died in 1899 at the age of 72. During the Indian outbreak in 1862 the family lived at Glencoe. Mr. Schultz enlisted Nov. 18, 1862, in Company F, First Minnesota Mounted Rangers and was honorably discharged in November, 1863. During his military service he was with Gen. Sibley in his raid on the Indians to the Missouri river, and was afterwards a member of the Harrington Post, G. A. R., at Hutchinson. A pioneer settler in this region, he was instrumental in giving Hassan Valley township its name. After his father's death, William Schultz operated the home farm for his mother until 1868. He then pre-empted 160 acres of land in section 13, and 12, Hassan Valley township, where he is now. He owns 460 acres of land and carries on general farming and dairying, raising Holstein cattle, of which he has seven registered. He also keeps Black Berkshire swine, feeding one carload a year for the market. Since he began farming he has seen many changes for the better. His first house was of logs, 18 by 24 feet and he farmed with oxen. From 1899 to 1910 he made many improvements on the farm, erecting necessary buildings. For 12 years he was county commissioner on the building committee of the first court house and on the last one. In politics, a Democrat, Mr. Schultz is a member of the State Central Committee from McLeod county. He was chairman of the township board for 16 years, clerk of school district No. 17 for 20 years and helped to build the first schoolhouse in district No. 17 and also the first school house in district No. 56. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. lodge at Hutchinson, and of the Camp at large of the Independent Order of Foresters. One of the organizers of the State Bank, of Biscay, he has served as president since 1911. He was chairman of the building committee of Biscay Creamery Association and helped to organize this creamery, which was the first co-operative institution of its kind in Minnesota. Mr. Schultz was married June 1, 1875, to Elizabeth Rodgers, of Hassan Valley township,

ANTHONY C. NAVRATIL, MRS. ANNA (PICHA) NAVRATIL—SEDY, MRS. ANNA PICHA (granddaughter) and WILLARD NAVRATIL (Four Generations)

daughter of George and Ernstina (Hauke) Rodgers. George Rodgers came from Germany to America in 1854 and located in McLeod county in 1865. He died in 1901 at the age of 84 years. His wife died in 1898 at the age of 70 years. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz have four children: Fred, Walter, Clara and Ella. Fred, who is the manager of his father's farm, married Emma Krueger, and they have one daughter, Marian Esther, born Aug. 12, 1916. Walter, a farmer in Hassan Valley township, married Dela Johnson, and they have one child, Wilma. Clara is the wife of Henry Dvorachek, instructor in the department of animal husbandry at the Arkansas State University. They were married June 10, 1911, and have two children: William Henry and Harold Edwin. Ella is residing at home.

Anthony C. Navratil, principal owner and general manager of the Silver Lake Elevator and Grain Company, was born in Rich Valley township, McLeod county, January 29, 1881. His father, Anthony Navratil, who was born in Austria, came to the United States with his parents in 1871, they settling in McLeod county. Here he died in 1881 at the early age of 33 years. He had married Anna Picha, of Silver Lake, who some time after his death contracted a second marriage, becoming the wife of Frank Sedy. Anthony C. Navratil, the direct subject of this sketch, resided at home until he had reached the age of 21 years. He then took charge of the home farm, which he bought and on which he lived until the fall of 1915. January 12, 1916, he bought the feed mill from Joseph Trutna, and operated it until Oct. 15, 1916. In the fall of 1916 Mr. Navratil, together with Arthur B. Fruen, of Minneapolis, built the elevator of the Silver Lake Grain Company, in which Mr. Navratil owns a three-quarters' interest, besides having its entire management. The company handle flour, bran, shorts, oats, corn, oatmeal, and chicken feed. This is the largest elevator now being operated on the Luce Electric Short Line. It is equipped with all the latest machinery and is operated by electricity. Mr. Navratil also is the owner of Hillview farm of 125 acres in the township of Rich Valley. As an active business man of progressive tendencies, he is interested in whatever makes for the welfare and development of the community, and has an active interest in the Farmers Elevator at Silver Lake, being one of its stockholders. His religious opinions identify him with the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member. Mr. Navratil was united in marriage, November 7, 1903, to Mary Cermak, of Rich Valley township, who was born April 5, 1884, daughter of Frank and Mary (Spinar) Cermak. Her father, a farmer, died in 1906 at the age of 72 years. Mr. and Mrs. Navratil have two children: Willard, born September 28, 1904, and Donald, born June 12, 1911.

Hans Brandser, proprietor of the "A. B. C. Store," of Winsted, dealer in clothing, men's furnishings and tailoring, was born in Gudbrandsdalen, Norway, August 17, 1873. His parents were Ole and Cura (Olson) Brandser. The father, a tailor by occupation, died in his native land in 1900, at the age of 58 years. His widow, now 69 years old, resides with her son, Louis, at Superior, Wis., having come to America in 1904. Hans Brandser learned the tailor's trade in Norway, under his father's instruction. Coming to the United States in the fall of 1891 he located at Waverly, Wright county, Minn., where he worked two years for his brother John, who was also a tailor. In September, 1893, he opened a tailor's shop in Winsted, McLeod county, and conducted it until the fall of 1896, after which he traveled, working one year on the Pacific coast. The summer of 1896 he spent in Norway and the following winter at Delano, with his brother John. The summer of 1897 found him in Seattle. From there he subsequently returned to Winsted and opened a tailor shop, which he conducted until he opened his present store in 1898, with the exception of two years spent at Superior with his brother, John, from the fall of 1906 to August 1, 1908. His store, which he then established, is in every respect thoroughly up-to-date, and since starting in business he has made some important improvements. In the fall and winter of 1911 he erected his present building, having a grand opening March 1, 1912. The building is a two-story brick, 30 x 60 feet, with full basement, installed with hot water heating apparatus and all modern conveniences. He occupies the entire building, employing one man as assistant in the store, which is well patronized by the people of Winsted and the surrounding country. Mr. Brandser has been president of the school board since 1912. He belongs to the Masonic order, being senior steward of his lodge, in which he has passed all the chairs and has also passed all the chairs in the Modern Woodmen of America. May 23, 1900, Mr. Brandser was united in marriage with Mary Borgersrode, of Winsted, who was born July 6, 1881, daughter of C. Otto and Anna (Marth) Borgersrode. Her parents are now residing in Winsted, the father, now retired, being 66 years of age, the mother 68 years. Mr. and Mrs. Brandser have two children: Clyde Orville, born July 24, 1903, and Thelma Evelin, born November 23, 1905.

J. M. Bell, proprietor of Bellmead Dairy Farm of 120 acres, in section 19, Hutchinson township, is one of the leading dairymen in this part of the county. He was born at Cedar Mills, Meeker county, Minn., January 22, 1868. His parents were Sheba and Mary (Gelky) Bell. The father was born in Ohio, about four miles from Cincinnati and learned the mason's trade in that city. He later came to Minnesota, settling in Le

Sueur county, and from there removed to Cedar Mills, Meeker county. He also spent 10 years in Iowa and Missouri. Buying a farm near Bear Lake, Hutchinson township, he lived on it for 20 years and then went to Lamoni, Iowa, where the rest of his life was spent, his death taking place January 22, 1903, when he had attained the advanced age of 87 years. His wife, Mary, died March 5, 1913, at the age of 89. Their family consisted of nine children: Alonzo, an undertaker at Fall Brook, Cal., died July 2, 1915; E. Wallace, a farmer of Acoma township; Clara, wife of J. W. Pool, a farmer of Dakota county; Edward, a farmer in the Ozark Mountains; Laura, residing in Lamoni, Iowa; Frank, a butcher at Fallbrook, Cal.; Albert, who resides at Lamonia, Iowa; Mary, wife of Norman W. Smith, of Lamoni, Iowa, and J. M. J. M. Bell resided at home until he was 25 years old. He then worked out for two years in Hutchinson township and afterwards rented a farm for three years here. Subsequently he bought 80 acres in section 20, Hutchinson township, which farm he operated five years, afterwards buying his present place. This is one of the best appointed dairy farms in this township, it being thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. The house, a two-story, brick veneer building of nine rooms, was rebuilt in 1910. The barn, built in 1914, is a substantial brick and frame structure, 36x70x18 ft., with cement floors, steel stanchions and litter carrier. Connected with it is a brick and hollow block silo. In 1913 Mr. Bell built a hog-house, a frame building with cement floor, 22 x 36 feet, troughs and tanks. He has also a frame machine shed, built in 1912, 20x8x36 ft. Mr. Bell keeps 37 head of high grade Guernsey cattle, of which he milks 22, his milk testing the highest of any customer of the Model Creamery at Hutchinson, for anyone bringing in near the same amount of milk. The 18 cows milked by him in 1915 averaged over $105 per cow for the year. In 1916 22 cows averaged $113.27 per cow. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers Co-operative Stock Shippers' Association, which is the largest organization of the kind in the state; is a stockholder and member of the board of directors of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Inc., of Hutchinson, and a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator at Hutchinson. As a citizen interested in good government, he has served on the township board three years. Mrs. Bell served six years as clerk of school district No. 44. In addition to his farming and dairying interests already mentioned, he has a good apple and plum orchard. Mr. Bell was married October 16, 1895, to May Ells, a daughter of Levi W. and Henrietta S. (Loomer) Ells. Her father was a native of Nova Scotia, who came to McLeod county in 1866, buying a farm in Lynn township, where he remained until 1873. Then coming to Hutchinson township,

he purchased the farm now belonging to his son-in-law, Mr. Bell. He moved to Hutchinson in 1902 and resided there until his death July 3, 1905. His wife, Henrietta, died November 8, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have five children: Elsie, born September 22, 1896; Bernice, born May 27, 1898; Roy, born March 31, 1900; Stella, born May 20, 1902 and Levi M., born February 2, 1908. Mr. Bell belongs to the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is enjoying a well deserved prosperity, the result of hard work and intelligent planning and is such a man as fortune loves to honor.

Edward Flasch, a member of the firm of Gerber & Flasch, proprietors of an up-to-date garage at Winsted, was born in Winsted township, McLeod county, Minn., September 13, 1892, son of Melchior and Anna (Janisch) Flasch. The father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1879 and engaged in farming in section 7, Winsted township, where he died March 1, 1914. His wife Anna, now 60 years old, is a resident of Winsted. They had eight children: Michael, a farmer of Winsted township; John, who is engaged in farming in North Dakota; Mary, who married Martin M. Sherman; Frank, and Joseph, residing at home; Edward, subject of this sketch; Anna, wife of John Baumgartner, a farmer of Winsted, and Agnes, living at home. Edward Flasch established the present garage, January 6, 1915, in company with his brother, Frank. In the following December Frank sold his interest to Herman Gerber, who is now Edward's partner. The present building, a substantial and convenient structure, was erected in the spring of 1916. It measures 50 x 80 feet and is built of hollow tile, having a shop at the back, which is a frame building, 30 x 40 feet, with concrete floor, as the main building also has. The firm handle Dort, Interstate and Dodge cars and keep all kinds of supplies and accessories. The shop is furnished with lathe, drill, press, welding machine, etc. The firm employ one man as assistant. Mr. Flasch is a member of the Catholic church and St. Aloysius Society. He is unmarried.

Anton J. Domagalski, who with his father is carrying on a thriving business as general merchant at Silver Lake, Hale township, McLeod county, was born in this township, May 24, 1886, a son of Peter and Agnes (Nowicke) Damagalski. The father, a native of Poland, came to America in 1866 and for a number of years was engaged in farming. His wife Agnes died at the age of 64 years, April 5, 1912. September 1, 1900, the subject of this sketch, with his father, who was then 60 years old and retired from farming, purchased the store of Frank Kruzal, at Silver Lake and has since carried it on, dealing in clothing, dry goods, groceries, shoes, etc. In 1904 they en-

EDWARD FLASCH

larged the building, which is now a frame structure, 22 x 64 feet in ground dimensions. Attentive to the wants of their customers, and keeping a good stock, they have prospered and enjoy a large and steady trade. Anton J. Domagalski is a stockholder in the Farmers Bank at Silver Lake and also owns a farm in Mahnomen county. He is a member of the Polish Catholic church. He was married May 28, 1912, to Katherine C. Zimba, who was born at Silver Lake, August 29, 1890, her father, John B. Zimba, who was born in Poland, being now a retired farmer, 76 years old, residing at Silver Lake. Her mother, whose maiden name was Victoria Sopkowiak, is now aged 51. They had but two children, herself and a sister, Hattie, who is the wife of Louis DeMars, a carpenter. The parents of our subject had nine children, two of whom are now deceased. The living are: Mary, wife of Frank Zajonczekowske, living in Chicago; Katherine, now Mrs. John Sopkowiak, of Silver Lake; Lawrence, who left home and has not been heard of for some time; Frank, a resident of St. Paul; Anton J., subject of this sketch; Joseph and John, both residing at Silver Lake.

Frank J. Dudek, a well known merchant tailor doing business at Silver Lake, was born in Bohemia, May 15, 1885, a son of Frank and Josephine (Schwab) Dudek. The father is a farmer, still residing in his native land and now 65 years old. His wife, who is also living, is aged 62. The subject of this sketch, with the laudable design of bettering his condition, came to this country in 1905, first stopping in Chicago, where he worked four years. He then came to Minnesota, opening a shop at Silver Lake, McLeod county, where he has since carried on business, doing tailoring, cleaning and pressing. He is a member of the Catholic church and of St. Joseph's Society. Mr. Dudek was married, February 13, 1912, to Annie Lorenz, a daughter of John and Katherine (Wosmek) Lorenz, her father being a farmer in Rich Valley township. Mr. and Mrs. Dudek have three children: James, born October 25, 1912; Mabel, born July 2, 1914, and Raymond, born June 28, 1916.

Joseph W. Gebhard, who is engaged in the drug business at Winsted, McLeod county, Minn., was born at Mankota, Minn., July 7, 1883, son of Joseph H. and Mary (Gropper) Gebhard. Joseph H. Gebhard was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and came to Mankato in 1860. He died in 1909 at the age of 63 years. His wife Mary now resides at Lamberton, Redwood county, Minn., and is 59 years old. They had nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fourth in order of birth. Joseph W. Gebhard, after acquiring his literary education, being graduated from Lamberton high school, entered the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy, at Minneapolis, from which he was

graduated in 1904. He then went to Chokio, Minn., where he worked for three years. From there he went to Spokane, Wash., remaining two years and then returning to Minnesota and becoming a partner in the Malloy Drug Company there. After a year thus spent, on February 1, 1912, he opened a drug store in Winsted and conducted in until February 19, 1915, at which time he bought the drug store of M. P. Mahon in this village, and has since been its proprietor, it being the only drug store here. He occupies a brick store room, a part of the Moy block, 24 x 60 feet in dimensions and with basement. He keeps a good line of drugs and sundries, and soda fountain. He is regarded as a reliable business man and his patronage is steadily growing. Mr. Gebhard was married June 29, 1912, to Louisa Kappel, of Winsted, whose father, Andrew Kappel, a native of Austria, came here in 1867. He is now a retired farmer 85 years old. Mrs. Gebhard's mother, whose maiden name was Theresa Baumgartner, is still living at the age of 74. Mr. Gebhard is a member of the Catholic church and of the Knights of Columbus. He and his wife have no children.

Albert F. Hainlin, more familiarly known as "Bert Hainlin," of Winsted, Minn., was born at Watertown, Minn., September 16, 1872. He is a grandson of Edward F. Hainlin, who settled in Watertown about 1856. Ernst Hainlin, father of Albert F., was born in Germany April 26, 1843, and accompanied his father to Watertown, being then about 13 years of age. He became a lawyer, studying his profession under H. J. Peck. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, First Minnesota Infantry and later in the Ninth Minnesota regiment. Captured in battle at Guntown, Miss., he was sent to Anderson prison, where he remained until the end of the war. He was discharged with the rank of 2nd lieutenant, and returned home to resume his profession, in which he had the reputation of being an able man. His death occurred November 16, 1884. Ernst Hainlin married Mary Ann Lewis, who was born in Illinois, November 16, 1845. She now resides at Buffalo, Minn., with her daughter, Mamie, the widow of Ed. Stark. Mr. and Mrs. Hainlin had four children: Charles, a hardware dealer at Edgarly, N. D.; Eleanor, who lives in Ogleby, where she is employed in the post office; Albert F., whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and Mamie, who has been already mentioned. Albert F. Hainlin was educated in the schools of Watertown, Howard Lake and Winsted. He began industrial life as a clerk in general merchandise stores, working successively in Winsted, Long Lake and Wheaton, Minn., from 1888 to May, 1893. The next two years he spent in studying law with Thomas E. Boylan, at Bird Island. He was in the drug business at Winsted two years and subsequently kept a barber shop in that place until January

MR. AND MRS. BERNARD MILLERBERND

15, 1912. After that he was game warden at large till February 1, 1915. He then entered the employ of the Interurban Development Company, of Minneapolis. Mr. Mainlin was candidate for clerk of the district court of McLeod county in the fall of 1911, but was defeated. He served as president of the village council eight years and as village clerk three years and was also justice of the peace. In the Modern Woodmen of America he has passed all the chairs. He was married January 11, 1898, to Louisa K. Miller, of Winsted, who was born May 16, 1875, a daughter of Ernst and Mary A. (Elmer) Miller. Her father died in 1883, a pioneer of Winsted. Her mother, born May 4, 1846, is still living in Winsted. Mr. and Mrs. Hainlin have five children: Charlotte E., born Jan. 13, 1900; Ernst, born April 26, 1901; Francis, born October 24, 1904; Florence, born May 30, 1907; Mary, born June 21, 1909; and Dorothy, born April 5, 1916.

Bernard Millerbernd, proprietor of a general merchandise store in Winsted, Minn., and vice-president of Winsted State Bank, was born in Germany, in the province of Westphalia, April 1, 1865, son of Joseph and Mary (Agnesens) Millerbernd. Joseph Millerbernd was born May, 1834, and came to America in 1878 locating on a farm in Wright county where he now lives. His wife was born in 1836. Bernard Millerbernd helped his father on the farm until 1894 when he engaged in farming for himself in Wright county until 1900. Then he bought the store of John Garske, a dealer in general merchandise, and remained in the business alone for five years. In 1905 in partnership with Joseph Bickmann he engaged in the general merchandise business in Winsted and erected a brick building 48 by 98, two stories, with full basement. It is equipped with steam heat, gas lights and a stock of clothing, dry goods, groceries and shoes is carried. January 1914 he bought his partner's interest and is now sole owner and proprietor. He has built up a good business and is very successful. He has served as township treasurer for six years. He is vice-president and one of the directors of the State Bank of Winsted. He is a member of the St. Aloysius Society. In April, 1910, our subject and his wife took a trip to Europe visiting Italy, Switzerland, Germany and England. While in Rome, they had an audience with the Pope. Also saw the "Passion Play" at Oberamergau. Mr. Millerbernd was married Oct. 16, 1894, to Annie Bickmann, daughter of Casper Hoekenkamp and Elizabeth (Danzenboerger) Hoekenkamp, and reared by Bernard Bickman. The family faith is that of the Catholic church.

Frank J. Mikesh, a well known business man, member of the firm of Mikesh & Halva, hardware dealers at Silver Lake, was born in Racine, Wis., August 22, 1877. His parents were

natives of Bohemia, the father coming to this country at the age of 22 years, about 1844. He was a carpenter and followed his trade until 1893, at which time he came to Silver Lake and bought a farm. Shortly after, however, he moved into town and engaged in the saloon business, being thus occupied for five years. He then conducted a general store until his death in 1913, when he was 69 years old. His wife died in 1901 at the age of 54. They had four children: Frank J., Joseph, Charles and Rose, all living. Frank J. Mikesh, having finished his schooling at Racine, Wis., accompanied his parents to Silver Lake, Minn. His first business venture was as proprietor of a tin shop, which he conducted for five years. He then engaged in his present business as hardware dealer, with Vincent J. Halva, as partner, and has since continued in this occupation, having met with good success. He is a member of the Catholic church and in politics is independent. He was constable of Silver Lake for five years and assessor for ten years. His lodge connections are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Silver Lake, Lodge No. 229, and with the Bohemian Society of Z. C. B. J., Lodge No. 119. Mr. Mikesh was married April 4, 1906, to Rellie Provoe, a native of McLeod county, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Provoe. Her parents' children, seven in number, were: George, Jerry, Emma, Minnie, Dennie, John and Rellie. Mr. and Mrs. Mikesh are the parents of three children: Melvin, born April 18, 1908, and Avis, born October 10, 1910, and Lois, born May 23, 1916.

Michael J. Malak, a prosperous merchant engaged in the confectionery and general merchandise business at Silver Lake, Hale township, was born in Poland in October, 1865. His father, Andrew Malak, also a native of Poland, came to the United States in 1870, first residing three years in Chicago. He then came to McLeod county, purchasing a farm in Hale township, which he conducted until his death, February 18, 1898, at the age of 72 years. He married Marcejanna Sajdac, who died November 12, 1909, at the age of 71 years. Michael J. Malak resided at home until he was 17 years old. He then entered the employ of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad serving as clerk in the office of the company at Minneapolis for twelve and one-half years. For two years subsequently he was engaged in business in Minneapolis. Then, in 1902, he came to Silver Lake, McLeod county, where he has since remained. In 1913 Mr. Malak bought his present building and opened up business as a confectioner and general merchant. His efforts have been rewarded with success and he is doing a thriving business and is highly respected in this community. He owns two hundred and fifty acres of land in Morrison county. His religious affiliations are with the Polish Catholic church.

February 11, 1892, Mr. Malak was united in marriage with Frances Sworski, who was born at Silver Lake, this county, daughter of Martin and Mihalina (Jaskowiak) Sworski, her father being a retired farmer residing at Silver Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Malak have been the parents of 12 children, namely: Frank, Anna, May, Edward, David, Magdaline, Martha, Barney, deceased, who was a twin with Martha, Lottie, Agnes and Victoria (twins) and Gertrude, all residing at home. All the living members of this large and interesting family give promise of useful manhood and womanhood and will doubtless in time contribute their share to the development of this county or whatever community they may settle in.

William Malchow, proprietor of the Evergreen Stock farm in section 11, Hassan Valley township, was born in Macklenburg, Germany, Dec. 13, 1845, son of Fritz Malchow, who died in 1856 at the age of forty-five years and his wife Anna Malchow, who died in 1872. William came to America in 1873 locating in McLeod county where he bought eighty acres in section 11, Hassan Valley township. He owns 160 acres, and has made many improvements on his farm. He is a stockholder in the Biscay Creamery and was school clerk for seven years. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Malchow was married Jan. 17, 1879, to Caroline Marie Bautling, born in Germany Jan. 5, 1857, daughter of Charles and Frederika (Holtz) Bautling. Charles Bautling came to America in 1358 and lived in Chicago for four years. Then he moved to McLeod county, Minn., where he homesteaded land in section 15, Hassan Valley township, and farmed there until his death in 1881 at the age of fifty-six years. His wife died in 1893 at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Malchow had six children: Rudolph, a farmer of Saskatchewan, Canada; Otto, a farmer of Swift Current ,Saskatchewan, Canada; Arnold, on the home farm, a stockholder in the bank of Hutchinson; Hattie, wife of Robert Johnston, a farmer of Saskatchewan, Canada; and Elmer, a farmer of Saskatchewan, Canada. One child is dead. The family worship at the German Lutheran church.

William W. Malchow, proprietor of "Southview Stock Farm," containing 120 acres in section 12, (southeast quarter), Hassan Valley township, was born on this farm, September 11, 1869, a son of Frederick and Hannah (Luebs) Malchow. Frederick Malchow, the father, was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1865. After living in St. Paul for about a year, he bought this farm now owned by his son, William, and operated it until his death at the age of 56 years in the spring of 1893. His wife, Hannah, whom he married in Germany, died in the fall of 1909 at the age 73. They had four children, of whom William W. was the third in order of birth, and who

is now the only survivor. William W. Malchow acquired his education in the country schools. He began running the home farm in 1892 and purchased it in 1910, since which time he has been engaged in its operation. He carries on both agriculture and dairying, milking 15 cows. His residence is a good eight-room house. In 1910 he rebuilt the barn, which is a substantial structure, 56 x 36 feet, with basement. Aside from his immediate farming interests, Mr. Malchow is a director in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Inc., of Hutchinson; a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Silver Lake and a stockholder in the Biscay Creamery and Farmers Elevator of Hutchinson. Mr. Malchow was married, March 22, 1893, to Mollie Schoeppler, of Young America, Carver county, Minn., a daughter of Fred and Josephine (Schmeidel) Schoeppler. Her father, who was a farmer in Carver county, was born in Saxony, Germany, and was a pioneer settler in Carver county. He died in 1905. His wife died in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Molchow have had three children: Myrtle, born August 30, 1894, who is a teacher in the McLeod county schools; Bessie, born August 27, 1895, who died at the age of one month, and Hazel, born March 29, 1906. The parents are members of the German Evangelical church. Mr. Malchow has been clerk of school district No. 56 for eight years.

John N. Peterson, buttermaker of Silver Lake Co-operative Creamery Company, was born in Oxford, New Jersey, July 3, 1886, son of Christ and Mette (Jensen) Peterson. Christ Peterson is a native of Denmark and came to America in 1882. He was married, in Denmark, just before coming to this country. He farmed in Collins township, McLeod county, from 1891 to 1906. He then moved to Hutchinson and two years later moved to Silver Lake. John N. began work for the Hutchinson Produce Co. in the creamery at Hutchinson in 1905 and learned the trade of buttermaker. April, 1915, he took charge of the Silver Lake Creamery where he is now. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Peterson was married August 5, 1915, to Agnes Thompson, born Feb. 22, 1892, daughter of Andrew P. Thompson, a mail carrier of Hutchinson. The family faith is that of the Danish Lutheran church.

Mathias C. Hanson, proprietor of Fairview Stock and Dairy Farm, consisting of 240 acres in section 14, Lynn township, McLeod county, was born in Denmark and came to the United States in 1871 with his parents. They located first in Chicago, where they were living at the time of the great fire in October of the following year, which destroyed a large part of the city. The parents were Jacob and Mattie (Enevoldson) Hanson, both natives of Denmark. After leaving Chicago, they went to Waukegan, where Jacob Hanson worked at his trade of carpenter for five years. He then brought his family to Minnesota, purchasing 80 acres of land in section 14, Lynn township, McLeod county, and of this he made a good homestead, residing on it until his death in 1897 at the age of 72 years. He had survived his wife some eight years, she having been killed in a runaway accident at the age of 61. Mathias C. Hanson lived on the home farm, assisting his father, until his marriage in 1886. He then obtained a part of the father's farm and, building on it, has since made this place his home. He raises Guernsey cattle, keeping a herd of 40, of which he milks 20. Twenty of his animals are registered. In his agricultural operations he uses the five-year rotation plan. He sows 20 acres of clover a year and has two acres of fruit. In addition to his cattle he raises Poland China hogs. Mr. Hanson was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery at Hutchinson and has been very active in it since 1890, having served as vice-president, treasurer and manager, and being now its president. He was also an organizer and is now a director of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company at Hutchinson, and is a director in the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Hutchinson. In these various positions he has shown himself to be a man of good business ability and his advice and assistance have proved potent factors in the success of these different enterprises. Mr. Hanson was married July 14, 1886, to Maria Birkebek, of Hutchinson township, a daughter of Christian J. and Margaret (Lund) Birkebek, well known farming people. Her father, who is a farmer, is now 77 years old, her mother being 71. On December 9, 1915, they celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are the parents of seven children: Clarence J., residing at home; Henry V., a physician practicing at New London, Minn.; Harlow J., who was graduated from the Minnesota State Agricultural College in 1914, and is now studying medicine at the Illinois State University; Chester C., residing at home; Margaret, a graduate of the Hutchinson high school, class of 1916; Walter and Mattie, the last three mentioned also residing at home. Mr. Hanson is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hutchinson, he and his family being members of it. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America at Hutchinson.

The Stocking Brothers, Charles A., William D. and Fred O., proprietors of "Willow Grove Stock Farm," located in section 14, Lynn township, are sons of Eli and Mary Jane (Hartt) Stocking. The three brothers conducted the farm for their father until 1891, since which time it has been operated in their own name. They now own 275 acres, their house being a frame building of nine rooms. Their barn is 47 x 84 x 16

feet in dimensions, with an ell, 20 x 25 x 18 feet. Four acres of their farm is planted with fruit trees, while they also raise red clover to a large extent. Their stock consists of Clydesdale horses, registered; Hereford cattle, also registered; and they feed 20 head of baby beef per year. They also keep Duroc-Jersey hogs, of which they feed one car load per year. Fred Stocking is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator Company at Hutchinson.

John S. Jerabek, who has achieved a reputation in Silver Lake as an energetic business man, and whose activities as a merchant and bee-keeper brought him a full measure of success, was born in Jimramov, Moravia, Austria, July 29, 1865, son of John and Elenore (Straka) Jerabek. He came to America with other members of his family in 1874, and was reared in Hale township, this county. In 1889, with John Totusek and Anthony Dloahy as partners, he built a roller mill at Silver Lake, with a capacity of 50 barrels. In 1891 he went to Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, to prepare for missionary work; but in less than two years, was called home on account of his parents' sickness. Upon his return he took over the management of his father's store and saw mill. He bought the saw mill in 1901, and in 1909 sold a half interest to Frank Bren, who rebuilt and remodelled it, and is now conducting it under his own name. Two years later, Mr. Jerabek moved to Hutchinson, and divided his time between the Bren saw mill at Silver Lake and the brick tile plant at Hutchinson. June 16, 1916, he became proprietor of the store at Silver Lake that his father had established at Silver Lake in 1887. Mr. Jarabek has made a hobby of keeping bees, and markets considerable honey. He married, June 4, 1893, Julia Bren, who was born in Bohemia Feb. 16, 1874, a daughter of Albin and Marie (Dymacek) Bren. Mr. and Mrs. Jerabek have been blessed with nine children: Martha, born Dec. 23, 1895; Esther, born Oct. 15, 1897; Henry, born Feb. 3, 1900; Daniel, born Sept. 10, 1902; Theophil, March 7, 1905; Mildred, born Oct. 6, 1907; Paul, born Sept. 7, 1909; Harold, born April 5, 1912; and Juliet, born Feb. 11, 1916. The family faith is that of the Congregational church. Albin Bren and his wife came to America in 1886, and now live near Silver Lake. He is a carpenter by trade and operates a small farm near the village. Five children of the Bren family are now living. They are: Julia, wife of John S. Jerabek; Nettie, wife of Vincent Uncovsky, of Silver Lake; Frank, a carpenter, contractor and proprietor of a sawmill at Silver Lake; Emily, a stenographer employed in the American National Bank, of St. Paul; and Albina, now living in Minneapolis.

John J. Jerabek, one of the original proprietors of the town-

HENRY L. KLAUS

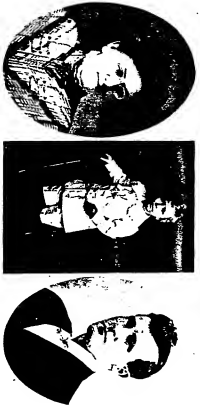
site of Silver Lake village, was born in Dalecin, Moravia, Austria, Dec. 14, 1840, and came to America with his family in 1874, reaching Glencoe, this county, May 22. For eight years he conducted a farm in Hale township. In 1881, John J. Jarabek, John Mimms and J. S. Totusek, purchased from Theodore Mimms, at Silver Lake township, a store, sawmill and nineteen acres of land. On this land, they platted the original townsite of Silver Lake. After three years, Jerabek and Totusek bought out Mimms, and another three years later, the partnership was dissolved, each taking a part of the land, and Jerabek taking the sawmill while Totusek took the store and goods. Mr. Jerabek at once built a store which he conducted until the spring of 1891, when he turned it over to his son, John S. He was ably assisted by his sister, Anna, who was an important factor in its success, conducting it until 1901. Then Anna took full charge of the business for more than two years. From 1903 to 1916 it was conducted by a brother, Emil H. John J. Jarabek died Jan. 5, 1916. John S. Jarabek, who was named in the will as administrator, bought out the other heirs and now conducts the store. John J. Jerabek was a man of sterling qualities. Honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, he always took an interest in his home village and county. He was a thorough believer in the Bible and a faithful and untiring worker in the interests of the Bohemian Evangelical church. Before a regular pastor had been engaged, he acted as reader, and also conducted many funeral services. His name will long be honored in the annals of McLeod county history. Mr. Jerabek was married in Moravia, Nov. 27, 1863, to Elenore Straka, who was born July 4, 1845, in Moravia, and died Jan. 14, 1892, in Silver Lake. There are six living children: John S., a Silver Lake merchant; Elenore, residing at Silver Lake, the widow of John Totusek; Anna, the wife of Rev. Adolph Yukl, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Henry, a mail carrier living in Silver Lake; Emil H., and Rose, wife of Anthony Trutna, a merchant of Mohall, N. D.

Henry L. Klaus, a well known citizen of Winsted, where he is interested in several business ventures, was born in this town April 19, 1878, son of Bernard and Annie (Westrup) Klaus. The father, a native of Germany, died in 1881; the mother died in May, 1912, at the age of 72 years. Henry L. Klaus, after his father's death, remained on the farm with his mother until 1903, taking care of the property and performing the farm duties. From that year until 1910 he worked in Winsted and was interested in various enterprises. On March 10 he bought the saloon of Eugene Volkert in that village. Mr. Klaus is still proprietor of this place, and also of another in Winsted, which he bought of Martin Schlagel, January 13, 1915. His standing

in the community is shown by the fact that he is vice-president of the Booster Club. He is a stockholder in the Luce Line railroad. He belongs to the Catholic church and to the Catholic Order of Foresters, in which he holds the office of vice chief ranger. Mr. Klaus was married October 25, 1911, to Mary McKay, of Maple Lake, Minn., daughter of Charles and Ellen McKay, her father being a farmer near Maple Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Klaus have had three children: Albert C., born October 1, 1912; James B., born July 17, 1915, who died March 6, 1916; and Rose Mary, born Jan. 13, 1917.

John P. Thompson, for some thirteen years postmaster at Winsted, is one of the leading citizens of the county, and his personality has been an important factor in the upbuilding of his community. He was born in Tipperary, Ireland, March 29, 1848, son of John and Grace Thompson. The father, John Thompson, was born in County Tipperary, in 1803, and brought his family to America in 1860, reaching Webster, Mass., Aug. 1, and there making his home until his death Aug. 6, 1863. Of the seven children in the family, there are now living two, James, a Minneapolis hotel man, and John P. John P. Thompson attended the public schools, and as a youth was employed in the shoe factories and woolen mills of Webster. For a while he was a grocery clerk in Hartford, Conn. In 1870, he came to Minnesota and became a shoe clerk. Over forty years ago, in 1874, he came to Winsted and purchased the property where the postoffice now stands. On this property, July 12, 1876, he opened a hotel. His influence and popularity grew, and in 1889 he received the appointment as postmaster, a position he retained until 1893. Then, after a short interval, he was again appointed, Oct. 24, 1906, and continued until May 20, 1916, to give most efficient service, giving general satisfaction to the patrons of his office. Mr. Thompson was married in 1874, to Annie Mulvaney, who was born at Boltonville, Wis., June 4, 1844, daughter of John and Margaret (Lynch) Mulvaney. To this union there have been born three children: John died in infancy; James died at the age of eleven years; Mark J. graduated from the Agricultural department of the University of Minnesota, and is now in charge of a State Experiment Station near Duluth. The family faith is that of the Catholic church.

Joseph Bickmann, merchant, leading citizen and man of affairs, who is now carrying on a flourishing business as a hardware dealer in Winsted, was born in Graven, Germany, March 12, 1875. His parents were Bernard and Elizabeth Bickmann, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1884, settling in Victor township, Wright county, this state, where they were engaged in farming until 1908, when they retired



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH BICKMANN AND SON

and moved to Winsted, where they now live at the age of 80 years. Joseph Bickmann came to America with his parents at the age of nine years, was reared in Wright county, and attended the parochial schools of Winsted. He worked for his father until 1904 and thus acquired a thorough knowledge of agriculture. In that year, starting out for himself, he purchased a half interest in the general store of B. Millerbernd, at Winsted, and was connected with the store until February, 1915, when he sold his interest and bought the hardware store of John Salmon, which he has since conducted. He carries a good general line of hardware, and a full line of implements, and is agent for the Oakland automobiles. Prominent among the business men of the community, he is also a man of public spirit, and has served on the village council two years. His financial holdings include stock in the Twin City Fire Insurance Co., and in the Luce Electric Short Line Co. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Columbus, the German Catholic Beneficiary Society and the St. Aloysius Society. Mr. Bickmann was married June 20, 1911, to Genevieve Webber, a milliner of Murdock, Minn., whose parents, John and Mary (Schaff) Webber, live on a farm in Swift county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Bickmann have one son, Joseph A., born Sept. 19, 1913.

Fred Lhotka, a well known photographer, priprietor of the Lhotka studio at Winsted, Minn., was born in Rich Valley township, this county, May 28, 1881, son of Albert and Petronila (Mushil) Lhotka. The father, born in Bohemia in 1835, came to America in 1871, at first settling in Chicago, where he lived one year. Then, coming to Minnesota, he settled in Rich Valley township and engaged in farming. He died June 11, 1892, and his widow resides on the old homestead having now attained the age of 74 years. They had six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. Fred Lhotka was graduated from the Northwestern College of Photography in 1902 and opened a studio in Winsted July 7 of the same year. Doing artistic and satisfactory work, his patronage gradually increased, as did his prosperity, so that in May, 1911 he was able to erect a modern, two-story brick building, with basement, 32½x45 feet, with a two-story addition at the back of 11x12 feet. The second floor of the main building he uses for his studio, while the lower floor is occupied in part as a residence by himself and family and in part by the Farmers' State Bank. Mr. Lhotka does all regular photographic work, including enlarging and framing. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married, June 18, 1907, to Caroline Anita Borgerarode, born in Philadelphia, Penn., April 14, 1874, daughter of Charles Otto and Anna M. (Marth)

Borgersrode. Her father, Charles O. Borgersrode, who was born at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1851, came to McLeod county with his father, Col. Rudolph Von Borgersrode. Her mother was a native of Bavaria, Germany, born in 1849 and came to America in 1871, her family settling in Philadelphia, where she was married in October, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. L. Vika have had two children: Ray, born March 11, 1908, who died on the day of his birth, and Ruby Averill, born August 11, 1910. The family faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

Emil H. Jerabek, owner and proprietor of the Silver Lake Coal yards, former manager of his father's general mercantile store, and for three years president of the village council, is one of the leading men in the vicinity, and has done much toward the upbuilding of the community. He was born in Silver Lake March 29, 1881, son of John J. and Elenore (Straka) Jerabek. He passed through the public school of the village and entered the Mankato Normal school from which he was graduated in 1902. With this preparation he became manager of his father's store, and continued in this capacity until the latter's death Jan. 3, 1916. In August of that year he built his present sheds, yards and office on the Luce Electric Short Line. In this venture he has had a most pronounced success. So thoroughly is he assured of the future of the village that he has just erected a beautiful home on the west side. It is modeled like a California bungalow, contains eight rooms and a full basement, is finished in hardwood, and is equipped with many modern comforts, such as hot water heat and electric lights. In addition to his property here, he owns and rents a half section of land in Tisdale, Saskatchewan, Canada, and his financial holdings include stock in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank, the Farmers Elevator and the Farmers Creamery. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order at Hutchinson. In public life he became a member of the village council in 1910, and served as its president from March, 1912, to March, 1916. Mr. Jerabek was married June 22, 1909, to Christine Totushek, born Sept. 21, 1888, daughter of John S. Totushek, a pioneer merchant of Silver Lake, who died in 1896 at the age of fifty-six years and his wife Catherine (Madera) Totushek, who was born Nov. 25, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Jerabek have two children, Elwin Emil, born Dec. 18, 1910, and Milton Woodrow, born March 24, 1916. The family faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

William Edward Jergens, a well known farmer of Hassen Valley township, was born on section 24, Hassan Valley township, this county, July 2, 1866, son of Peter and Mary (Schultz) Jergens. Peter Jergens was born Oct. 22, 1838, in Germany and came to America in 1851, locating near Chicago, Ill., where he

EMIL H. JERABEK

lived until 1859. Then he bought eighty acres in section 24, Hassan Valley township, McLeod county, this state, and lived there until his death, Dec. 17, 1908. His wife was born May 31, 1848, in Germany. William E. lived with his father until 1908 when he bought the home farm. He now owns 400 acres. In 1912 he built an eleven room frame house equipped with hot water heat and modern in every way. The barn, 40 by 48 by 18 with basement and cement floors, was built in 1884 and in 1908 a silo, 18 by 36 with a capacity of 200 tons. He raises Holstein cattle having thirteen registered. He makes a specialty of feeding stock for the market, shipping one-half car load of swine per year. He served as township treasurer for nine years. He is a stockholder in the Biscay Creamery, the Hutchinson Farmers Elevator Company and director in the First State Bank of Biscay. Fraternally he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. and the M. W. A., being venerable consul of same. Mr. Jergens was married Jan. 16, 1902, to Martha Boller, of Acoma township, daughter of August and Fredericka (Garski) Boller. August Boller is a retired farmer, of Hutchinson, a native of Germany and a farmer of McLeod county for forty years. His wife died in 1885 at the age of thirty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Jergens have four children: Clara, Frank, Lewis, and Irna.

Walter A. Tesch, formerly manager of the Ayrshire Hill Dairy Farm, section 30, Hassan township, and now a member of the firm of Thompson Brothers & Tesch, proprietors of the Willard Storage Battery Service Station, at Hutchinson, was born in Scotland, S. Dak., May 26, 1889, son of Rev. F. William and Lydia (Schoeppler) Tesch. He received a good common school education in 1906 was graduated from the Paynesville (Minn.) high school. Later he rented his father's farm in Hassan township, and successfully conducted general farming there until recently, when the property was sold, and he established his present connection. While on the farm he served as road overseer and as clerk of his school district. Mr. Tesch was married Oct. 19, 1910, to Mabel Hartwig, born May 29, 1891, daughter of Fred W. and Hannah (Froemming) Hartwig. Fred W. Hartwig was born in Acoma township and is now a hardware dealer of Hutchinson, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Tesch have two children: Lowell H., born June 4, 1912, and Lucille B., born May 31, 1915. The family faith is that of the German Evangelical church. Rev. F. William Tesch was born in Germany in 1858, and came to Carver county with his parents in 1867. He was educated to the ministry and has been a clergyman for some forty years, now serving as pastor of the German Evangelical church at Lamberton, in this state. In 1892 he purchased 320 acres of land in section 30, Hassan town-

ship, which he owned until recently, renting it for several years until turning the management over to his son, Walter A. It is a well improved place, with good buildings, and a two acre orchard, and under the management of Walter A. Tesch was brought to a high degree of development. Aside from engaging in general farming, he made a specialty of shipping cattle and stock to the market. He also did considerable dairying, kept registered cattle, and used a two unit Sharples milking machine. The Rev. F. William Tesch was married in 1884 to Lydia Schoeppler, who was born in 1866. Of their four children, three died in infancy.

Lemuel Tomlinson, proprietor of "Sunny Slope Farm," of 107 acres, in section 11, Hutchinson township, was born in Franklin county, Ind., September 12, 1847, a son of Joseph and Mary (Beesley) Tomlinson. The father, Joseph, a mason and bricklayer by trade, became a member of Company A, 120th Indiana Infantry, which took part in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and from Atlanta to the sea. Mr. Tomlinson taking part in the battle of Atlanta. While on the march to the sea he was taken sick and being sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, died there at the age of 47 years. His widow survived him many years, passing away in 1913, at the advanced age of 82. Lemuel Tomlinson at the age of 21 began farming in Jennings county, Ind., where he remained until 1877. Then, coming to McLeod county, Minn., he rented the Austin farm, two miles south of Hutchinson, which he farmed until 1886. In 1888 he bought his present place, and has since greatly improved it. He has cleared all the farm, has good buildings and all necessary appliances and implements for modern scientific farming. Four acres of his land is laid out in a nice orchard. He raises clover and alfalfa, keeps graded Guernsey cattle, of which he milks 15, and feeds one car of Yorkshire hogs per year. Mr. Tomlinson was married in 1868 to Dorcas Herring, who died in 1886 at the early age of 28 years. She bore her husband four children: Flora, now Mrs. Benton Burke, of Washington; Maude, wife of Guy Parsons, of Washington; Laura, wife of Frank Anderson, of Seattle, and Elmer, who is engaged in the creamery and produce business at Wabash, Ind. Mr. Tomlinson, on April 5, 1890, married for his second wife Silena Miller, a teacher. They have had three children; one of whom is deceased. The two others are: Gladys, a teacher, residing at home, and Arthur M., who is a student in the Hutchinson high school. Mr. Tomlinson is a man who takes a keen interest in the welfare of his township and county, and has unselfishly devoted a considerable part of his time to public affairs. He was a member of the township board 13 years, eight years of that time being chairman; was treasurer of school district No. 47 and served as clerk some 26 years altogether. In January, 1916, he was appointed county commissioner in place of E. A. Tews, deceased, and served until the election of Andrew J. Linder, in Nov., 1916. He is a Free Mason, belonging to Temple Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., at Hutchinson. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator at Hutchinson and a member of the Hutchinson Farmers Association.

Andrew J. Linder, county commissioner from the Fifth district, a well known farmer and dairyman in the northern part of Hutchinson township, is proprietor of "Crystal Spring Farm" of 110 acres, 75 acres of which lies in this township, the other 35 acres being across the line in Meeker county. He was born in Dalsland, Sweden, April 16, 1863, a son of Olaf Nelson, also a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1869, settling in Jordon, Minn., where he engaged in railroad construction work. From 1888 until 1907 Olaf Nelson resided with his son, the subject of this sketch, his death taking place in the year last mentioned, when he was 84 years old. He married Christina Anderson, who came to this country in 1887, and who also in her later years lived with her son, Andrew, dying in 1908 at the age of 76. They had five children, of whom Andrew was the third in order of birth. Andrew J. Linder, after arriving in the United States in 1881, went to McIntyre, Penn., where he resided for five and a half years. Then in 1886 he came to Minnesota and bought his present farm, which he has since greatly improved. At that time it was all covered with timber and had no buildings, so everything remained to be done. In beginning it took two days' work for two men to make a road so he could get a team of oxen on the place. His first residence was a house of logs, 14 x 18 feet in dimensions. For this he has since substituted a very fine frame house of eight rooms, which stands on the west shore of Lake Byron, amid picturesque surroundings. In 1912 he erected a substantial frame barn, with stone foundation, 32 x 70 x 16 feet, and with cement floor, steel stanchions and litter carrier. His land has been entirely cleared and there are no marshes on the place. Mr. Linder was the first man in Hutchinson township to raise clover and continues to raise a large crop each year. He has a herd of graded Guernsey cattle, of which he milks 14, also raising about 40 hogs per year. Altogether, his place gives ample evidence of thrift and prosperity. Mr. Linder is a stockholder in the Bank of Hutchinson. He has served efficiently in local office, having been a member of the township board for nine years and its chairman since 1911. He also was for one year a director of school district No. 47. In the fall of 1916 he was elected county commissioner from the fifth district. His fra-

ternal affiliations are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Linder was first married October 21, 1885, to Anna S. Everson, of Pennsylvania, who died October 21, 1895, at the early age of 28 years. She was the mother of six children: Charles E., residing at home; Jennie, wife of John Knaff, a barber of Hutchinson; George, who is engaged in farming in Hutchinson township; Eleanor, residing at home; Walter, who died in May, 1912, at the age of 19 years, and Ellen, who died in the fall of 1912, at the age of 17. April 3, 1898, Mr. Linder married for his second wife, Freida Beck, of Hutchinson township, by whom he has had five children: Gustave A., residing at home; Mabel, who died in February, 1907, at the age of five years; Hazel, Mabel (2d) and Leslie, who reside at home with their parents. The family faith is that of the Lutheran church.

David H. Chamberlain, president of the Chamberlain Road Machine Company, of Hutchinson, and mayor of that city, was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1857, son of Andrew and Mary (Williamson) Chamberlain. Andrew Chamberlain was a contractor in New York state until 1872, in which year he migrated to Iowa, where he followed that occupation, and also engaged in farming, until his death in 1900 at the age of 75 years. His wife, Mary, died in 1895, at the age of 70. David H. Chamberlain in his youth acquired a practical education and afterwards became connected with the American Road Machine Company, of Kennett Square, Penn., for 11 years being their western general agent, stationed at Minneapolis. He next entered the employ of the National Drill and Manufacturing Company, of Barberton, Ohio. In November, 1905, he started the Chamberlain Road Machine Company in Minneapolis, remaining there until the fall of 1910, when he came to Hutchinson. Here he is doing a good business with excellent prospects for the future. He belongs to the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is an active citizen interested in everything that pertains to the good of the community. He served two years in the city council and in April, 1916, was elected mayor. Mr. Chamberlain was first married Dec. 4, 1876, to Elvira E. L. Covell. She died in April, 1881, leaving two children, namely: Jesse H., of Hutchinson, who is secretary and treasurer of the Chamberlain Road Machine Company, and Grace, who is now Mrs. O. H. Erickson, of Minneapolis. Mr. Chamberlain was married next to Nellie G. Russell, Dec. 12, 1890, and of this union three children have been born: Pearl, Hazel and Myrle.

Jesse H. Chamberlain, secretary and treasurer of the Chamberlain Road Machine Company, of Hutchinson, was born at Maywood, Ill. When a youth he moved with his father to Minneapolis and there received a good business education. He

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN

attended the public schools and the West High School, of Minneapolis. He then took a commercial course at the Minnesota Business College. Thus equipped, he entered into the road machine business with his father, to which he has since given his whole time. He has thoroughly mastered all the details of the business, and on coming to Hutchinson he and his father organized the Chamberlain Road Machine Company. He became a stockholder and director and was made secretary and treasurer, which positions he still retains. A thorough business man in every way, he has charge practically of all outside business transactions, collections and other matters, looking after the traveling salesmen and the welfare of the company's interests generally. Mr. Chamberlain was married Sept. 9, 1909, to May Hill, of Minneapolis, and has two children, Helen and Ruth.

William W. Sivright, who for many years has been one of Hutchinson's foremost citizens, prominent both in business circles and in public life, was born in this city, August 16, 1862, son of David S. and Harriet E. (Tifft) Sivright, the father being a pioneer of McLeod county and for 60 years one of its best known and most highly respected citizens. David S. Sivright was born in Cornwallis, Kings county, Nova Scotia, August 11, 1831, and when 13 years of age his father, James M. Sivright, moved to Illinois, 60 miles west of Chicago, then a little village to which they hauled the grain they raised on the farm they opened up with oxen. There were neither wagon roads nor railroads to what is now one of the world's greatest cities. In the year 1856, with his brother-in-law, R. L. Pitcher, he joined a caravan of 100 men and outfits and made the overland trip to California, with the purpose of becoming a gold miner. Like all who made the overland journey, they suffered great hardships and on the way saw the bleaching bones of the pioneers murdered by the Mormons in the Mountain Meadow Massacre. Mr. Sivright remained in California about a year and then returned by way of Panama, a route almost, if not quite, as dangerous as that overland, as the way was strewn with the graves of the venturesome who had perished from accident or fever. After stopping a short time in Cuba, he made his way back to Sycamore, Ill. In 1857 he came to McLeod county, accompanied by his wife and Samuel L. Tifft and T. A. Dennis. The journey of over 600 miles from DeKalb county, Ill., was made with six covered wagons, drawn by six yoke of oxen, and a few cows were also taken along. On arriving here he pre-empted in sections 21 and 20, Hutchinson township, his nearest neighbor being the late Charles D. McEwen, of whom he was an intimate friend until the latter's death. Here he remained until 1881. When the Indians attacked Hutchin-

son, Mr. Sivright, with his young wife and their baby son, only a few days old, took refuge in the stockade, where they remained until the savages were driven off, expecting that at any moment they might be the victims of a massacre. When Capt. Strout's command was defeated at Acton, Mr. Sivright went to its relief, taking two wagon loads of men and bringing in the wounded. He took an active part in the defense of the stockade, firing at the Indians from behind a fence at the corner of Main and Washington streets. He was also with the party that went out to bring in the body of Chief Little Crow, who was killed six miles northeast of Hutchinson, July 3, 1863, while leading an uprising. From 1871 to 1887 David S. Sivright practiced veterinary surgery in Hutchinson and then retired. He died in this city January 6, 1916, at the advanced age of 84 years. For many years he had been known to most of the inhabitants by the loving sobriquet of "Uncle Dave." His career had been intimately interwoven with the history of the town. As pioneer settler, as a member of the Home Guard during the Indian troubles, as a successful farmer, also sheriff of the county, whose home was noted for its hospitality, as veterinary surgeon and as auctioneer, for he frequently exercised that vocation, he had made a record which was known to and admired by all. His funeral was conducted by the officials and bretheren of Temple lodge, from the M. E. church, the sermon being preached by Rev. E. A. Cooke, and he was laid to rest by the side of his wife in the city cemetery.

Mrs. David S. Sivright, whose maiden name was Harriet E. Tifft, was born in Rhode Island, July 15, 1831, and had been her husband's faithful friend and helpmeet for a long period of married life. She died March 15, 1915, preceding her husband to the grave by less than nine months. They had but one child, William W., whose name forms the caption of this article. William W. Sivright, the date of whose nativity has been already given, was one of the first children born in Hutchinson, and, as noted was a baby of a few days old when this place was besieged by the Sioux. He attended the Hutchinson high school. In 1883 he engaged in the implement and hardware business with L. A. Ritter, their association lasting three years. After that he carried on the implement business alone for a number of years, or until 1911, when his son Guy became associated with him, the style of the firm becoming "Sivright & Son," and so remaining after the son's accidental death in 1912 until the business was sold, in February, 1913, to Monroe & Bretzke. Mr. Sivright then retired, after a successful business career of 30 years. William W. Sivright was married, in 1883, to Harriet L. James, of Hutchinson, their marriage ceremony taking place in the house in which both of them

FELTON VOLLMER

had been born. Her parents were Hubert and Genette (Putnam) James, the father died at Louiville, in the army, while a member of a Minnesota regiment. Her mother was a daughter of General Henry Putnam, who came to McLeod county in May, 1856, took an active part in putting down the Indian outbreak and was afterwards engaged in the hardware business with Eli Stocking. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sivright, namely: Guy, who was in business with his father and who was drowned in Lake Marion, September 15, 1912, when only 28 years old; Cal, who is with the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Company, Minneapolis, married Gertrude C. Stearns (one child, James); Susan, wife of M. M. Stearns, a lumber dealer of Hutchinson, who has two children, Hubert and Harriet; Harry, who is employed in the Ramsey County State Bank, at St. Paul, and Helen, who died at the age of one and a half years. Mr. Sivright, aside from his business interests, has at times taken an active and useful part in public life. He served one term in the Legislature, in 1895, and was in the Senate for three sessions, beginning with 1899. He has also served as mayor of Hutchinson. President of McLeod County Fair, and a member of the State Fair Board for seven years; was chairman of the Duluth Republican State Convention and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1903. He is a director in the Citizens Bank of Hutchinson, a member of the Masonic Lodge, in which he has passed all the chairs and is a Shriner, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member.

Felton Vollmer, one of the men who have been most closely identified with the history and upbuilding of McLeod county, where his name is a household word, was born at Neuburg, Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 27, 1846, son of David and Mary (Wolters) Vollmer. The father, who was born in Bavaria, July 29, 1816, was by trade a glazier. In 1852, seeking to better his condition and provide wider opportunities for his growing family, he and his wife, with their two children (another having died in infancy), left their native land and embarked for America. The voyage, which was made in a sailing vessel, lasted 39 days, the ship making port at New York. From that city they came directly west by canal boat to Fort Wayne, Ind., where Mr. Vollmer found work at the carpenter's trade. In 1856 he came to Minnesota on a prospecting tour, remaining a year. In May, 1857, the family removed to this state and located in St. Paul, where David Vollmer found employment in Prince's Mill until Feb. 17, 1862. The Civil war was now raging and he felt called upon to enlist in defense of the country

of his adoption. Accordingly he became a member of Company E, Fifth Minnesota Infantry, and took part with that organization in the sanguinary conflicts at Iuka, Corinth, Raymond, Jackson and the Siege of Vicksburg. It was while serving in the army of Grant at Vicksburg that he received a sunstroke that incapaciated him from further exertions, and he was transferred to the Invalid Corps, and finally discharged, April 11, 1864. On returning to Minnesota, David Vollmer located on a homestead near Watertown, Carver county, but three years later moved into that village and opened a cabinet-making shop. There he remained until the fall of 1868, when he came to Winsted township, McLeod county and bought a saw mill. To this he added a grist mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1876. He continued his business activities until about 1876, when he retired, and spent the rest of his days in Winsted, where he died Jan. 20, 1891. His wife passed away Aug. 27, 1909. Felton Vollmer was a child of six years when he accompanied his parents to the United States. He laid the foundation of his education before the family located in St. Paul, and while there attended the Washington school, the only public school in St. Paul, for nearly three years. Attracted by the educational opportunities connected with the printer's trade, he commenced in November 1860, to learn the "art preservative of all arts" in the office of the Pioneer, where he remained until November, 1866. In the summer of 1863 he carried a route for the Pioneer, taking in all east of Robert Street in St. Paul and delivering all the daily papers taken in that portion of the city at that time. Then, in partnership with M. R. Pendergast, he started the LeSueur Courier, in which he continued to be interested until June 1, 1871, at which time he sold out to W. R. Colton. Then removing to Winsted, he engaged in operating the saw mill and grist mill in this village until Feb., 1916, when he sold his interests in the mill. He is president of the State Bank of Winsted and has been connected with it since its organization. Mr. Vollmer is a Democrat in his political views and in 1876 was chosen to represent this district in the lower house of the state legislature and served one term. In 1882 he was elevated to the senate and was a member of that body during the sessions of 1883 and 1885. He has served at various times in local office, having been township supervisor three terms, justice of the peace for four years, president of the village council for 20 years—the first 19 years consecutively, after the village was incorporated, and for about 25 years a member of the school board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Union Lodge, No. 45, in Le Sueur, in 1869, and in two years will be an honorary member of the Masonic Veteran Association. He is also

one of the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Vollmer was married November 28, 1871, at Northfield, Minn., to Hattie Cosby, who was born in Indiana, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Souders) Cosby and who came to Minnesota in May, 1857, by boat up the Mississippi river. He and his wife have been the parents of five children: Meda, who died February 13, 1878; Rufo, now cashier of the State Bank of Winsted; Ada, now Mrs. James J. Ponsford of Watertown, Minn.; Roy, and Robert, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Sedan, Minn. Mrs. Vollmer died December 19, 1915.

Charles Rutherford Vollmer, better known as "Rufo" Vollmer, cashier of the State Bank of Winsted, was born in this village, June 10, 1876, son of Felton and Hattie (Cosby) Vollmer, a memoir of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. He acquired the elements of knowledge in the Winsted school, afterwards attended high school in St. Paul for two years, and was graduated from the Hutchinson high school in 1896. He then spent four years in teaching, three years in McLeod county and one year in Bottineau county, North Dakota. At the end of that time he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the State Bank of Lester Prairie, and was thus employed for two years. During the following year he was assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank of Staples. December 17, 1903, on the organization of the State Bank of Winsted, he became its cashier, which position he still holds. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Sedan, Minn., of which his brother Robert is cashier. In addition to his banking interests Mr. Vollmer owns a farm of 184 acres between the lakes, near Winsted, known as the Interlachen Farm, where he raises Guernsey cattle, and Poland-China swine and carries on dairying. For two years he served as a member of the board of education of Winsted. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Vollmer is unmarried.

Edward N. Schmitz, a prominent business man of Stewart, cashier of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank, was born at St. Paul, Minn., July 22, 1875, son of Mathias and Hubertina (Schwartz) Schmitz. He was educated in the public school of Stewart, to which place he came with his parents when three years old. After finishing his studies he spent two years at the Experiment Station of Minnesota, at St. Anthony's Park. In 1896 he entered the bank of Hazlett & Wright, at Stewart, which was organized as a State bank. In 1900, in company with Henry L. Simons, he organized the Farmers & Merchants State Bank, with a capital of $10,000, which in April, 1905, was increased to $15,000 with $3,000 surplus. At the time of its organization Charles E. Hallock became president, S. P. Christen-

sen, vice-president, and Edward N. Schmitz, cashier. In succeeding years the vice-presidency changed, Mathias Schmitz, father of Edward N., taking the office in 1902, Henry Simons in 1903, and C. R. Donaldson in 1904, in the latter year Henry Simons becoming president. In 1902 Edward N. Schmitz was the main promoter and organizer of the telephone company. He has served three times as mayor of the village and had been on the school board for nine years, being actively connected with the management of the high school. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Schmitz married Nellie Schroeder, of Stewart, April 4, 1900, a daughter of Henry Schroeder, now of Gibbon, Sibley county, where he is engaged in farming. He has one child, Evelyn.

William C. Beise, who is engaged in the implement business at Lester Prairie, Bergan township, was born in Carver county, August 15, 1870, a son of Edward and Bertha (Schmidt) Beise. The father, Edward, a retired farmer residing in Minneapolis, and now 76 years old, came to America in 1869 and settled in Carver county, Minn. His wife Bertha died in 1908 at the age of 68 years. William C. Beise began farming in Hennepin county in 1893 and was there until 1901. He started in the implement business at Lester Prairie in March, 1903, and has since remained here. He keeps a good stock of implements and farm machinery, including threshers, auto trucks, tractors, etc., and has built up a good trade, which is steadily increasing. In 1915 he erected his new building, a one-story brick, ell-shaped, with full basement, 20 x 34 and 36 x 70 feet ground dimensions, it being built around the State Bank building. Mr. Beise is a director in the State Bank of Lester Prairie and a stockholder in the Community Investors' Company of St. Paul and Lester Prairie. He has served on the village council eight years, as mayor two years and as chief of the fire department eight years. He was married, November 30, 1893, to Ida Volkenant, of Mayer, Minn., a daughter of Jacob and Katie (Elling) Volkenant. Her father, who was a farmer in Carver county, died in 1912 at the age of 82 years. His wife died in 1906 at the age of 68. Mr. and Mrs. Beise have two children: Alta, wife of Herbert G. Heneman, vice-president of the State Bank, and Clifford, residing at home.

Paul T. Basel, manager of the Lake Superior Produce Company, at Lester Prairie, and a well known and popular citizen of varied activities, was born in Germany, November 21, 1879, a son of Charles and Emma Basel. The family came to the United States in 1885, settling in Carver county, where they remained until 1896, when they came to Lester Prairie. Paul T. Basel began industrial life as a clerk in stores in Lester Prairie, being thus employed from 1896 to 1900. He then became connected with the produce business as clerk and helper and was thus occupied for eight years, in 1898 being promoted to his present position as manager. The concern is doing a large and prosperous business, dealing in poultry and eggs. In 1915 they bought 8000 cases of eggs and 100,000 lbs. of poultry, which they readily disposed of. In 1913 Mr. Basel bought 65 acre of land on the edge of Lester Prairie, which he runs as a dairy farm, engaging help for that purpose. He milks 12 cows. In 1914 he built the house which stands on the place—a neat frame building of seven rooms. There are also fair outbuildings. For some time Mr. Basel has taken an active part in local affairs, having been village treasurer five years and chief of the fire department two years. He is a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran church, the Masonic order, being treasurer of his lodge, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is financier. He was married, August 1, 1905, to Effie Schaumburg, of Lester Prairie, a daughter of Fred and Louise (Miller) Schaumburg. Her father, a native of Germany, died in McLeod county in 1904 at the age of 70 years, after an active career in the farming industry. Mr. and Mrs. Basel have two children: Curtis, born August 31, 1906, and Mildred, born February 22, 1908.

John B. Clement, M. D., who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Lester Prairie for the past 17 years, was born at Alfred, Ontario, Canada, December 12, 1875. His father, Joseph Clement, a native of Quebec, who died in 1893, at the age of 68 years, was a farmer. Dr. Clement's mother, whose maiden name was Celine Fortier, is still living at Alfred, Ontario, and is now 81 years old. The subject of this sketch acquired a good literary and professional education, being graduated from Montreal College in 1894 and from Laval University in 1899. He came to Lester Prairie in October, 1899 and soon established himself in the confidence of the people of this vicinity—a confidence which he has ever since justified. His practice, though small at first, has steadily increased and became more lucrative and he is now numbered among the leading physicians of the county. He is president of the McLeod County Medical Association and a member of the Minnesota State Medical Association. His religious affiliations are with the Catholic church and he also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the Modern Woodmen of America. As a citizen interested in good government and willing to assist in maintaining it, he has served five years on the school board, being treasurer of the same, and has been president of the village council one year. He is vice-president of the Farmers' State Bank. Dr. Clement was married, December 10, 1902, to Sophia Milbrath, of Lester Prairie

daughter of Gust and Amelia (Stapel) Milbrath. Her father, who is employed as mail carrier in Lester Prairie, is a well known and highly esteemed citizen and formerly served as county commissioner. He is now 65 years old and has lived in the county many years, having come here at an early day with his father. Mrs. Dr. Clement's mother is still living, her age being 57 years. The doctor and his wife have no children.

Paul E. Kaniess, proprietor of Lester Prairie Harness Shop, was born in Germany, November 8, 1875, son of Carl and Augusta (Blanck) Kaniess. The father, also a native of Germany, came to America in 1881, settling in Carver county, where he followed the combined occupations of carpenter and farmer. He died July 19, 1906, at the age of 63 years. His wife Augusta, died May 11, 1916. Paul E. Kaniess lived at home until reaching the age of 12 years. He then worked out until 19, taking his money home to his parents. In 1894 he began learning the harness business trade at Watertown with J. E. Grife and was there three years. Subsequently, after working two months at Norwood, he bought the shop of W. F. Kohler at Lester Prairie, and has since conducted it with profitable results. In August, 1914, Mr. Kaniess bought the old Weise & Kuhlman Hardware building which he is now occupying, using the first floor. It is a frame building 24x119, two story and basement. Mr. Kaniess deals in harness, robes, collars, blankets, whips, trunks and valises, greases, stock and poultry food, mittens and gloves, keeping a good variety and quality of stock. He is one of the leading men of the village, has served on the council four years, and is a trustee and member of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Kaniess was married October 30, 1900, to Pauline Schmidt, of Winsted township, who was born March 3, 1882, daughter of Gotthelp and Paulina (Heckler) Schmidt. Her father, who came to this country from Germany, died in 1913 at the age of 72 years. His wife survives him, resides in Lester Prairie, being now 62 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Kaniess have two children: Emma, born December 14, 1901, and Annittie, born February 7, 1904.

William A. H. Machemehl, proprietor of "Orchard Lawn Farm," consisting of 160 acres, the N. W. quarter of Section 32, Winsted township, was born in Pommern, Germany, May 8, 1861. He is a son of Edward Machemehl, a native of Germany who came to America in 1874, reaching Scott county, Minn., May 22d. He bought a farm in Blakely township, which he subsequently made his home until his death, July 3, 1875, when he was 49 years old. He married Wilhelmina Wulff, who died at the home of her son William, December 6, 1909, at the age of 83. There were four children born to them, three of whom—daughters—died in infancy, the subject of this sketch

being the only survivor. After the death of the father, in 1875, William and his mother carried on the farm in Scott county until 1892, clearing off all the timber and making substantial improvements. In the year last mentioned they sold the place and bought the farm on which our subject now lives and where he has lived since then. Here his mother resided until her death. At the time this farm was purchased it was partly cleared. Mr. Machemehl has since cleared the remainder of the land and made a number of valuable improvements. The small log house which stood on the place when he bought it has been discarded as a residence, a modern frame house, two-story, full basement, taking its place. Two good modern barns have also been built, one being 32x74x16 and the other 16x50 feet in dimensions. There are 13,000 feet of tile on the farm and the entire farm is fenced with woven wire fencing. Mr. Machemehl raises four-year crops on the rotation plan. He raises Durham and Guernsey cattle, graded, having a herd of 25, of which he milks 12. He also raises Chester White and Poland China hogs, mixed. Aside from his farming and dairy interests, he is a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank of Lester Prairie and is agent for Sumter township Fire Association, for 22 years and a director of the same two years. Since January 19, 1912, he has been president of Lester Prairie Farmers' Elevator Company and was one of its founders, it having been organized on that date. He is also a director in the German Mutual Storm Insurance Company of Carver, McLeod, Sibley, Renville and Meeker counties. Since 1906 Mr. Machemehl has served as county commissioner, having been chairman of the board six years. He has served as a member of the township board one year and as treasurer of School District No. 10 since 1893. It will thus be seen that Mr. Machemehl is a man of multifarious activities—not only a good farmer and dairyman, but a man of keen business perceptions, ready to identify himself with any progressive enterprise and also to perform his share of public duty when occasion arises. He was married, October 21, to Sophia Muehlenhardt, who was born in Hanover, Germany, the second of the eight children of Henry and Wilhelmina (Hespenheide) Muehlenhardt. Her father came from Germany to the United States in 1880, settling in Scott county, Minn., where, after 28 years spent in farming, he died in 1908 at the age of 76 years. She was born March 7, 1867. Her mother died in 1882, at the age of 49 years. Mr. and Mrs. Machemehl have five children: Maria, born March 24, 1887, is the wife of Louis Ernst, a farmer of Bergen township and has two children, Marion and Vernon. Augusta, born January 11, 1889, married Henry Kruschke, a Bergen township farmer, and has three children:

Lorna, Leona and Harold. Emil, born January 3, 1891, who is engaged in farming in Bergen township, married Emelia Kruschke, they have one child, a daughter, Cotillie. Conrad, born June 7, 1895, and Clara, born May 15, 1897, are residing at home.

John W. Packer, a respected resident of Lester Prairie, who was formerly engaged in agriculture and dairying in Bergen township, was born February 22, 1849, in Center county, Penn., a son of Isaac F. and Martha (Baker) Packer. The parents came to Bergen township in 1864 and homesteaded a farm, Isaac F. Packer being a pioneer settler here. They went through all the trying experiences of early days in this state. In 1890 he retired from the farm and took up his residence in Lester Prairie, where he died in 1892. His first wife Martha passed away in 1871 on the homestead, and he later contracted a second marriage, his second wife dying in 1897. By his first union with Martha Baker there were five children: John W., subject of this sketch; Mary, who died in 1912 was Mrs. Joseph Seth; Margaret J., who died in 1871 was Mrs. John Rostiethwait; Jacob, who resides in Lester Prairie, and Sarah, who became the wife of Frank F. Lester, after whose mother this town was named. Isaac F. Packer was a very active member of the Methodist church his house being a favorite place of meeting with the members of this denomination. John W. Packer's school days were completed in his native state of Pennsylvania. At the age of 25 he was married and bought 80 acres of his father's farm, which he operated until 1908. He then moved to Lester Prairie, where he has since made his home, selling his farm in 1915. Before his retirement he was a breeder of Chester White hogs and Shorthorn and Jersey cattle, and also did some dairy business, milking from ten to 12 cows for a number of years. He served as constable for 12 years and as member of School District No. 5 for 15 years. In politics he is non-partisan. Mr. Packer was married February 23, 1874, to Agnes Montgomery, who was born at South Mountain, Ontario, Canada, May 22, 1856. Her parents, William and Margaret Montgomery, were born and married in Belfast, Ireland, where the father followed the trade of linen weaver. Her mother was also for years a linen thread and embroidery worker. They went to Canada in 1849, where William Montgomery farmed until 1867. He then moved to Wright county, Minn., bought a homestead right and lived there until his death, September 8, 1883. He was a man of sterling character and honored by all who knew him. He and his wife had six children: Sarah, born in Ireland, December 26, 1841, married Hugh Gilmer and he died March 17, 1915; Thomas, born in Ireland in June, 1844, died in August, 1912; Mary, born in Ireland, March 27, 1846, married Robert Lennox and lives in Canada; John, born in Ireland, in June, 1849, resides at Howard Lake, Minn.; Agnes, wife of the subject of this sketch; and Annie, born in Canada, September 3, 1859, is the wife of Robert Franklin and lives in Bellingham, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Packer have nine children; Isaac F., born May 1, 1875, who lives in Spokane, Wash.; Elva Jane, born October 27, 1877, who married A. L. Newman and resides in North Dakota; Bertha V., born September 18, 1880, who is now Mrs. Emil Erickson of Ballaton, Minn.; Wilbert L., born December 26, 1881, who lives in Minneapolis; Hubert E., born January 7, 1883, who is a resident of Portland, Ore.; Delmer M., born August 4, 1885, residing at home; Elsie M., born January 8, 1888, who married C. H. Boyce and lives in St. Paul, Minn.; J. Donnelly, born January 31, 1892, a resident of Watertown, Minn., and Hattie E., born October 9, 1893, who is a school teacher. As a further record of this family, we may add that Bertha (Mrs. Erickson) has four children: Buelah Inez, born September 23, 1901; Belva Veron, December 27, 1905; Keith Winter, born December 27, 1907, and Agnes Lucelle, born July 12, 1913. Wilbert married Olive Dwyer and has two children: Kathryn Agnes, born August 11, 1909, and Margaret Elizabeth, born February 14, 1911. Hubert married Olive Hubbard. Donnelly married Anna Zeck and has one child, Milo John, born Feb. 15, 1916.

Jacob Edward Packer, residing in Lester Prairie, was born in Centre county, Penn., June 20, 1855, son of Isaac F. and Martha (Baker) Packer. Isaac F. Packer brought his family to Bergen township in this county in 1864, and there homesteaded land and farmed until in 1890, when he retired and moved to Lester Prairie where he died Feb. 1, 1892. His first wife, Mrs. Martha B. Packer died Feb. 1, 1874, and his second wife, Mrs. Mary Straw Packer died Jan. 26, 1892. The children of Isaac F. and Martha (Baker) Packer were John, Mary, Margaret Jane, Jacob Edward and Sarah C. John was born Feb. 22, 1849. Mary was born Nov. 10, 1850, married Joseph Seth, had four children and died April 20, 1912. Margaret Jane was born July 2, 1853, married John Postlewaite in June, 1869, and died in January, 1874. Jacob Edward is the subject of this sketch. Sarah C., now living at Lester Prairie, was born Jan. 2, 1857, and in January, 1877, married Frank Lester, after whose parents Lester Prairie is named. Jacob E. Packer was married September 12, 1876, to Louisa Bell Wright, born Sept. 11, 1861, daughter and fourth child of Joshua and Isabell Wright of Pennsylvania. She was one of a family of ten, a christian lady who was respected by all and died young leaving a family of five children, one having passed away in infancy,

to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother. She died Jan. 16, 1893, aged 32 years, 4 months and 5 days. The children of this marriage were Annie, Alfred L., Martha Ellen, Rufo L., Henry Newton and Robert Ira. Annie M. born Jan. 5, 1877, was married to North L. Packer, April 6, 1897 and died Oct. 4, 1910, leaving a husband and five children, the youngest a babe of four months. Alfred L., born March 1, 1879 was married in 1904 to Ella Dowe of Barnesville, Minn., where he now resides. They have four children: Martha Ellen, born Sept. 4, 1881, married Joseph Cloutier and has seven children. Rufo L., was born March 9, 1884 and resides in Hutchinson; Henry Newton was born April 30, 1883 and died May 9, 1883; Robert Ira, born Aug. 11, 1889, resides in Lester Prairie. Jacob E. Packer the subject of this sketch was married the second time in Minneapolis Sept. 2, 1903, to Mrs. Alice Millikin Spencer, of West Baldwin, Maine. They reside in Lester Prairie, he having been janitor of the public school twelve years in succession.

John S. Packer, one of the earliest settlers in Bergen township, and formerly a well known and respected citizen here, was born in Center county, Penn., December 19, 1823, and died in Bergen township, McLeod county, Minn., November 23, 1866. He was a son of Edward and Ellen Packer, both parents being natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Packer arrived in McLeod county, April 3, 1863 and homesteaded just west of Lester Prairie. In 1863 he bought the place on which his widow and son Isaac and family now reside, which is located in Section 2, Bergen township. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and served on the lower Mississippi River and at Mobile, Ala., being honorably discharged at the close of the war. Returning to his home in Bergen township, he resumed the improvement of his homestead, which he continued until he was killed by a falling tree only a year or two after his return. He was married May 28, 1848, to Ellen Piper, in Jefferson county, Penn., where she was born May 20, 1825. She reared a family of eight children, seven of whom are living: Irving L., Rebecca E., James W., Edward G., Euphemia A., Isaac W., Sarah A., and Elizabeth M. Their records in brief are as follows: Irving L., born September 9, 1849, was married March 10, 1869, to Mary Postlethwait, and has four children—Elmer, North, Lee and Pearl. Rebecca E., born May 10, 1851, was married November 27, 1873, to John W. Lester and has four children—Herbert, Edna, Elizabeth and Florence. James W., born July 2, 1853, was married, October, 1887, to Malinda Gillmore and has six children—Blanche, Albert, Meda, Zaida, Leafy and Edna. Edward G., born May 13, 1855, married,

March 1, 1885, Mary Postlethwait and has four children—Ray, Hazel, Geneva and Sidney. Euphemia A., born March 7, 1857, was married, October 17, 1878, to Jacob F. Jaberg and has four children—Estella, Clifford, Roland and Elizabeth. Sarah A., born May 15, 1862, was married, February 16, 1888, to Charles Ingerson and has six children—Ashley, Malcomb, Bruce, Kenneth, Maurice and Clifton. Elizabeth M., born February 8, 1864, was married August 14, 1883, to Levi Yeoman and has one child,—Elizabeth. Isaac W., born Sept. 6, 1859, was married, January 11, 1887, to Isabelle Getchell and has two children—Mabel and Earl. He has remained on the farm with his mother and has managed it for her since he became old enough, taking his father's place as a provider and is highly respected by all who know him. He is a Democrat in politics and has held the offices of town supervisor and member of the school board of District 70 and is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the township, ready to do his part for the good of the community. He is a charter member of Camp 3861, M. W. A., of Lester Prairie. His wife is a member of the Methodist church. Both children are at home.

Alphonse Schmid, for 26 years the proprietor of a drug store at Lester Prairie, was born in Canton Argan, Switzerland, September 14, 1844. His father was John Schmid, a minister of the Zwingli church, who died in 1860, at the age of 57 years. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Ursprung, died in 1862, at the age of 62. Alphonse Schmid acquired a good technical education, being graduated from the Polytechnical school in Zurich, Switzerland. He was apprenticed to a druggist for three years at Fredericksbafen and was in Metz during the Franco-Prussian war. After working as clerk in drug stores until 1871, on the other side of the ocean, he came to America, locating successively in New York, Philadelphia and Delaware, from which state he went to Davenport, Iowa. His next move was to St. Louis, where in 1873 he enlisted in the Sixth U. S. Infantry, being transferred to the hospital corps. He served in all five years, being stationed successively at Ft. Rice, Ft. Standing Rock, and Ft. Abraham Lincoln. After being honorably discharged from the Army, he went to Vincent, Minn., where he conducted a drug store for ten years. Then selling it he came to Lester Prairie, in June, 1890, and established himself here in the drug business, having conducted the business up to the date of his death, Aug. 25, 1916. Mr. Schmid was married in 1892 to May Orton, of Madisonville, Ky., who died July 27, 1906, at the age of 46 years. He has an adopted son, Harry, who was born November 28, 1895, and adopted in 1897. Mr. Schmid was a man highly respected in the community and one who took an active interest in its

welfare. He has served on the school board for ten years, was chairman of the local board of health for many years, and held other important municipal offices.

N. August Peterson, proprietor of a furniture store and photograph gallery at Lester Prairie, McLeod county, was born in Bleking Province, Sweden, March 20, 1865. His father, Peter Nelson, who was born in Sweden, came to America in the fall of 1867, settling in Polk county, Wis., where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1910 at the age of 82 years. Peter married Charlotte Olson, who is now living at the age of 70 years in the old home in Wisconsin. N. August Peterson came to the United States in 1881, locating in Minneapolis. From there he went to Norwood, Minn., where he remained ten years working in a store. Coming to Lester Prairie in 1891, he started a photograph gallery, which he has conducted up to the present time. In 1897 he enlarged his business by putting in a stock of furniture and has worked up a good trade in this line. Mr. Peterson has been village clerk since 1906; he was treasurer of the village from 1901 to 1906, served on the school board 15 years, acting as clerk of same, and is a member and treasurer of the village fire department. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and secretary of its board of trustees; and has been assistant superintendent and a teacher in Sunday school since 1891. In fact, since coming to Lester Prairie, he has been a busy and useful man, ever ready to turn his hand to any good work. Mr. Peterson was married July 12, 1892, to Amy L. Goodridge, of Norwood, Carver county, Minn. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Bohr) Goodrich. Her father, a native of England, came to America in 1851, settling first in New Orleans. From there he came to Minnesota in 1857 and was engaged in farming in Carver county till 1892. From that time until his death, which occurred in 1908, when he was 86 years old, he lived with his son-in-law, Mr. Peterson. During the Civil war he served in Company H, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. His wife died in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of six children: Lulu, born May 2, 1893, who is her father's assistant in business; Eva C., born February 17, 1895, a student at St. Cloud Normal School and a teacher; Myra, born December 3, 1893, a student at Central high school, Norwood; Roland, born January 3, 1899, attending Lester Prairie high school; Wallace, born August 5, 1901, and Ardith Grace, born August 28, 1911, both of whom are residing at home.

Rudolph Borgersrode, proprietor and manager of the Winsted Telephone Exchange, was born in Winsted, McLeod county, Minn., January 8, 1884, son of Charles Otto and Anna M. (Marth) Borgersrode. He is a grandson of Col. Rudolph von

RUDOLPH BORGERSRODE

Borgersrode, who was one of the best known men in McLeod county during the early years of its history. The Colonel was born of a noble family in Torgau, Saxony, Germany, May 26, 1810. His father was General von Borgersrode, a prominent army officer who was killed at the head of his command during the Polish revolution in 1830. The general's wife was in maidenhood Emma von Reeder. Their son Rudolph was born in the patrimonial castle of Zwethau and lived there until he was seven years old, when he was sent to Torgau to school. When ten years old he was sent to the military academy at Potsdam, Prussia, from which he was graduated in 1829, and soon after commissioned lieutenant in a regiment of hussars, or light cavalry. He remained in that position and in that of captain, to which he was promoted in 1847, until, during the uprising of the people in 1848 that shook the throne of Prussia, and nearly all the others in Europe, he espoused the cause of the revolutionists, and when the movement was crushed by the iron hand of military despotism, von Borgersrode fled to Schleswig-Holstein and there assisted the people to throw off the hated Danish yoke, under von der Tann. During the conflict at Koptrup he was wounded and taken prisoner and sent to Copenhagen. After recovering his health and freedom, he went to Baden in 1849 and assisted the people there to throw off their yoke under Muroslofsky and the famous Franz Sigel. Failing here, he fled into Switzerland and thence to the United States, arriving at New York, January 1, 1850. During the four years or thereabouts that he stayed in the east, he was employed in surveying and in horse training. Coming to Minnesota in 1854, he settled in Shakopee, Scott county, where for two years he kept a hotel and was also engaged in surveying. In 1856 he came to McLeod county, locating in the town of Winsted, where he engaged in farming, but a year later he moved to Meeker county. There he followed surveying and opened up a farm. He resided there until September, 1861, when he enlisted under Captain J. C. Edson, in Company B, Fourth Minnesota Infantry and was elected lieutenant. In April, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the Fifth Minnesota Infantry, which he commanded until badly wounded at the battle of Corinth in 1862. Unable to recover his health, he resigned his commission and returned home. Two years later he took his family to Philadelphia and, leaving them there went to California. Receiving the appointment of military architect, he was sent to Montana, and, during his two years of service, built Fort Shaw. In 1868 he and his family returned to McLeod county and settled in Winsted, residing there 12 years. In 1880 he removed to Otter Tail county and was there engaged in farming for six years, after which he went to Idaho

and was in the mercantile business a short time. In the fall of 1887 he took up his residence in the village of Winsted, where he resided until his death, March 19, 1910. Colonel Rudolph von Borgersrode was married in Switzerland October 16, 1849, to Miss Caroline Hunt, a native of Baden, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Beck) Hunt. She died Oct. 7, 1914. Of this union there were five children: Charles Otto, Rudolph, Emma, Emil and Emma (second). Charles Otto Borgersrode was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, November 3, 1851, and came to McLeod county with his parents in 1856. During the residence of the family in Philadelphia, he was married, in October 1873, to Anna M. Marth, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 18, 1849, and came to America in 1871, locating in Philadelphia. They became the parents of ten children: Caroline, who married Fred Lhotka, a photographer of Winsted; Otto, who died in 1897 at the age of 22 years; August, who is in the fuel business in Minneapolis; Mary, wife of Hans Brandser, of Winsted; Amelia, a teacher at Donnybrook, North Dakota; Rudolph, of Winsted; Julia, wife of Dr. Von de Erve, of Sherwood, North Dakota; Emil, who is engaged in farming in McLeod county; Eda, a teacher in the primary school in Winsted, and Fred, principal of the high school of Gardner, North Dakota. In company with Felton Vollmer, Charles O. Borgersrode bought and operated the first telephone line in McLeod county, connecting Winsted with Lester Prairie. Rudolph Borgersrode was graduated from the Winsted public school in 1900. He began industrial life in Minneapolis, where for two years and a half he was in the employ successively of the Crescent Creamery Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. He then spent one year in Seattle, going from that city to San Francisco, where he was telephone inspector and in the employ of the Southern Pacific railroad for five years. Then returning to Winsted, he went to work for his father in the telephone business and so continued until October 1, 1913, on which date he purchased from his father the Winsted Telephone Exchange and has since been its proprietor and manager. He is one of the active and progressive business men of Winsted and is president of the Boosters' Club, of which he was one of the principal organizers. He is a justice of the peace and was a candidate for mayor in 1915, but was defeated. September 30, 1914, Mr. Borgersrode was united in marriage with Ella Bangson, daughter of Nels and Bessie (Olson) Bangson, her father being proprietor of the Hotel Ogilvie at Ogilvie, Minn. Of this union one child has been born, Dorothy Corinne, July 11, 1915.

August H. Schultz, cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Lester Prairie, was born in Sumter, Minn., August 14, 1891, a son of William and Olga (Heiman) Schultz. The father, a native of Germany, came to this country in 1859 with his parents, the family settling in McLeod county. William Schultz, who was a railroad man, died in 1906 at the age of 46 years. His wife Olga, who survives him, lives in Sumter. August H. Schultz was graduated from the Glencoe high school in 1910. He began business life as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Glencoe in June, 1911, and was employed there until January 1, 1914. He then became assistant cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank at Silver Lake, being thus occupied until Nov., 1915, when he accepted his present position as cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Lester Prairie. This institution is capitalized at $10,000 and has a surplus of $2,000, the other officers being: Henry L. Simons, of Glencoe, president; Dr. J. B. Clement, vice-president, and A. G. Kuhlmann, assistant cashier. The bank was organized September 13, 1913, the first president and one of the organizers being Alvin T. Johnson, who was killed October 30, 1914. Mr. Schultz was married in May, 1914, to Catherine Dols, daughter of Fred G. and Amanda (Brecht) Dols, her father being proprietor of a hotel at Sumter. The household of Mr. and Mrs. Schultz has been enlarged and brightened by the birth of one child, DeLoris Myrtle.

Theodore Filk, a thrifty farmer of Hassan Valley township, was born Sept. 16, 1878, son of John and Bertha (Schroeder) Filk. John Filk came from Germany in 1864 and located in Dodge county, Wis., where he remained ten years. Then he bought 160 acres in section 32, Hassan Valley township, which he sold in 1880 and bought 160 in section 15, Hassan Valley township. He cleared the land of timber, built a log cabin and endured all the privations of the early pioneer. Here he lived until his death, Sept. 28, 1912, aged sixty-five years. His wife died in 1904 at the age of forty-six. Six children were born, Richard, deceased; Theodore; Louise, wife of F. X. Jerzens, a farmer of Hassan Valley township; Sarah, deceased; Anna, principal of the high school at Paynesville; and Laura, music teacher at Milwaukee, Wis. Theodore attended the Martin Luther College at New Ulm, where he remained one year. Then he rented his father's farm and lived there four years. He bought 280 acres of this farm and has since made additions to it from time to time so that now he owns 360 acres. He raises registered Holstein cattle, having eighty-five head registered and carries on dairying, milking thirty cows, using the Empire milking machine. He has a large cattle barn, 56 by 86 and a silo, 16 by 35 and other good farm buildings. He feeds one carload of swine every year. He has six acres set out in alfalfa and a two acre orchard. In 1912 he rebuilt the house and now has an eleven room modern house. He served as

township assessor three years and was clerk of the school board of district No. 56 for six years. In the First State Bank of Biscay he is a director as he has been for six years past. Mr. Filk was married Sept. 26, 1901 to Mary Ulrich, daughter of Henry and Caroline (Baitinger) Ulrich, farmers of Hassan Valley township. Mr. and Mrs. Filk have four children: Raymond, Bertha, Herbert and Sarah. The family faith is that of the German Evangelical church.

Edward F. Sitz, proprietor of "Hillandale Homestead," a fine farm of 160 acres in section 4, Lynn township, was born on his present farm, January 13, 1875, a son of Edward Frederick and Augusta (Heller) Sitz. He assisted his father on the home place until the latter's death and then operated the farm for the next three years, after which he worked at the implement business in Hutchinson for a similar period. He then purchased the old family homestead, where he has since resided. This estate is well improved, having a good frame residence of eight rooms and a barn, 28 by 80 by 14 feet in dimensions, with basement. Mr. Sitz keeps a fine herd of Herford cattle, of which all are registered. He makes a specialty of "baby beef." His swine are of the Doroc-Jersey breed. Since 1900 he has been clerk of school district No. 54. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows. He was married July 25, 1906 to Edith M. Todd, daughter of Daniel S. and Lydia (Pendergast) Todd, and has two children: Edward F., born June 30, 1907, and Edith Marjorie, born June 23, 1911.

Daniel S. Todd, proprietor of "Fairview Farm," of 160 acres, southeast quarter of section 36, Acoma township, McLeod county, is a native of New England, having been born in Rowley, Mass., November 21, 1846, a son of Calvin L. and Mary Jane (Todd) Todd. The father, who conducted a box factory in Rowley, in which place he was married, was accidentally killed in January, 1849. He had three children: Joseph D., who was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg; Calvin L., and Daniel S. Mrs. Calvin L. Todd, after her husband's death, married for her second husband, Patrick Mahoney, of Rowley, Mass., by whom she had two children: Amos, residing in Pepperill, Mass., and Edward, a resident of Danvers, that state. She died about 1886. Daniel S. Todd enlisted, February 17, 1865, in Company A, First Massachusetts Unattached Battalion, and was transferred almost immediately to Company F. He served until June 24, of that year, being employed all the time in guarding prisoners at Fort Warren, among whom was Alexander Stephens, vice-president of the Southern Confederacy. In the spring of 1867 Mr. Todd came to McLeod county, Minn., and was employed for one year in driving stage to Watertown and Dassel. He also worked on three government

surveys with Lewis Harrington. In 1874 he bought his present farm, which he has since been engaged in operating with profitable results. He is a member of Frank M. Harrington Post, G. A. R., No. 41, also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including the Rebekah branch. Mr. Todd was married, December 9, 1874, to Lydia Pendergast, of Hutchinson, Minn., daughter of Solomon and Judith (Mathews) Pendergast. Both her parents are dead, the father passing away in 1882 and the mother (born November 21, 1828) on October 21, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Todd have two children: Clarence S. and Edith Mary. Clarence S., who is engaged in farming at Pinetop, Itasca county, married Bertha Schroeder, of Bemidji, Minn. She died leaving one child, Bertna M., and he married, secondly, July 30, 1908, Alice Beckman, of Orchid, Minn. Of this second union there are four children: Daniel, born June 25, 1909; Evelyn, born April 5, 1912; Helen, born Dec. 16, 1913, and John Herbert, born June 24, 1916. Edith Mary Todd was married July 25, 1906, to Edward F. Sitz, of Lynn township and they have two children: Edward F., born June 30, 1907, and Edith Marjorie, born June 23, 1911.

Henry Ulrich, a successful farmer of Hassan Valley township, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, March 31, 1856, son of Fred Schultz and Caroline (Wildt). He was reared by John Ulrich, who bought the land in section 23, where Henry now lives, in 1861, and lived there until his death. Henry took charge of the farm when twenty-one years of age. In 1881 he built a ten room frame house, which has since been made modern, in 1882, a barn 36 by 88 and in 1910 a silo, 16 by 39. He now owns 643 acres of land, carries on general farming and makes a specialty of Holstein cattle of which he has 75 registered. He is a stockholder in the Biscay Creamery of which he has been treasurer and secretary for twenty-five years, and also a stockholder of the First National Bank of Biscay and of the Citizens Bank of Hutchinson. He is one of the organizers of the Sumter Farmers Fire Insurance Company. He has been treasurer of school district No. 17, since 1875 and has been a member of the township board for six years. Mr. Ulrich was married Oct. 19, 1876, to Caroline Baitinger, of Stearns county, a daughter of John, a native of Germany, who came to America and began farming in Stearns county, and his wife Frederica (Yeager) Baitinger. Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich have ten children: Mrs. Theo. Filk, of Hassan Valley township; William, of Index, Wash.; George, of Fresno, Cal.; Mrs. R. O. Malchow, of Cantuar, Sask., Canada; Mrs. Fred Czaia, of Hartland, Minn.; Henry, of Hassan Valley township; Edw. H., Rose, Louise and Reuben.

Edward F. Glatzel, manager at Lester Prairie for the Met-

ropolitan Milk Company, of Minneapolis, was born in Young America township, Carver county, Minn., March 11, 1886. His parents were Joseph and Theresa (Seiberlich) Glatzel. The father, born in Germany, came to the United States in 1876, settling in Carver county, where he engaged in farming. Some time ago he retired and is now residing in Norwood. In the family there were six children: Josephine, who died in 1894 at the age of 12 years; William, who lives in Norwood; Edward F., subject of this sketch; Annie, who is employed as a clerk in Norwood; Joseph, of Minneapolis, and John, who lives in St. Cloud. Edward F. Glatzel, in 1908, when 22 years old, began learning the butter maker's trade at Norwood and continued there for two years. On March 1, 1911, he came to Lester Prairie to assume the duties of his present position, and has since remained here. A good practical man in his line, he handles the business efficiently and his services are appreciated by the company he works for. Among the people of the village he is well known and popular. His religious affiliations are with the Catholic church. Mr. Glatzel was married, August 16, 1911, to Hannah Klancke, of Norwood, who was born in Sibley county, May 21, 1889, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Klancke, who now reside in Norwood. The Metropolitan Milk Co., also has two stations located at Bergen and West Winsted, which are connected with the Creamery at Lester Prairie. During the year 1916 the company received at the Lester Prairie Creamery 4,277,560 pounds of milk for which the patrons were paid $60,142.00. Very little butter is made here and that only for local trade. Milk and cream is pasteurized, filled in cans and is shipped to the main plant at Minneapolis where it is bottled and delivered to the consumer.

Dietrich Knacke, proprietor of the Riverside Stock Farm in section 17, Hassan Valley township, was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 22, 1868, son of Henry and Margaret (Mueller) Knacke. Henry Knacke was born in Germany and came to America in 1882 locating in Carver county, Minn., where he farmed until 1899 when he moved to Lester Prairie, Minn., and died there in 1910 at the age of seventy-seven years. His first wife died in 1874 at the age of forty. He was married a second time in 1876 in Germany to Rebecca Steige, who now lives near Norwood, Minn. Dietrich grew up on the home farm and at the age of 19 began working out. In 1899 he bought 160 acres in section 17, Hassan Valley township and engaged in farming for himself. He has made many improvements on the farm, erecting good buildings and developed the land to a high state of cultivation. In 1903 he built a barn, 34 by 70 by 14 with a stone basement and in 1914 a nine room two story house with a full basement. It is all modern and finished in

oak. He raises Guernsey and Duroc-Jersey swine. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator Company at Hutchinson. Mr. Knacke was married Dec. 26, 1899, to Eliabeth Walter, born in Carver county, Minn., March 8, 1884, daughter of Reinhard and Katrina (Stermann) Walter. Reinhard Walter, a native of Germany, came to America with his parents in 1868. He died January, 1908, at the age of forty-nine. Mr. and Mrs. Knacke have nine children: Henry, Emma, Clara, Lydia, Hulda, Matilda, Arthur, Arnold, and Herman. The family are members of the German Lutheran church.

Gerhard Rickeman, proprietor of the Rickeman stock and dairy farm in section 29, Hassan Valley township, this county, was born in Tubbergen, Netherlands, Nov. 2, 1860, son of John and Antoinette (Hagen) Rickeman. He came to America in 1873 with his parents and located in McLeod county, Minn. He worked out until 1878 when he farmed with his father. In 1885 he moved to his present farm. He now owns 240 acres of land. In 1905 he built a large modern barn, 48 by 70 by 22 and in 1912 a 11 room frame house. He raises Holstein and Red Poll cattle. He makes a specialty of feeding swine for the market. He was director of school district No. 73 for six years. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator and Telephone Company, of Hutchinson. Mr. Rickeman was married April 3, 1885, to Emily Harmening, daughter of Henry Harmening, a farmer of Acoma township, who came from Germany in 1860 and died in 1901 at the age of sixty-eight years and his wife, Minnie Dobratz, who died in 1878, at the age of thirty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Rickeman have two children. Henry, born April 1, 1886, lives in the home farm. He was married Nov. 25, 1908, to Ida Niemitz, and has one child, Helen, born Dec. 6, 1909. Emma, born Nov. 2, 1887, was married Nov. 27, 1906, to Richard Withee, of Minneapolis, who is in the telephone business. They have had the following children: Pearl, May, Wallace and Orville.

John C. Rickeman, proprietor of the Pine Lawn Dairy Farm, section 20, Hassan Valley township, McLeod county, was born in the province of Overyssel, Netherlands, Jan. 19, 1865, son of John and Antoinette (Hagen) Rickeman. John Rickeman was a native of Netherlands and came to America in 1873 renting farms in Hassan Valley township until 1880 when he bought 160 acres of land in section 29, of that township and in 1885 another 160 acres in section 20. He moved on to this in 1887 where he lived until his death in 1898 at the age of eighty years. His wife was born in Hanover, Germany, and married in 1848 in Netherlands. She died in 1889 at the age of sixty. They had three children: Gerhard, a farmer of Hassan Valley township; John, and Bernhard, a farmer of Lynn township.

John C. conducted the home farm unt[illegible] his father's death when he bought it. He has since increased his holdings to 240 acres. In 1900 he built a large barn, in 1911 a panel silo with a capacity of 240 tons and in 1902 a dwelling house. It is of frame, has ten large rooms, large basement and is nicely located facing the south with a large grove on the north and west. He has an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees. He raises Guernsey cattle and has about twenty milkers, using a Sharples Milker. He makes a specialty of feeding cattle and swine for the market, shipping about fifty of each per year. Mr. Rickeman was married May 8, 1890, to Anna Tesch, daughter of Ferdinand and Ferderika (Blank) Tesch. Ferdinand Tesch was born in Germany in 1829 and came to America in 1867 locating in Carver county, Minn., where he engaged in farming in Hollywood township. He was treasurer of the local church of the German Evangelical Association for thirty-two years. His wife was born in 1834 and married in Germany in 1856. She died in 1901. They had six children. Mr. and Mrs. Rickeman have had three children: Lydia, who died at the age of two months and William, who died Nov. 7, 1916, at the age of 24 years, and Ida, who is at home. The family faith is that of the German Evangelical church.

Henry B. Ulrich, who is engaged in farming operations in section 21, Hassan Valley township, McLeod county, was born in this township, December 17, 1889, son of Henry and Caroline (Baitinger) Ulrich. The father was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1856, son of Fred S. and Colorine (Wihit) Ulrich, and was reared by John Ulrich, who bought the land where Henry now lives, in 1861. Henry took charge of the farm when 21 years old. In 1881 he built a fine modern house on the land and soon after a good barn and silo. He owns 643 acres of good farm land, and raises Holstein cattle, of which he has 40 registered. He is a stockholder in the Biscay Creamery and has been its treasurer and secretary for 25 years. He is also a stockholder in the First State Bank of Biscay and in the Citizens Bank of Hutchinson, and was one of the organizers of the Farmers Fire Insurance Company of Sumter. Since 1875 he has been treasurer of School District No. 17 and has been a member of the township board for six years. His marriage to Caroline Baitinger, of Stearns county, took place October 19, 1876. Her father, John, was a native of Germany, who settled in Stearns county, where he engaged in farming. His wife in maidenhood was Fredrika Yeager. Henry and Caroline Ulrich have ten children: Mary, wife of Theodore Filk, a farmer of Hassan Valley township; William, a merchant at Index, Wash.; Edward, residing at home; George, who is in California; Rose, a teacher at Long Prairie; Ellen, wife of

Rudolph Malchow, a farmer in Saskatchewan, Canada; Henry B., subject of this sketch; Emma, wife of Fred Czaia, principal of schools at Hartland, Minn.; Louise and Reuben, residing at home. Henry B. Ulrich resided at home and worked for his father until November 1, 1915. He then began operations on his present farm, 80 acres of which he bought from his father and the other 80 of which he rents from him. He has a fine new house, built in modern style in 1915, a frame building, 26 by 39 feet, with eight rooms, also a fine frame barn with cement floors, 32 by 70 by 16, built in the same year, which is provided with litter carriers and all modern conveniences. His stock consists of Holstein cattle and he is doing a successful business in dairying. As he is a wide-awake, progressive man, not afraid of work, his future prospects seem assured. Mr. Ulrich was married October 27, 1915, to Emily J. Miska, who was born in Rich Valley township March 18, 1894, daughter of James and Josephine (Plihal) Miska. Her father, who is a retired farmer of that township, was born in Bohemia and came to America in 1880.

Fred H. Valker, a thrifty farmer of Hassan Valley township, was born in Lake county, Ill., April 6, 1869, son of Ernst and Sophia (Behring) Valker. Ernst Valker was a native of Germany and came to Lake county, Ill., where he lived until 1876 when he moved to McLeod county, Minn. He bought 178 acres in section 34, Hassan Valley township, where he lived until his death in 1892 at the age of fifty-eight. His wife was also a native of Germany and died in 1913 at the age of eighty one years. Fred H. remained at home until 1892 when he became manager of the home farm and bought it in 1913. It is well improved. In 1915 the house was rebuilt. It has ten rooms, is equipped with hot water heat and is modern in every way with the exception of lights. He has good outbuildings. He raises pure bred and graded Holstein cattle and keeps Barred Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red chickens. He feeds a half carload of swine per year for the market. He carries in diversified farming. He was organizer and first president of the Biscay Live Stock Co-operative Shipping Association in 1913. He is now secretary of the Biscay Creamery, and president of the Holstein Breeders Association of Biscay. Since 1912 he has been township clerk, and school clerk of district No. 40 since 1895. He and his two sons, Leo and Raymond, are members of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Valker was married Sept. 13, 1893, to Margaret A. Ryan, of Sumter township, this county. She was the daughter of Patrick Ryan, a farmer of Sumter township and his wife Elizabeth (Roberts) Ryan. Mr. and Mrs. Valker have six children: Leo I., a student of Notre Dame, Indiana, taking a course in

architecture; Raymond A., at home; Fred D., a student at Glencoe high school; Herbert, a student of Hutchinson high school; Lucy A., and Mildred N. are at home. The family are all members of the Catholic church at Hutchinson.

George J. L. Rattenstetter, agent for the Manhattan Oil Company and conducting a heavy draying business at Lester Prairie, Bergen township, was born in Carver county, Minn., May 1, 1881, son of Andrew and Mary (Baumez) Rattenstetter. The father was born in Bavaria, December 30, 1824, and came to the United States in 1852, residing in New York for some 14 years. In 1866 he came to Minnesota and began farming in Carver county, in which occupation he continued until his death, February 24, 1900. His wife Mary, who came to America in 1853, is now living in Lester Prairie at the age of 67 years, her son George residing with her. Andrew and Mary Rattenstetter were the parents of nine children: Clara, who died October 14, 1899, at the age of 33 years; Simon, who died in 1875 at the age of seven; Fidelia, wife of William McNeal, a farmer of Long Prairie; John, a farmer residing near Eden Valley; George J. L.; Stella, now Mrs. Joseph Putzke, of Minneapolis; Anna, a teacher residing at Plentywood, Mont.; Alice, living at home, and Le Roy, a machinist of Lester Prairie. George J. L. Tattenstetter was educated in the country schools and brought up on the farm. When he was 21 years old he took charge of the homestead, operating the farm for about a year, or until 1903, at which time he came to Lester Prairie and engaged in his present business, of which he has made a success. He has served as justice of the peace for five years, has been assessor two terms, was census-taker of Bergen township and Lester Prairie village in 1910 and for five years was substitute rural mail carrier. He holds the office of junior deacon in the Masonic lodge. Up to the present time he has remained unmarried.

Peter Christensen, for a number of years proprietor of the Hutchinson Nurseries, was born in Veile, Denmark, Dec. 10, 1852, son of Jonas and Jensene (Olsen) Christensen. The father, Jonas Christensen, came to America in 1871, located in McLeod county, Minn., devoted his active years to farming and is now living in Hutchinson, Minn., at the age of 83 years. The mother, Jensene Olsen, died in Hutchinson in 1902, at the age of 65 years. Peter Christensen came to the United States in May, 1872, when not quite twenty years of age. For a while he was connected with the general mercantile business. For several years he was janitor of the public schools at Hutchinson. In July, 1896, he settled at his present location, containing 46 acres on the west outskirts of Hutchinson, and in 1898 he established the Hutchinson Nurseries, with which he

has since been connected. From 1900 to 1915, the son, Bertel P. was in active charge, since which time he has been gradually closing out the business preparatory to retiring. Mr. Christensen is an enthusiastic believer in the future of fruit growing as an industry in McLeod county, and has closely followed the work of the State Horticultural Society of which he is a member. He is an estimable citizen, highly regarded by all with whom he comes in contact. Mr. Christensen was married, June 19, 1881, to Kirsten Bertelsen, of Minneapolis, who was born and reared in Denmark, and came to America alone. He and his wife have been the parents of 11 children, of whom four are alive. Minnie Maria is the wife of Jacob Nelsen, of Mercer, N. D. George lives in Hutchinson, having just returned from the Mexican border where he has been serving in the First Artillery Band. Julia is at home. Her twin, Ellen, is the wife of Edward Skow, and lives in Mercer, North Dakota. Bertel P. died March, 1915, at the age of 34 years. He was a veteran of Co. C, 15th Minnesota Volunteers, having served in the Spanish American war, for 10 months. Jensene died March 7, 1912, at the age of 30 years. She was the wife of Christ Anderson, of Daneville, N. D.

Henry C. Dols, manager of the Hutchinson Produce Company's branch store at Stewart, Minn., was born in Helen township, McLeod county, son of Michael and Gertrude (Schaefer) Dols. His parents were natives of Holland who early settled in Helen township, beginning farming operations with an ox team and living in a log house in pioneer style. Michael Dols, however, was a progressive man, which he demonstrated by purchasing the first self-binder ever used in the county and being himself the first man to use one here. Henry C. Dols was reared to manhood in Glencoe, to which place his parents had moved when he was four years old. He attended school there and afterwards taught school in district 22, Rich Valley township, for three years. He then carried mail from Glencoe postoffice for five years. At the end of that time he became connected with the Hutchinson Produce Company, working for them at Hutchinson for two years, and in 1905 being transferred to Stewart as agent of their branch here. Mr. Dols has been active in local affairs, aside from his regular business. He has served as clerk of the village, is treasurer of the fire department and a justice of the peace, which latter office he also held for two years while a resident of Glencoe. He has been captain of the Stewart ball team, which did much to make the name of Stewart widely familiar. Religiously he is affiliated with the Catholic church at Stewart, being also a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Dols married Nellie Halloran, who was born in Bergen township, daughter of William

Halloran, and they have three children, Leslie, Virgil and Nestor.

Anton Nuwash, a pioneer, was born in Bohemia, and there acquired his education and grew to manhood. In 1855 he came to America, and located in Racine, Wis. Three years later he came to Minnesota, and homesteaded 160 acres in section 6, Rich Valley township, this county. He and his good wife set to work with a will and by toiling early and late succeeded in establishing their home. Although they came to this country in debt for their passage, they soon paid back this money, and their determination to succeed found its reward in the prosperity that they attained. Like the other pioneers, they underwent many dangers and privations. During the Indian massacre they took refuge in Watertown. They continued to develop their original claim until 1888, when they moved to a farm in Hutchinson township. In 1894 they retired and moved to Silver Lake, where Mr. Nuwash died the same year. His wife now makes her home with her son, Frank, on the old homestead. She has been a faithful wife and a loving mother and is highly respected throughout the community. Her maiden name was Anna Barto. Born in Bohemia, she came to America a year after her husband, and they were married in Wisconsin. This union was blessed with five children, Joseph, Anna, Frank, Albert and Nettie. Joseph is a hardware dealer and furniture merchant at Waverly, Minn. Anna is the widow of J. J. Danek, and lives at Silver Lake. Her son, A. L. Danek, conducts the hardware business left by her husband. Frank is a farmer in Rich Valley township. Albert, who lives in Silver Lake, is a stock buyer, and the manager of the Silver Lake Shipping Association. Nettie is the wife of Joseph Chalupsky, a general merchant of Silver Lake.

Frank Nuwash, president of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, of Silver Lake, and proprietor of the White Oak Grove farm in section 6, Rich Valley township, resides on the place where he was born, Aug. 12, 1865, son of Anton and Anna (Barto) Nuwash. He received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and was reared to farm pursuits by his parents, which he has followed, with the exception of five years from 1893 to 1911, when he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Silver Lake. He now owns 220 acres of good land, and carries on general farming according to modern methods. Among the improvements on his farm may be mentioned the sightly home erected in 1912, which is equipped with hot water heat, Blau gas lights, and other conveniences. In public life Mr. Nuwash has done efficient work as president and member of the village council, of Silver Lake, and as a member of the school board of his dis-

FRANK NUWASH

MR. AND MRS. ANTON NUWASH

trict. Fraternally he is a member of the A. O. U. W., of which he has been treasurer for six years. He also carries a policy with the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Nuwash was first married in 1888 to Nettie Hegar, daughter of Joseph and Josie (Philipi) Hegar, farmers of Hale township. She died March 26, 1899, at the age of 29 years, leaving four children: Edward J., a furniture dealer and undertaker in Silver Lake; Alice R., wife of Ed. Kasper, a Silver Lake liveryman; William A., residing at home, and Otto L., a telephone operator at Winona. Another child, Mabel, died in infancy. Jan. 4, 1913, Mr. Nuwash married Anna Navratil Wosmek, the widow of Albert Wosmek, formerly a farmer of Hale township. She was born Nov. 18, 1878, and is the daughter of Anton and Anna (Kral) Navratil, of Rich Valley township. Of Mr. Nuwash's second marriage there is one child, Gladys Dorothy, born Nov. 9, 1914. The family faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

Ed Beise, proprietor of the City Dray and agent for the Standard Oil Company, at Lester Prairie, was born in Hennepin county, Minn., March 12, 1882, a son of Edward and Bertha (Schmidt) Beise. The father came to America in 1869 and settled in Carver county, where he spent a number of years in farming. He is now living retired in Minneapolis. His wife Bertha died in 1908 at the age of 68 years. Ed Beise remained at home until reaching the age of 21 years. He then began farming near Bonifacius, Minn., and remained there until 1910. He then came to Lester Prairie and entered into his present business, in which he uses one team and one auto-truck. Mr. Beise is a member of the Baptist church. He has been constable of Bergen township since 1913. He was married, April 21, 1903, to Minnie Ziemer, of Waconia, Minn., a daughter of Carl and Elizabeth (Mergen) Ziemer, her father being a retired farmer residing at Bonifacius. Mr. and Mrs. Beise have two children: Roland, born July 21, 1905, and Evangeline, born June 20, 1907.

William F. Hassman, proprietor of "Clover Mead Farm," consisting of 80 acres in section 15, northwest quarter, Hassan Valley township, was born in Berlin, Germany, June 26, 1868. He is the son of Fred Hassman, who came from Germany to the United States with his family in 1874, settling in McLeod county, Minn. Buying 40 acres of land in section 13, Hassan Valley township, he remained there farming until 1890, when he sold his place and removed to the farm on which his son William is now located. Here he remained until 1895, after which he was on J. F. Ritter's farm for two years. He then moved to a farm near Frank Benjamin's, which was his last place of residence. On September 23, 1915, he was killed by

falling from a load of hay, being then 77 years of age. His widow, whose maiden name was Caroline Mulchow, resides in Hutchinson, being now in her 78th year. William F. Hassman remained at home with his parents until 1898, when he was 30 years old, working for his father. He then became his father's partner, this association lasting three years. In 1907 he bought his present farm, which he has since operated continuously. He is engaged in breeding Guernsey cattle, all graded stock with blooded sires; also Poland China hogs and white Plymouth Rock chickens. His property is highly improved, the buildings being commodious and thoroughly up-to-date. Mr. Hassman has had several disasters with his barns. In 1904 a cyclone that passed over McLeod county, struck a barn he then had and blew parts of it all over the farm. That fall he built a new one, which lasted until August, 1907, when it was struck by lightning. The present barn, erected in the following fall, is a fine building, 28 by 54 feet, thoroughly modern and with all necessary equipment. In 1915 he erected a handsome frame house, with stucco finish, its ground dimensions being 28 x 34 feet. It contains 10 rooms, with hot water heating system, and Blau gas for lights and cooking. There is a full basement, with oak floors downstairs, with fir and oak stain; upstairs fir floors and finish. Mr. Hassman is a stockholder in the creamery and elevator at Hutchinson and is one of McLeod county's active and prosperous citizens. The family are members of the German Evangelical church. March 20, 1901, Mr. Hassman married Miss Lena Hofsas, of Hutchinson, who was born in Germany, July 7, 1880, and came to the United States with her parents, Elias and Louise (Kaercher) Hofsas. Into their family three children have been born, namely: Marion, March 22, 1903; Helen, November 27, 1906, and Myron, February 3, 1913.

Otto A. Kohler, president of the O. A. Kohler Company Department store was born in Carver county, Minn., Sept. 23, 1861, son of Celestine and Magdalene (Roth) Kohler. Celestine Kohler, a native of Baden, Germany, came to America in 1856 and lived at Dubuque, Iowa, two years engaged in the harness business. In 1858 he homesteaded in Watertown township, Carver county, where he lived until 1865. He next bought a hotel and harness shop in Watertown. In 1885 he retired from active work and lived there until 1897 when he moved to St. Paul, where he died Jan. 1899, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a member of the Catholic church. His wife died Feb., 1878, at the age of fifty-three years. They had twelve children, six of whom are now living: Gust, a harness maker at Morris; Lena, Mrs. A. J. Schimansky, of St. Paul; Amelia, Mrs. F. Brabec, of Hutchinson; C. P., of Nor-

MR. AND MRS. ELI W. STOCKING

wood, in the harness business; Josephine, Mrs. W. W. Holcomb and Otto A. Otto A. clerked in a grocery store in St. Paul for six months and then worked one year in Hutchinson for Belden and Brabec. In 1883 he became a partner in the firm of F. Brabec & Co. In 1894 it became known as Brabec & Kohler. In 1912 he sold his interest and established the O. A. Kohler Department store which was incorporated in 1913. From 1886 to 1890 and from 1894 to 1898 he served as postmaster. He was a member of the village council for five years being president one year and served as village treasurer for two years. He was a member of the school board four years and president one year. Fraternally he is connected with the A. F. & A. M. and the M. W. A. Mr. Kohler was married June 15, 1891, to Eva J. Stocking and this union resulted in two children: Karl, with his father as secretary of the company and window trimmer, decorater and advertising manager; and Gretchen, a graduate of the Hutchinson high school in 1910 and of the Stout Institute at Menominie, Wis., in 1914.

Eli Wilson Stocking. The first Stocking this country ever knew came from England with his wife, three daughters and one son, in 1633. He and his son, as former records show, are the only ones of the name who ever emigrated from the Old World. Because of his religion—he was a Dissenter—he and other members of the party surreptitiously left England, and, with the Rev. Thomas Hooker at the head of the company, sailed on the ship "Griffin" for America. They landed at Boston and George built a home and for two years lived in Cambridge. The colony at the end of this period was disrupted by dissensions and the Rev. Mr. Hooker organized a new congregation of about a hundred souls and started for the Connecticut Valley, the women and children going on horseback and the men on foot. George Stocking and his family were members of this new congregation. The journey occupied two weeks, at the end of which time their eyes were gladdened by the sight of the noble river, and on its banks they founded the beautiful city of Hartford. From all of the records preserved it is shown that the Stockings were a hardy, long-lived and enterprising family. They have been largely interested in religious, educational and political matters. Few families have had more centenarians, and, though some have been in prison, it was as patriots, not as criminals. Very few of them thus far have any record of being the defendants in criminal proceedings. Their history is also free from the evils of intemperance. George's only son moved to Middletown and became the progenitor of a numerous and vigorous posterity, who swarmed eastward into Massachusetts, and westward through unbroken forests, pioneers of patient courage, fearless perseverance and

indomitable industry, until their homes are scattered all over the broad lands of the United States. Seven generations later, in direct descent from this first ancestor of the New World, on May 3, 1824, Eli Wilson Stocking first saw the light in Haddam, Middlesex county, Connecticut. The old home of his birth, with but few changes, still stands, a monument to the quality of the materials used in its making, and its builder. A younger brother of Mr. Stocking's was born, lived all of a single life, and died but a short time ago in this house at a ripe old age. It is still in possession of the family, being owned and cared for by a niece of Mr. Stocking, who, with her husband and children, come every summer from New York City to make it their home for a few weeks. In the home of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Stannard) Stocking and their eleven children, one daughter and ten sons, life was an endless battle with poverty and trouble. Never were all of the family under the parental roof at any one time. The older ones, through grim necessity, were earily forced out of the home to work for themselves or help support the younger. The father, Nathaniel, was for many years a local Methodist preacher in this, his native, town, and his creed was of the sternest and most puritanical type. He was a severe and implacable parent and demanded of his children the utmost obedience and respect. The fear of God was early installed into the mind of the small boy, Eli, and was to him the veriest nightmare. In his life time he used often to say, that, after some childish misdemeanor, he crept trembling into bed, certain that before morning the avenging hand of God would have snatched him bodily from his resting-place with all his sins heavy upon him. But, if the father was stern and relentless in his ideas concerning the proper rearing of his family, the mother was the opposite, and to her tender influence Mr. Stocking always felt that he owed much, and later he realized that his father's attitude was a direct product of the times and the environment which surrounded him, and that, though seeming hard and severe, he loved his children with a great and true love. In this atmosphere of hardship and adversity the boy grew to early manhood. His schooling, of a necessity, was but meager, but, as he had a natural aptitude for imbibing knowledge, he made the little go far. When still quite young he taught in his own and near-by districts; then, the ever restless spirit of youth taking possession of him, he fared forth from the home of his childhood—the home that was to know him no more. He left this home with its poverty and narrowness, but with its joys also; he left the puritanical father and tender mother, the remaining brothers and the one dearly loved sister, and with courage undaunted and hopes high went forth to the battle of life. In Painsville, Ohio, which

at that time seemed very far to the westward, and where his eldest brother, Artemas, lived, he stopped. Here he practiced the only vocation he knew—teaching—and was more or less contented for a time. Of his brother, who, as things were gauged at this time, was a successful cabinet-maker, he learned to do the work, and all of his spare hours and vacations were spent in his brother's shop. Here he gained a deftness of hand and a sureness of eye which never left him. This education stood him in good stead in the hard days of pioneer life which followed, when he was thrown on his own resources to work out the ideas, not only for the little comforts, but for the barest necessities of life. It was at this time he met the one woman he loved tenderly and devotedly and was absolutely faithful to through nearly forty-two years of wedded life, Mary Hart was her name. She was an orphan and lived in the home of his brother Artemas and family, with all the privileges of a loved daughter. After becoming engaged to Mary, as was natural, he felt impelled to better his condition, and fortunately at this period obtained a chance to work in a gun and ammunition store in New Orleans. But his salary was only moderate, and his living expenses, though kept as low as possible, large for his earnings. Then, too, the trip to and from Ohio, to the Southern state and back again, took not a small amount of the ready cash he had accumulated, so, though he had saved unremittingly, he had, perhaps, more experience than money to show on his return for his three years' service. But, could he have remained in New Orleans, this, perhaps, might have been the opportunity of his life, for, toward the close of this period of service, the man by whom he was employed offered him a partnership in his business; but Mr. Stocking's health was becoming so gradually undermined from the effects of the Southern climate that, much as he desired to accept what was undoubtedly a most advantageous offer, he had no choice but to refuse. But nothing daunted, the young couple decided that the capital Mr. Stocking possessed was enough to outfit them for a venture into a new country, there to found a home. So accordingly, obeying the dictates of their hearts, as many young lovers have before, and always will, they were married in October, 1856, and the winter was happily and busily spent in preparing for their trip to Minnesota, in which—an indefinite somewhere—they had decided to locate. A team and wagon were bought, and from the latter was evolved the regulation "prairie schooner," in which similar conveyance so many young couples have started out in times past to search for their promised land. The equipment was of the smallest, for money was scarce, and some must be saved to build and outfit their home in the new country. There was a small stove, and a

large box which nearly filled the wagon-bed. This box did twice double duty. It served as a cupboard for their scanty store of provisions, as a wardrobe for their equally scanty wearing apparel and bedding; as a table from which to dine when the weather was too bad to venture from under cover, and at night it again underwent a metamorphosis; this time it was made into a bed, and a hard one at that, but to them it was to prove as the softest down, for their hours in the open air and their good spirits were to conduce to the soundest and sweetest of sleep. Early in April Mr. Stocking started forth with his bride, closing forever a chapter in his book of life, for neither of them ever saw Ohio again. The way was long, the days were more than often cold and dreary, the roads much of the time barely passable; but they were young and filled with hope, their hearts were light and joyous and the future looked bright to them. As they drew near to the land of their dreams the weather became settled and warm and the country they passed through more and more beautiful. Each night found them about 25 miles nearer their goal, until on a never-to-be-forgotten morn they looked down from the brow of a hill into the lovely valley of the Hassan, with its few small buildings, the nucleus of the present village of Hutchinson. To them it seemed an ideal spot and they quickly decided that their pilgrimage must end there. They took a claim northeast of and close to the village, and on it Mr. Stocking soon built a little home. They began at once to cultivate the ground, but had arrived too late to raise much in the way of crops this season. Then in August, far away from home and old friends, but with kind new ones to minister to her wants, the young wife gave birth to their first child, a son, whom they named Charles Artemas—the names of Mr. Stocking's eldest and youngest brothers. The seasons which followed were hard ones. Hunger and cold were always close companions. The farm which Mr. Stocking had pre-empted was low land—too low for the rainy seasons which at this time followed each other in unbroken succession. For five years he made but the poorest of livings, and this was eked out by money he earned teaching school for three winters. At last he gave up the struggle with this land and took another claim, this time about three and a half miles northwest of Hutchinson. With the help of his own and his neighbor's teams he drew the house he had built the first summer to this new land, and, later, added two small wings to supply the needs of his growing family. The crops this first year, 1862, on the new farm promised to be the best they had had; the outlook was brighter than anything they had yet seen, when, right in the midst of a harvest, the Indian war broke out, and they were compelled, as were their

neighbors, to leave their home and flee to the stockade in the village to save their lives. At this time they had three children, Frank, the baby, being less than three months old. Their crops were damaged almost beyond repair, though Mr. Stocking managed at the risk of his life, to save enough grain for their scanty use that winter. In addition to their other troubles, for two months in the coldest season following, he was helpless in bed with a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism. His wife cheerfully and uncomplainingly added his burdens to her own, and did both the in and out of door work. The next year, 1863, the crops, owing to drouth, were very poor, and just at the beginning of harvest the Indians once more made their appearance. Again was the little family obliged to leave their home and find refuge in the stockade. This was the year in which Little Crow was killed. They stayed in the stockade only three weeks, although the Indians were still in the woods on their return and two men were shot and wounded a day or two after they had gone back to their farm. But dire necessity drove them to return to care for their stock and save what was left of their grain. When the outbreak occurred Mr. Stocking had lumber sawed and piled at the saw-mill to build him a new home. This was seized by the military authorities for fortifications and the amount he later received from the government was far too small to cover this loss. In the season of 1864 the drouth was the severest ever known, and no grain at all was raised, but they just managed to live and keep from starving, and that was all, on less than $100 indemnity fees paid him for his losses in the Indian war. After this time, which to him, his family, and the other settlers, was the hardest ever known, prospects began to brighten once more, and if they did not have any luxuries, they were, at the least, in no danger of starvation. The community was closely bound by the common ties of poverty and privation. All were poor together and each in turn gave others of his little or himself with cheerful unselfishness, as was needed. In 1868 Mr. Stocking, feeling that his growing family must have the opportunity to obtain an education, and having a good opportunity to sell his farm, did so. He went to live in the village of Hutchinson, and entered the hardware business in company with Henry Putman, another pioneer of the county. Later he was appointed postmaster, which office he held for six or eight years. Still later he was elected county treasurer. After this he once more went back to the land, buying a home in Lynn township, only four miles from Hutchinson, and there he lived peacefully and happily until he died. Seven children blessed the union of Eli W. Stocking and Mary J. Hart. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Charles A., born August 30, 1857; Ella G., Jan. 18,

1860; Frank D., May 20, 1862; Eva J., July 20, 1864; William D., June 6, 1866; Fred O., June 13, 1868; and the last and youngest child, Lewis B., May 30, 1871. All of these children are living at the present writing. Charles, William and Fred are all unmarried and still keep the old home farm in Lynn. Frank has lived in Glencoe for more than 30 years, and for a goodly portion of that time he has been the county's auditor. His wife was Ella F. Ives, of Hutchinson. Ella G., who is Mrs. R. F. Case, and whose husband and son are in company in the drug business, resides in Starbuck, Minn. Lewis B. also owns a drug store at Belgrade, Minn., and Eva J., who is Mrs. O. A. Kohler, lives in Hutchinson, within three and one-half miles of the spot where she was born. Her husband is the head of the O. A. Kohler Company. In writing of Mr. Stocking, at the time of his death, Mr. William W. Pendergast, a life-long friend, pays him tribute thus: "Eli Wilson Stocking, as noble and good a man as ever came to this state, has passed away. He lived among us nearly 42 years, a bright example of lofty character and sublime manhood. No one ever doubted his sterling honesty, or the purity of his motives. He was a man of quick intelligence and vigorous intellect. His extreme modesty alone prevented him from being one of the foremost men in the state. When nearly $30,000 of the county's funds had leaked from the treasury and the people were earnestly looking for a man who could be implicitly trusted under the most trying circumstances, all eyes turned instinctively toward Eli W. Stocking. His name was on every lip, and they demanded his services and elected him. He was no office-seeker, took no part in the campaign, and was surprised when told that he had been elected by an overwhelming majority." Mr. Stocking was never a strong man. His was a finely organized nervous temperament attuned to every emotion, and he suffered keenly from nervous troubles a greater part of his life. But his was a dauntless spirit. He was a dreamer and an artist in every sense of the word. Circumstances withheld from him the beautiful things which he craved, but he made his life beautiful. He was keenly alive to the wonders of nature and in sympathy with her call. Animals responded immediately to his advances. They knew him instinctively for a friend. In the same way the children of his day remember him for his tenderness and sympathy for them. He could never pass a child without a kindly word or gentle touch. He loved his family and friends devotedly and was never happier than in doing them service. In writing to his unmarried brother Jared in 1868, he said: "I am so much better off than you in many respects, although we are so poor, for I have the best and noblest woman for a wife ever given to man. She lives entirely for her family, works very hard, but

BURT W. DAY

is still the most loving, sympathizing mother and companion. My children, too, are all good, and if they have any chance in the world I know they will get along." His character was above reproach and his children cannot recall in word or deed a dishonest action. In matters of religion he was very broad. He believed firmly in God, yet had no time for creeds. His aim was to live as nearly as possible the Golden Rule. He never separated himself from his old home ties, though he never saw but one relative after emigrating west. To the end of his life he wrote continuously to his people. By request many of his letters were returned after his death and are the most cherished possessions of his sons and daughters. Arranged in order of writing, they make a continuous chronological history of his life. Except in the later years of their lives, poverty kept close step with this pioneer couple. They were but two of those brave men and women who went forth fearlessly into new and unconquered lands; toiled hard and long for little competence; bore privation, hunger, cold, the separation from all early home ties; the bitter fear that gripped hard at times, that, do their best, they might be overcome in life's struggle and compelled to see their loved ones suffer. All these things Eli W. Stocking passed through, but two days before his death he said: "If this is the end with me, it is all right; I am not afraid to die. The Father who put me here will take me safely out. I have had many trials but I have also had many joys, and I am content." He died May 11, 1898, and six days later, Dec. 20, his wife passed away. They are gone forever, but their precept and example lives on, a shining mark to be emulated by those who come after.

Burt W. Day is a member of a trio of Minnesota newspaper men, the others being the late H. G. Day, of the Albert Lea Standard, and Frank A. Day, of the Fairmont Sentinel. Attica, Wisconsin, in Green county, was his birthplace. Date of birth July 5, 1859. His parents were Jonas G. and Betsey Stround Day, who were Vermonters. His early book learning was gained in four years in the public schools of Hamilton, Webster and Emmett counties, Iowa. With his parents he survived two grasshopper raids on a homestead in the last named county and when starvation stared him in the face an easy-going county superintendent of schools winked at his deficiencies and granted him a second grade certificate which enabled him to draw $22 a month as teacher of a rural school in Emmett county for two terms. He then entered the Sentinel office at Fairmont, Minn., as devil and at the end of two years thought he knew enough to run the shop without the assistance of his brother, Frank A., and partner. As these worthies were blind to the superior qualifications of their youthful employee he

bowed himself out of their establishment and went to Jackson and bought of Geo. C. Chamberlain the Republic, one of the pioneer newspapers of southwestern Minnesota. Next year (1881) on Nov. 19, he was married to Emma B. Ward. He ran the Jackson Republic six years and came to Hutchinson and bought the Leader in July, 1886, consolidating with the printing office the job office of Jay B. Barber. He had a successful career with the Leader for over nine years, the notable event of the period being the Leader's change, almost over night, in politics. Mr. Day refused to train with the gold standard men who nominated McKinley and with many other Minnesota Republicans left that party and supported Bryan for president. He has been a Democrat ever since. He sold the Leader in January, 1897, to Carlos Avery and with his family spent a year in Fairmont and Albert Lea, Minn. Returning to Hutchinson he bought and consolidated, in 1899, the Independent and Times newspapers but a year later sold his adopted journalistic twins to Hobart & Hotaling. Two years later he became associated with his old paper, the Leader, a position he occupied at the time this book was published. For two years in the eighties he was assistant secretary of the Minnesota state senate, has been secretary of the McLeod county Agricultural Society, treasurer and director of the Hutchinson school district and interested actively in the welfare of "his own home town." His children—all living—are three daughters, Leona, (Mrs. Al. J. Fournier, of Granite Falls), Majel R. Day and Doris C. Day, of Hutchinson, and a son, Ward G. Day, of Fairmont, Minn. He attends church but don't belong. He has been a member of the Masonic order for thirty years. His favorite prose writers are Mark Twain and Elbert Hubbard; his favorite poets Kipling and Bret Harte; his favorite editors Henry Watterson and Charles A. Dana; his favorite songs "Ben Bolt" and Gottschalk's "Last Hope"; his favorite associates, lawyers and laborers; his favorite beverages—but space forbids.

Herbert G. Heneman, banker and financier, was born in Lester Prairie, April 1, 1888, son of H. J. and Alice B. (Burfield) Heneman. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, graduated from Stevens Seminary at Glencoe in 1906, and took courses for a year and a half in the University of Minnesota. With this preparation he entered the State Bank of Lester Prairie May 1, 1908, and by diligence and ability merited his promotion March 28, 1910, to cashier, and Jan. 20, 1914, to vice-president. In addition to this he is president of the First National Bank of Balaton, Minn., vice-president of the First National Bank of Viroqua, Wis., president of the Community Investor Company, which was incorporated in March, 1915, for the purpose of dealing in mortgages and other securities. The

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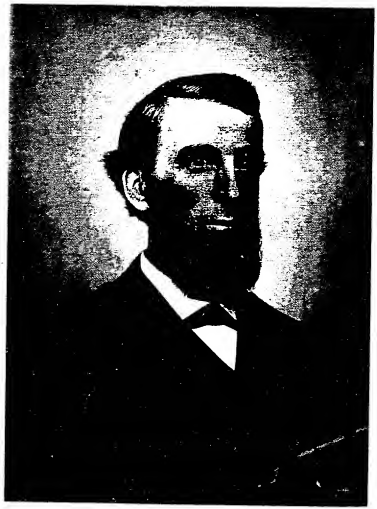
interest which Mr. Heneman has shown in public affairs is shown by his excellent service on the school board for the past six years. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order in which he is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Also a member of Zurah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., in Minneapolis. Mr. Heneman was married Sept. 24, 1913, to Alta Beise, daughter of William C. and Ida (Volkemant) Beise, the former of whom is an implement dealer in Lester Prairie. Mr. and Mrs. Heneman have one son Herbert G., Jr.

H. J. Heneman, former state senator, and now one of the best known and highly respected residents of Lester Prairie, was born in Germany, Oct. 19, 1861, and at about eight years of age was brought to Carver county, this state, where the father engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch attended school at Young America near his home, and began industrial life as a clerk in Norwood, not far away. After working for a while, he went to St. Paul, and took a commercial course in a business college with a view to more thoroughly preparing himself for a mercantile career. Thus equipped he returned to Norwood and again took up his duties as a clerk in a store. With the practical experience in business methods thus acquired he determined to engage in business for himself. Accordingly in 1884 with D. Bergman as a partner the firm name of Heneman & Bergman, he opened a general store at Plato, in this county. In 1887 the firm opened a store at Lester Prairie, and Mr. Heneman came here to manage it, Mr. Bergman remaining at Plato. A year later the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Heneman taking the Lester Prairie store, to which he has since given his attention. Founded more than 29 years ago, the business has expanded under his shrewd management, and the place is known far and wide for its established integrity and fair dealing. The original store has been replaced by a large and sightly structure, equipped in modern style, and supplied with a large and varied line of goods in popular demand. For a time Mr. Heneman was interested in the grain business and built the elevator now owned and operated by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. He has also been interested in the lumber business, conducting a yard of his own for a while, and then associating himself with H. Engler and O. W. Lundsten in the Lester Prairie Lumber Company. He was vice-president of the State Bank of Lester Prairie for some years and is now a director in that institution. Busy as he has been with his many business holdings, Mr. Heneman has found time for considerable public service. Interested in everything that has for its object the betterment and progress of the community he has served on numerous delegations and committees, has been president of the village and member of the school board, and in

1894 was elected to the state senate, doing most distinguished service to the commonwealth and to his constituents during his four year term. Under Harrison's administration he was the efficient village postmaster. Mr. Heneman was married near Plato, June 12, 1887, to Alice B. Burfield, and they have five children: H. G., Blanche, Fred C., Mabel D., and Harlow J. Herbert G., vice-president of the First National Bank of Viroqua, Wisconsin, married Alta Beise, and has one child, Herbert G., Jr. Blanche is the wife of J. R. Sweitzer of St. Paul. Fred C. is vice-president of the First National Bank of Balaton, Minn. He married Hazel Lockwood, and they have one child, Harold J. Mabel D. is a student at Hamline University. Harlow J. is attending the graded schools in Lester Prairie.

James Ezra Chesley. The name of Chesley is one intimately associated with the early history of McLeod county, the subject of this sketch having been one of the proprietors of the townsite of Hutchinson, and for many years one of its leading and most highly esteemed citizens. He was born in Lee, N. H., March 13, 1827, one of the seven children of Thomas and Joanna Weeks (Folsom) Chesley, and belonged to the seventh generation of Chesleys in this country. Probably the earliest record of the family in America was a deed of land sold at Dover Neck, N. H., in 1642. During the next hundred years many Chesleys were killed by the Indians in New Hampshire. The members of the family in general were active in the life of the community and were men and women of sterling character, steadfast upholders of law and order, education and religion. James Ezra Chesley attended private schools in Lee and fitted for college at the academy in Durham, N. H., where the State College is now located. His aspiration was to enter college, but at the age of twenty, in 1847, he commenced teaching school winters. By the accumulation of land and stock, with other business, it became necessary for him to work on the farm during the summer. As a teacher he was very successful, following that vocation in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New Jersey. In 1855, having a desire to go west and continue teaching there, he decided to visit an old schoolmate, W. W. Pendergast, then living at Milwaukee, Wis. Upon arriving there he found Mr. R. H. Pendergast and the Hutchinsons just starting for Minnesota, where they laid out the townsite of Hutchinson. It was on December 6th that he thus found himself associated in this enterprise and from that time on to the end of his life he was closely and prominently identified with the development and progress of the village. He was at this early date a man of considerable means, and besides owning considerable property within the village limits, he had 320



James E. Chisley

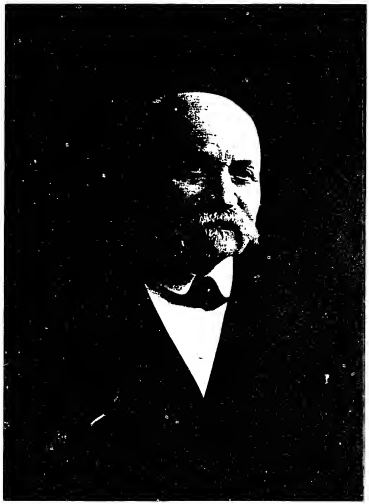
Fannie A. Chisley

acres just across the river in Hassan Valley township. On this land he erected the finest residence in the county, which, however, was destroyed by the Indians in the uprising of 1862. As time went on he became a more extensive land owner, having in addition to his Hassan Valley land, 320 acres near Lake Hook, and a fine residence in Hutchinson. His position in the community was a commanding one, and was due, not to his wealth, but to his sterling character as a man. He was always among the foremost in supporting a worthy cause, whether having as its object the material, moral or religious advancement of the village or county, and spared neither his time nor his means in advancing, or initiating such beneficial enterprises. His ability in business matters was above the ordinary, and his word once given was never broken. Charitable without ostentation, he did good wherever he saw an opportunity, was never hasty in his judgments but sought for the best in everybody with whom he came in contact, not withdrawing his friendship except when he found it had been unworthily bestowed. His unexpected death, June 4, 1881, came with a shock to his family and friends, and he was sincerely mourned, not only by them, but by the entire community. Mr. Chesley was a fine horseman and a great admirer of fine horses, taking pride in his stable containing some excellent specimens of the noble animal, including an imported, full-blood sire. It was he who brought the first full-blooded horses into this community and his Hamiltonian road horses were the admiration of all competent judges. He was a man of few words but his deeds will not be forgotten by those familiar with the history of the city he had helped to found and build up. Mr. Chesley was married, May 19, 1864, to Frances Ann, daughter of Jewett and Louisa (Woodbery) Tasker, of Newmarket, N. H. Miss Tasker, who had received a good education, taught school in Durham, N. H., where a son, George Edward, was born March 19, 1866. A few months later the family removed to Hutchinson, Minn., to make this place their permanent home. Their other children were as follows: Thomas Jewett, born June 11, 1869; Georgianna, born October 20, 1872, and Evelyn Augusta, born August 9, 1878. After Mr. Chesley's death his family moved to New Hampshire. The eldest son, George Edward, married Annette Brewster, of Malden, Mass., Dec. 23, 1896, and settled in Malden. They have two sons, James Calvin, born Sept. 26, 1897, and Elmer Brewster, born July 5, 1899. Thomas Jewett married Cora M. Farmer, of Manchester, N. H., Sept. 11, 1911, and lives in Dover, N. H., having been engaged in the wholesale and retail undertaking business there since 1897. Georgianna, who is unmarried, is a teacher and social settlement worker in Haverhill, Mass. Evelyn married George H. Bixby,

of Haverhill, Mass., a shoe manufacturer, Aug. 30, 1899. They have two sons, Chesley Tasker, born April 11, 1901, and George Henry, Jr., born May 23, 1905. Their home is in Haverhill, Mass. Frances (Mrs. Chesley) died in Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 26, 1905.

Axel Hayford Reed, the son of Sampson Reed, a Maine farmer and stock drover, was among the first settlers of Glencoe and McLeod county, making his advent into Glencoe, April 26, 1856. April 4, 1854, when nineteen years of age he left his home in Hartford, Oxford county, Maine, to seek a home in the west among entire strangers. He first made a stop at Brighton, New York, where he worked two seasons for the Rochester Brick and Tile Co., passing the winter at school at Shelby Basin, Orleans, New York, on the Erie Canal which was being enlarged at that time and he spent several weeks in the spring of 1855 at work on same running a wheelbarrow among a crew of Irishmen. Having his mind on Minnesota as his future home, he proceeded from Rochester, N. Y., to Rockford, Ill., in September, 1855, and was employed with Joel S. Sherman, proprietor of the Northwestern Nursery, where he imbibed a great liking for horticulture and farming which followed him into Minnesota and McLeod county. He was so anxious to reach Minnesota before the Mississippi river froze up that he left his employer's service against his protest, caught the last boat up that river which landed him in St. Paul, Minnesota, where lived not a soul that ever knew or heard of him. He made his way to St. Anthony, where he tried to hire out to go into the pineries with other Maine lumbermen, but, being a slim red-headed boy, they only offered him about half pay to the others which he refused. He went up to St. Cloud, then just started, and up the Sauk river where he helped build claim shanties, and then to Clearwater where he hired for the winter cutting and splitting oak rails.

In the spring he boarded a steam boat named Governor Alexander, which run between St. Paul and Minneapolis, newly laid out at that time. Here he sought a job in Minneapolis of a brick maker who informed him that a new town by the name of Glencoe had been laid out some fifty miles west and that he had a contract with a Glencoe townsite company to make 200,000 brick for them at Glencoe, and continued to say, "I will turn that contract over to you and if you can can make enough on it to give me a hundred dollars, do so, if not, nothing." Young Reed acted in short order and with a letter from the brick maker to Andrew Jackson Bell, chief Glencoe townsite operator, with a hand grip which held all of his affects, he picked his way on foot through the "Big Woods," so called, when only a blazed road had been marked out most of the way



Axel H. Reed

to Glencoe, where he arrived a-foot and alone as above stated, on April 26, 1856.

Mr. Bell and the townsite company received him very cordially and offered him all the assistance possible in fulfilling the contract of manufacturing two hundred thousand of brick. He selected for that purpose a location on block 6 where he found an abundance of clay, just east of where the company was building a saw mill. He soon took in a partner by the name of David Davis, who had lately arrived from Maine. A log house was soon built on the same block and cottonwood lumber hauled from Henderson, the nearest and only lumber to be obtained at that time as that could be hauled over a prairie road most of the way by wading several creeks. A brick yard was made, brick moulded, dried and placed in a kiln and given a hard burn and it seemed a success to the joy of all Glencoe people until a hard shower of rain took place which slacked the lime stone that was in the clay and each brick crumbled to pieces and all was a total loss. Reed made a settlement with his partner by giving him the house, land, yards and fixtures, to assume all indebtedness except $27 due a school mate of his that had come west to work at brick making, which Reed assumed.

He expressed himself as feeling happy the moment that settlement was made and afterwards said: "I knew just how I stood financially, I owed $27 and had just $1.20 in my pocket." This money, all he possessed, he expended for corn meal and molasses, borrowed a few cooking utensils and some boards to cover his sleeping apartment in a claim shanty in a pre-emption claim he had taken about one mile southeast of town where he "bached it" the rest of the fall, completing his log house and clearing land and later going to work for the Glencoe Mill Company at a dollar a day, cutting oak logs on government land to be hauled to mill where lumber was sawed to build Glencoe's first hotel, the Pioneer House, on the corner of Maine street and Hennepin Avenue.

From 1856 to 1861 he made his home in Glencoe, improving his preemption claim on which he set out a thousand apple root-grafts in the spring of 1857, made brick with which he made a fire place and chimney in his comfortable log house, which furnished a home and shelter for friends coming from the east upon his solicitation. During the seasons of 1857-58-59 he worked as foreman of brick yards at Carver and Belle Plaine. Hard times came on in 1857, when all the banks in the country went bankrupt, even the Exchange Bank of Glencoe, and nearly all good money went out of existence and he received but little money for his entire three summer's work, having to take considerable of his pay in Carver county orders

which were not paid for several years and after the close of the Civil War. During most of this time furs were about the only thing that would bring money and the subject of this sketch bought a mass of traps and struck out into the wilds of the northwest during the cold bleak winters of 1859 and 1861. Indians robbed his camp and once he came near starving on account of the failure of a man to bring him provision. The man had made his way to his camp to buy his furs and made a sacred promise if he would let him have the furs he would bring him a load of provision "if man or beast can get there," but nevertheless he returned not. The spring after trapping time was over he returned, May 1861, with a good amount of furs which brought ready money. The last season of his venture trapping he got back to Glencoe late in May, 1861, and first hearing of the war and President Lincoln's call, he at once joined a militia company that was being drilled by Captain A. H. Rouse, and learned what he could of military tactics and then began to talk with the young men to induce them to go to Fort Snelling with him in time to enlist in the Second Minnesota.

He received a letter from Captain L. L. Baxter, of Carver, proposing that he take what men he could raise and join his proposed company A of the Third regiment, being raised, of which he himself was to be captain and Reed to be first lieutenant. Reed's answer to Captain Baxter was characteristic of himself in after life for he answered him in part as follows: "I'm not fit for a private, much less an officer. Besides, we Glencoe boys want to get into a regiment that will be called to do some fighting. We do not think that a later regiment will be called South."

He called on Governor Ramsey at St. Paul to learn what he could of the regiments being called out and went back to Fort Snelling and joined Company K, of the Second Infantry. This company was soon taken to Kentucky and participated in the battle of Mill Springs, fought January 19, 1862. Mr. Reed was promoted to orderly sergeant to fill the place of the wounded orderly, in which position he served with his company. He participated in every march, seige and engagement the regiment engaged in up to the time of his being wounded, November 25, 1863. This included the seige and capture of Corinth, Tennessee, and Kentucky after Confederate General Bragg's army, the battle of Perryville, and seven days' battle of Chickamauga, Georgia.

After the defeat of Bragg's army at Perryville and Tullahoma, Tennessee, many of the soldiers of the army of the Cumberland were put on one-half rations. Some of Reed's comrades went to division headquarters to find out the cause and came back and reported that they saw rations being given out to rebel deserters and citizens. This made Orderly Sergeant Reed indignant whose duty it was as orderly sergeant to see that his company comrades got their full rations and to correct such an outrage as he thought best. Therefore he concluded to call the higher officer's attention to it by writing a letter to the Nashville Union, a daily paper that circulated freely through the camp, and in part indicated as follows: "We have been marching night and day in mud and rain for two weeks to capture Tullahoma, and as our reward they have put us on half rations and are feeding the balance to rebel deserters and citizens. We think they ought to seek their grub, where they do their rights, within the rebel lines, and by knowing whether the order was given by General Brannan, Thomas or Rosecrans would oblige many soldiers."

The letter was published and was hailed with joy by the hungry soldiers. Sergeant Reed had not let his own bunk mate know he had written the letter, yet the secret police that belonged to the army of Gen. Rosencranz was not long in supplying the name of the writer of the letter to Gen. Brannon, commanding the division. The general immediately issued the following order: "To Col. James George, commanding 2nd. Minn.—Place first sergeant A. H. Reed, of Co. K, 2d. Minn., in close confinement until further orders." This order deprived him of gun and accoutrements and confined him most of the time in the guard house. His regimental officers signed a request to General Thomas, commanding the 14th Army Corps, requesting his release, stating that it was through inadvertency that he wrote what he did. But when Sergeant Reed learned about it he protested, saying that he knew what he was writing, had nothing to take back and would prove it if they would give him a fair trial. He demanded an immediate trial and copy of charges and specifications which could not be obtained. He also charged General Brannan, of opposing a court martial fearing, he, himself, would be proved as the officer who took rations belonging to his division soldiers and gave them to rebels.

Leaving camp near Winchester, Tennessee, General Rosencranz started on his Chattanooga campaign, crossing Cumberland mountains and the Tennessee river, the Racoon mountains into Lookout Valley, and again climbed over the lofty Lookout range of mountains, some twenty-five miles south of Chattanoogo, where the Chickamauga river breaks out from the

base of Lookout mountain and winds its way northeasterly and northwesterly through the plains of Chickamauga, Georgia. It was near this place the army of the Cumberland met the rebel army, one thousand strong, under General Bragg. The latter was said to be there to fight the battle of his life. On arriving near the battle field, through the intercession of Lieut. Col. Bishop, Sergeant Reed was released from the order of close confinement, but under arrest and without arms. About six o'clock on Saturday morning of September 19, 1863, after an all night's hard march, the regiment was called to arms, while partaking a hasty cup of coffee and hard tack. They were hurried to the front and extreme left. Reed finished drinking his coffee and then followed on after his regiment. He found where they had piled their knapsacks preparatory for action. On arrival, he, with other soldiers under arrest, was placed under guard of one of their company comrades, an old Prussian soldier. Sergt. Reed thought he could, without doubt, obtain the guard's gun and went up to take it, telling him that he needed no gun to guard the knapsacks. But the Prussian said, "Sergeant Reed, I keeps my own gun." One of the soldiers under arrest spoke up and said, "If the damn-fool officer put me under arrest I will stay out of the fight." "Our country is not to blame for what our fool officers do. We have been mustered, drilled, clothed and fed for an occasion like this and I am going to help the boys," said Sergeant Reed, and started for the front following the ambulances which was following the sound of cannon and musketry. He finally came to a section of battery that belonged to his brigade, and recognizing Lieut. Smith, commanding that section, he asked where the Second Minnesota was and he pointed to their flag some distance to the left oblique, and knowing that his company was color company just at the right of the flag he was not long in getting there and hugging the ground like the rest of the boys, as the rebel bullets were flying promiscuously. It was but a minute before he heard a man cry out and he knew a man was wounded and he run to the right of the regiment and got it, returning to his place with his company, then under fire of the enemy. His lieutenant soon fell wounded which left but one commissioned officer with the company. Instead of assuming any command, he reloaded and fired his Springfield rifle as fast as possible, passing through the battle of Chickamauga, one of the great battles of the war, in which his regiment was under fire ten hours. His conduct was so highly appreciated by all of his regimental officers that General Thomas issued an order releasing him from arrest and returning him to duty for meritorious conduct at Chickamauga. Here he again showed his independence by his refusal to accept his release, saying, "If I have committed a breach of military discipline I want to know it and take my punishment." After three days by the advice of certain officers he accepted. Assuming the duties of orderly sergeant of his company he passed through the two months beseiged period in Chattanooga, Tennessee, made so by the close following of General Bragg's rebel army that occupied Missionary Ridge, Lookout mountain and surrounding hills, on half rations and less, some of the time. Then General Grant came and put new life into affairs. He spread the army of the Cumberland out, now under command of General Thomas, who succeeded General Rosencranz, by corps, divisions and brigades, in front of Chattanooga, about half way between the city and the enemy, covering Bragg's army from right to left.

After three days maneuvering to get General Sherman in on the right flank of the rebel army, and General Hooker in on Bragg's left flank, General Grant, General Thomas and General Grenger, viewing the important and interesting scenery from Orchard Knob, concluded about three o'clock on November 25th, 1863, that it was about time to strike. Baird's division and Van Deever's brigade in which the Second Minnesota was serving was placed on the extreme left of the army of the Cumberland facing a strong promontory extending out from the crest of Missionary Ridge where the flower of the rebel host were stationed with shot and shell to keep back the so-called invaders of southern soil. Looking up into the mouths of those rebel cannons was not an inviting job. The only remaining commissioned officer with Sergeant Reed's company feigned sickness and the Colonel commanding the regiment ordered him to camp and his next words were "Sergeant Reed, you take command of Company K." The signal to go came. The 2nd Minn. was placed in the front line covering the brigade. The soldiers of that regiment having been hardened by three years experience in battling a foe knew just what to do without an order from an officer and hurried musket in hand to reach the enemy's works at the crest of the ridge. Sergeant Reed had his eye on the cannon at the top of the ridge that was belching forth every few minutes until the few who had withstood the storm jumped the rebel works near that cannon. The only order Sergeant Reed gave during the charge was: "Turn the cannon on them, boys," to the few that was with him and the moment the cannon was turned, one of Company H boys jumped astride the gun and went to hugging it while the blood was running over his face. No ammunition could be found to work the gun, so it was abandoned for an onward move in following up the charge.

It was at this juncture that Sergeant Reed received the wound which caused the amputation of his right arm. He was

one of a very few that recovered from an amputation of a limb wounded in the storming of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863. He was offered his discharge but remarked, "I think I am good for a few rebs yet," and rejoined his regiment on their return to Chattanooga from a veteran furlough and served as orderly sergeant and sergeant major of the regiment to which he was promoted at Kennesaw mountain in which position he served his three years enlistment out. Then he was mustered in on a second lieutenant commission to which position he had been promoted. Rejoining his company he participated in "Sherman's march to the sea," and through the Carolinas, at Goldsboro, North Carolina, he received his first furlough from the regiment, for thirty days and was ordered to report to Fort Snelling, to bring back recruits. He used his furlough in visiting his old home in Hartford, Oxford county, in Maine and relatives throughout Maine, Massachusetts and New York, joining his regiment at Washington, D. C. The war was over but he was detailed to command a company in the 23rd Missouri for about a month when he rejoined his regiment and by cars and steam boat was taken to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where he was mustered out July 18, 1865, after three years, 11 months and eighteen days' military service.

On being mustered out he returned to his adopted home, at Glencoe, from which he had enlisted, to consider his future action. The Sioux Indians had devastated the country about, had killed one of his friends and former school mates, had caused his sister and family to abandon their home here and return east, his log house he had built with brick chimney and fire place on his pre-empted home near the townsite had been torn down and nothing to encourage him was in sight. He made application to the government to be transferred to the Veteran-Reserve Corps. His relatives in the East were appealing to him to come and make his home with them. "Shall I lay down and become a ward because I have but one arm," he asked himself. "No, not if the Lord is willing," he replied in his own mind and took on new courage.

Having a comrade with him who had served in the same regiment and who had had some experience in store keeping, they agreed to buy out one of the two stores then existing in town which the owner was anxious to sell and the mercantile firm of "Reed & Thoeny" commenced business August 16, 1865.

After four years of trade in which Reed had mostly attended to outside business, Captain Thoeny desired to retire to farming and offered to sell out on such terms that Reed accepted and for twenty-six years longer and until 1895, the firm of A. H. Reed & Co. was the leading mercantile firm for

a large surrounding country dealing in general merchandise and grain. For twenty years this firm consisting of A. H. Reed and Joseph Richardson, a brother-in-law, was the largest shippers of wheat of any then west of the so-called Big Woods. having built a 30,000 bushel block grain elevator soon after the Hastings & Dakota railroad was built into Glencoe, in 1872. During his thirty years of mercantile life in which he had purchased nearly all the goods, he was the financier of the firm, making all the collections and paying all the bills besides doing all the corresponding.

In those busy years of trade and traffic he took time to "play politics" and engage in many other enterprises. In 1868 and 1869 he served as deputy collector of Internal Revenue, having to travel horse back over McLeod, Carver, Meeker and Monongahala, now Kandiyohi county. During the legislative sessions of the Minnesota legislature of 1868 and 1869 he served as its Sergeant at Arms and in the fall of 1869 was elected a representative and served as such during its 1870 session.

His main interest in being in the legislature was to compel the old Hastings & Dakota railroad company to locate and build their road to the village of Glencoe, when the company was threatening to build their road several miles south. He was also instrumental in organizing the "Stevens Seminary Association," and securing some 5,000 acres of State lands that lay in McLeod county as an endowment.

The railroad reached Glencoe in 1872 and was the terminal until 1879 when it built on and his firm had done a lucrative business, so much so that he conceived the idea of starting another mercantile business at a new railroad station that its progress was sure to make after it had passed into the ownership of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. In 1879 Reed joined with several others and bought and secured options on several hundred acres of land in the central part of Renville county, laid out the townsite of Bird Island, and prevailed on the railroad authorities to locate their depot as they desired.

Mr. Reed became one-seventh owner of the Bird Island townsite and the firm built a store and grain elevator there in 1881 and did a large business there under the firm name of A. H. Reed & Co. until 1884, when by a business deal, the Glencoe partner, Joseph Richardson, succeeded to the business and operated under the firm name of "J. Richardson & Co." all interest in the Glencoe business having been assigned to A. H. Reed; whose business push generally made him a borrower of funds to carry on his business at a high rate of interest which he pronounced too high and struck to give all borrowers a lower rate. He made application to the Comptroller

of the Currency for a National Bank and upon its being granted he proceeded and organized the First National Bank of Glencoe, his business friends in St. Paul and Minneapolis, as elsewhere taking the required amount of bank stock. He remained at its head as president for some ten years when he resigned as its president wishing to be relieved from so many responsibile business cares as he had then to look after. On the organization of the bank and commencement of business by the bank, interest was put at ten per cent., much lower than the ruling rate.

In 1875 he was elected one of the county commissioners, and was instrumental in building the present brick court house in 1876, without issuing bonds. As he succeeded to the chairmanship of the board and had accomplished his greatest desire in building county buildings worthy of the county he was glad to retire from the board.

In 1878 he founded the Glencoe Enterprise, having been as he thought unjustly attacked by the Glencoe Register, the leading Republican paper of the county. He was publisher of the Enterprise until 1889, and the Register had been vanquished by months and years of hard fought newspaper battles, which became state renowned.

Retiring from the mercantile business in 1895, he accepted the position of superintendent of the House Folding room at Washington, D. C., that was offered him where he served in the 54th and 55th Congresses through a portion of President McKinley's administration, but resigned the position in 1898 and returned home. Captain Reed was a strong candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress, supported largely by the rank and file of the Republican party, but the trained politicians were always working his defeat. He was defeated in the third district Republican convention held at Northfield in 1886 by five lacking votes after forty ballots and again defeated at Red Wing in 1888, by only three votes. In 1894 the actions of the office holding politicians were so corrupt in choosing delegates by the old caucus system that he obtained the nomination by petition as the law required and filed same in the eleven counties composing the Third district.

The then governor of the state appealed to Mr. Reed to withdraw his candidacy representing that it was jeopardising the whole state Republican ticket, and for harmony's sake he withdrew his petitions and gave loyal support to the whole Republican ticket. Many of the Republican papers were indignant at the action of the ruling party politicians and published articles as follows and similar to it:

"Captain Reed was a candidate for congressional honors in 1886, and again in 1888. Both times he was defeated in the

convention by the tricky workings of the politicians who had control of the party machinery. At Red Wing in 1888 he came within three votes of securing the nomination on the first ballot and was by far the strongest man in the convention, but his strength availed him nothing as against the unprincipled measures of enemies. They immediately forced a recess against an opposing majority, fixed up a slate and an agreement and carried the day by a majority. The bosses of the party could not use Captain Reed. They knew that if elected he would not be subservient to their wishes so they turned him down. He was too honest, too fearless, too honorable, to aggressive, too independent to be of use to them. They knew that Captain Reed was a fighter; that he was blunt, outspoken, firm courageous soldier, who would yield to no method or plan not consistent with honor and justice."

Captain Reed was a great admirer of agricultural pursuits, believing that McLeod county could be made one of the richest in their state. He managed one or more farms in McLeod and Renville counties. He has made it a rule to produce from the soil a part or more than enough to support his family. He admits that he never made the success at farming that he ought, owing to having so "many irons in the fire" but he hopes he has encouraged others to follow agricultural pursuits. Planting his first garden in Glencoe, in 1856, up to 1917, by his personal efforts he had tilled the soil forty seasons in succession with some success. From 1872 to 1890 he was among the largest wheat raisers in McLeod county if not west of the Big Woods, north of the Minnesota river. About the year 1880 he seeded down to red clover and timothy sixty acres with wheat as a cover crop with excellent success and the red clover proved to be the first ever produced in the county. He became an active member of the Minnesota Horticultural society, in the early days of its organization and after years of interest in its behalf, his associates considered him valuable enough to vote him a "life membership" and made him superintendent of the "Glencoe Trial Station" established for the purpose of improving fruit.

The subject of this sketch was for years a vigorous promoter of those things that went towards building up and increasing wealth and population in the community. He was always anxious that Glencoe should have a north and south railroad line, passing through Glencoe from Mankato to St. Cloud, and about the year 1900, he organized the "Duluth, St. Cloud, Glencoe & Mankato Railway Co." From 1900 to 1905, he put in five years of strenuous work to accomplish his ideal project. He had disposed of his grain elevator and mercantile business, at which he had been at the head of thirty

years and two months; of the Glencoe Enterprise, which he had fathered for ten years, and had sold his First National Bank stock and resigned its presidency, a position he had held from its organization, all of which left him a free hand in trying to build a railroad. He made several trips to Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. In New York City he secured the name of William Vanderbilt, as one of the incorporaters of his proposed road, thinking it would aid in financing the undertaking. In New York he secured an interview with Chauncey Depew, then president of the New York Central railroad, and Stuyvesant Fish, then president of the Illinois Central railroad as well as Mr. Harriman, vice-president, with whom he hoped to secure co-operation of the Illinois Central, by making connection with their northern terminal at Albert Lea, with the south end of his proposed line of road.

He organized and employed a corps of engineers or surveying party, went with them, climbed trees, waded swamps and streams, and personally assisted in locating some two hundred miles of the road from the Mississippi river north of St. Cloud via that city, Fair Haven, South Haven, Smith Lake, Winsted, Glencoe, Arlington, Mankato, St. Clair and Freeborn to Albert Lea. A contract was let to Eastern parties to build and equip fifty-two and one-half miles, from Alebrt Lea to Mankato, and completed to turn over by January 1, 1906. Stock and bonds were voted to be issued and $1,040,000, face value were issued and were to be certified by the "Royal Trust Co.," of Chicago, who had been selected as trustee, and turn them back to company as earned.

The road was being built on from Albert Lea towards Mankato, near forty miles when the officials of the Milwaukee and St. Paul got very busy as a road was being built which was five miles shorter than theirs from Albert Lea to Mankato, while they had been interfering the whole season, but now induced the contractor, to ask a surrender of his contract on a false pretex that the company had not furnished him right of way, owned in fee and had forbidden the Royal Trust Company from turning over any certified bonds when there were $85,000, par value, that had been earned and was due. Some of Captain Reed's associates in the enterprise who had been of great help to him got the building of the road on its feet, got weak kneed and wanted to give up, notwithstanding that the contractor had furnished a surety bond for $50,000 as a forfeiture if the contract was not complied with. After protesting for weeks against surrendering of the contract Mr. Reed was compelled to give in, but not until the contractor was forced to put up money enough to reimburse every fully paid stockholder of the association.

AXEL H. REED, JR.

April 15, 1869, Captain Reed married Hannah Antoinette Morrison, daughter of Moses Morrison and Mary Cressey Morrison, of Bradford, New Hampshire, and who came to Minnesota with her parents in 1855.

Four children were born to this union, viz: Cora, Lydia, Nelly Antoinette, Axel Hayford, and Frank Elisha. Cora graduated from Stevens Seminary. After a course at Hamline University, she spent five years studying music with Prof. Zoch, a noted German teacher and now teaches music and lives at home. Axel Hayford, Jr., attended school in his home town and after taking a business course at a business college in Washington, D. C., returned to Glencoe, and a successful business man. He married Wilhelmina Wadel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wadell, of Glencoe, November 25, 1901. Three boys have been born, Axel Hayford (third), Edward William and Carl Bradford. The family reside in Glencoe.

Frank Elisha graduated from Stevens Seminary in 1898, after taking a term of schooling at Columbia Academy, of Washington, D. C. He graduated from the University of Minnesota, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902, and with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1904. He was graduate manager of athletics of the University, from 1904 to 1907 inclusive. He entered the practice of law at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1904 and became associated with S. A. Reed under the firm name of Reed & Reed, which continued until the death of S. A. Reed in 1908. In addition to belonging to many societies he is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and has taken great interest in militia matters, joining Company A of the First Minnesota National Guards, as a private upon their organization, being awarded well earned promotion through all the grades up to Captain and Adjutant of the regiment during near a six months service with them on the Mexican border, in Texas. November 7, 1916, he was elected by the Republicans, of Minneapolis, as a member of the legislature. Frank Reed married Gladys N. Cooper in Minneapolis Dec. 27, 1916. Nelly Antoinette, a very promising child, died of scarlet fever at Bradford, N. H., in November, 1875, when 22 months old, while visiting with her parents at her monther's uncles.—(Contributed). (Note—Capt. A. H. Reed died Jan. 21, 1917, after the above autobiography was in type.)

Axel Hayford Reed, Jr., a prominent business man of Glencoe, Minn., eldest son of the late Capt. A. H. Reed, a memoir of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume, was born in Glencoe, Minn., April 12, 1876. He received a thorough education in the excellent public schools of Glencoe, it being supplemented by a course at the Spencerian Business College at

Washington, D. C. For the next four years he was engaged in the livery business in Glencoe, after which he took up state highway contracting, at the same time conducting his father's two farms of 160 acres each. In 1908 Mr. Reed purchased a dray line in Glencoe, which he has conducted successfully for the past nine years, together with his farming and contracting. He is now proprietor of the Meadow Brook Stock Farm, on which he is making a specialty of breeding Durham cattle. For the past 22 years Mr. Reed has been a member of the Glencoe Fire Department—one of the best departments in the state for towns the size of Glencoe—and, like his father, he has always been interested in whatever was for the good and betterment of his town and county and is a staunch Republican. Mr. Reed was married on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 28, 1901, to Albertine W. Wadel, who was born in Finley Park, Cook county, Ill., in 1879, daughter of Edward and Mary (Miller) Wadel. He and his wife are the parents of three sons: Axel Hayford, born Sept. 19, 1902; Edward William, born Sept. 29, 1909; and Carl Bradford, born May 25, 1915.

Captain Frank E. Reed was born at Glencoe, McLeod county, Minn., June 19, 1880, son of Captain Axel Hayford and Antoinette (Morrison) Reed. His grandparents on the paternal side were Sampson and Huldah (Bisbee) Reed, the grandfather, Sampson, being a farmer and drover of Hartford, Oxford county, Me., whose father was from Groton, Mass. A great great grandfather of our subject, on the maternal side, was Elisha Bisbee, Sr., who was lieutenant of a corps of blacksmiths in the Revolutionary war; while Charles Bisbee of East Bridgewater, Mass., was direct ancestor of Huldah Bisbee, Mr. Reed's grandmother. Frank E. Reed was given his early education in the public schools of Glencoe, following which he became a student at Stevens Seminary and was graduated there in 1898. He then entered the University of Minnesota, where he completed the academic course in 1902 with the degree of bachelor of arts, and following this entered the law department of the same institution, being graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In 1904 Capt. Reed was elected graduate manager of athletics at the University and continued in that position until January 1, 1908. He commenced the practice of law in June, 1904, with the firm of Reed and Dunn—Sampson A. Reed, a cousin, and James Dunn—and later was admitted to partnership, the firm becoming Reed, Dunn and Reed. This continued until Mr. Dunn went to Seattle, Washington, at which time the firm became Reed and Reed. This style was used until the death of Sampson A. Reed, March 31, 1908, since which date Capt. Reed has been engaged alone in practice. In 1911 Capt. Reed served as assistant clerk of the Judiciary Committee

CAPT. FRANK E. REED

in the House of Representatives and in 1913 was chief clerk. In 1916 he was elected to the House of Representatives from the Thirty-first Legislative District, Hennepin county, Minn. Capt. Reed comes by his title as a member of the First Minnesota Infantry. He entered as a private of Company B, May 26, 1905. On June 21, 1910, he was elected first lieutenant of that company and on July 27, 1911, was commissioned captain and regimental adjutant. On June 19, 1916, he answered the President's call for troops for the Mexican border service and went with the First Minnesota Infantry to the Mexican border, July 12, 1916, remaining there until Dec. 19, 1916, when he was granted a leave of absence to serve his term in the legislature as representative. March 14, 1917, he was mustered out of the United States' service and on March 25, 1917, again answered the President's call for troops, being given a leave of absence of the House of Representatives of the Minnesota legislature for the purpose of serving with the First Minnesota Infantry. Capt. Reed holds membership in two fraternities of the University of Minnesota—the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Delta Phi. He is also a member of Minnesota Commandery, Modern Woodmen of America; Lodge No. 44 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Minnesota Lodge, No. 224, A. F. & A. M.; Ark Chapter No. 53, R. A. M.; Mounted Commandery, No. 23, Minneapolis, Minn., and the Zurah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has taken a prominent part in movements of general welfare and has repeatedly demonstrated his good citizenship as a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. He was married to Gladys N. Cooper, Dec. 27, 1916.

Edward Wadel, and his wife, Mary (Miller) Wadel, parents of Mrs. Axel H. Reed, Jr., were born in Germany and as young people came to America. They were married in 1864 at Blue Island, Cook county, Ill., and in the year 1883 came to Minnesota and settled on a farm in Glencoe township, McLeod county, where Mr. Wadel followed agricultural pursuits until the year 1887. He and his wife then retired to Glencoe, where they now reside and are numbered among the respected and representative citizens. They have been the parents of six children; three sons and three daughters: William, of St. Paul, Minn., who is vice-president of the Van-Tilberg Oil Company; Katherine, wife of W. G. Gould, one of the representative citizens of Glencoe; August, who is deceased; Henry, a resident of Glencoe, where he is engaged in business as a paper-hanger and decorator; Albertine, now Mrs. Axel H. Reed, Jr., of Glencoe; and Helena, wife of Loren Butler, who is a rural mail agent, connected with the Glencoe post office.

R. E. Hubbard, secretary and treasurer of the Auto Pull Company, Incorporated, and one of the leading business men

of McLeod county, was born in Dryden township, Sibley county, Minn., Sept. 21, 1873. His parents were Norman and Frances J. (Dresser) Hubbard, natives of New York state. The father, Norman Hubbard, born in Wales, Erie county, N. Y., March 21, 1832, came west to Illinois in 1855, and to Minnesota in 1857. He was married to Frances J. Dresser, July 15, 1858. She was born in Dansville, Livingston county, N. Y., July 15, 1841, and removed to Illinois in 1845 and to Minnesota in 1857. Here, a few years later, she passed through the Indian outbreak, when everyone's life was in peril, and during which she witnessed many exciting events. There were seven children born to Norman and Frances J. (Dresser) Hubbard, as follows: James S., born Feb. 28, 1860, who died Sept. 28, 1863; A. A. Hubbard, born March 27, 1862; Edith May, born Sept. 20, 1864, who died May 19, 1866; Paulina J., born Sept. 16, 1866; Hattie F., born Feb. 23, 1871; Lucy F., born Oct. 9, 1872; Roy E., born Sept. 21, 1878. Norman Hubbard died Aug. 14, 1898, and his wife is now a resident of New Auburn, Sibley county, Minn. R. E. Hubbard was educated in the public schools of New Auburn, after which he engaged in the ditching and drainage contracting business, which he has since followed very successfully in various states, where he has become well and favorably known. Besides owning a caterpillar ditching outfit, he is interested in four other outfits of a similar kind, which have proved profitable investments. He has at different times been financially interested in farm lands, formerly owning 620 acres in Renville county, Minn., and now being the owner of land in North Dakota. Aside from his connection with the Auto Pull Manufacturing Company above mentioned, Mr. Hubbard is vice-president of the Glencoe Ditching Company, a stockholder of the Arlington Cement Stone Works, of Arlington, Minn., and president of the Glencoe Foundry and Machine Company, in whose plant the auto pull tractor is now being manufactured. The Auto Pull Company, Inc., was organized in Minneapolis, July 26, 1916, and on Dec. 9, 1916, was taken over by the present company and the factory removed to Glencoe, they taking over the old foundry there in which to establish their plant. This gives them a floor space of about 20,000 square feet and they have a daily capacity of about 25 machines. The auto pull attachment, or tractor, which is rapidly coming into favor with farmers wherever it has been introduced, is a simple device to attach to a Ford car, which converts it into a tractor by decreasing the speed and proportionally increasing the pulling power. It is easily and quickly attached and detached and does not injure or disfigure the car. Neither does it injure the motor or working parts of the car, as the car does not do the pulling, but simply furnishes the motive power; the

R. E. HUBBARD

attachment, in fact, pushes the car along, the combination doing the work of four or five good horses. A wide range of work can be done with it, such as pulling breakers, seeding and discing machines, binders, loaded wagons, road graders, etc., or it can be used to operate circular saws and other farm machinery, having been thoroughly tested in all these various capacities. The officers of the company are: George McAllister, president; C. L. Olmstead, vice-president; R. E. Hubbard, secretary and treasurer. The directors include the above mentioned officers, together with H. L. Simons. Mr. Hubbard is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., of Glencoe, also of Glencoe Chapter No. 38, R. A. M. and of the Camp of Modern Woodmen of America at New Auburn. His favorite recreations are hunting, fishing and automobiling. Dec. 24, 1904, he was united in marriage with Cecil E. Woodbeck, of Hoopeston, Ill., and has two children: Ila C., born March 28, 1906, and Edith L., born May 4, 1908. He and his family are affiliated religiously with the Congregational church. In politics he is a Republican.

George Oliva, proprietor of "Good View Farm," consisting of 119 acres in section 22, Hutchinson township, was born in this section and township October 15, 1884. His parents were John and Annie (Limbersky) Oliva, the former of whom, a native of Austria, came to the United States in 1872. After living three years in Racine, Wis., he came to Hutchinson township, McLeod county, buying 80 acres in section 22, where he resided 30 years. He is now 88 years old and lives with his son, the subject of this sketch. His wife died January 6, 1909, at the age of 66 years. George Oliva was the ninth born of ten children, the first three of whom were born in Austria. He remained and worked on the home farm until reaching the age of 21, at which time he came to his present farm. Here he has made some notable improvements, in 1914 building his present residence, which is an 8-room, two story, frame building, with full basement, supplied with furnace heat and acetylene lighting system. His barn was built in 1910 and measures 50 x 76 x 16 feet, a frame building with acetylene lighting facilities. Mr. Oliva keeps 28 head of graded Guernsey cattle, milking 23 of them. One acre of his farm is set out with fruit trees. His place presents a prosperous and up-to-date appearance and marks him as a man of industry and enterprise, and it is pleasing to say that he is meeting with a well deserved success. Mr. Oliva was united in marriage, May 5, 1908, with Rose Miska, of Rich Valley township, who was born in Hutchinson township, December 25, 1886, daughter of James and Josephine (Plihal) Miska. Her father, a native of Austria, came to America with his parents in 1872 and went to farming in Rich

Valley township, where he is now residing at the age of 58 years, his wife being 49. They had 12 children, of whom Mrs. Oliva was the eldest. Mr. Oliva is a member of the Z. C. B. J. at Bohemian Hall, Hutchinson township. He and his wife have one child, Doris Fay, who was born February 7, 1909.

John Oliva, a well known farmer and dairyman of Hutchinson township, proprietor of "Fairview Farm" of 141 acres in section 22, was born in Austria, April 23, 1863, and came to America with his parents, John and Annie (Limbersky) in 1872. They located first in Racine, Wis., remaining there three years, and then coming to Hutchinson township, McLeod county, Minn. John Oliva remained on the parental homestead until he was 28 years old. Then, in 1891, he purchased his present farm and has since been engaged in operating it. He has made some valuable improvements on the property, building the present residence in 1913. It is a brick veneer, two-story, 8-room house, with full basement and heated by furnace. He uses acetylene lights in the house and outbuildings and also for cooking. In 1906 he built a substantial frame barn, 30 x 80 x 14 feet, with basement, and which is furnished with a litter carrier. He also has a silo, 16 by 32 feet. Mr. Oliva keeps 48 head of shorthorn cattle, all being full bloods and 16 milkers. He feeds seven head per year of Poland China hogs and has 400 buff leghorn chickens, from which he gets about 15 dozen eggs per day. Eight acres of his farm is sown with alfalfa, which is the only grass he uses for hay. His enterprise is shown by the fact that he does much of his farm work with a tractor. He is a stockholder in the creamery and elevator at Hutchinson and a member of the Z. C. B. J. He was married in March, 1891, to Annie Mikulecky, of Hutchinson, who was born in McLeod county, a daughter of Joseph and Sophia (Stritecky) Oliva, her father being a farmer by occupation. He and his wife have two children: Edward, residing at home, and Libby, who died in 1912 at the age of 18 years.

William J. Martens, proprietor of a well improved farm of 240 acres in section 29, Lynn township, was born in Carver county, Minn., October 5, 1866, son of George, Sr., and Wilhelmina (Wendt) Martens. The father was born in Brandenburg, West Prussia, October 30, 1839, his parents being Joseph and Mary (Wienke) Martens. When George was six months old his father died and he was reared by his mother, who lived until 1856. George Martens learned the trade of mason, which he followed in his native land. He came to America in 1864, residing one year in Chicago. From there he came to Minnesota, renting a farm for two years in Carver county. He then settled in Lynn township, McLeod county, buying 200 acres in section 27, for which he paid $3.00 an acre. On this farm he has since

resided—a period of 49 years. At one time, about 1894, he owned 500 acres. He passed through all the experiences of a pioneer settler. His first house was built of slough grass, thatched and with a clay floor, the inside walls being plastered with clay; it was also provided with a clay chimney. In this he lived for three years, beginning his farming operations with the help of an ox team. His next house was built of logs, 20 x 30, with thatched roof, and it served for his residence until 1881, at which time he built a frame house of the same size. The population of Lynn township then numbered six families and they were obliged to do their trading at Carver and Chaska, it taking a week to make the trip with an ox team. Wheat brought 35 cts. a bushel at Chaska and oats 15 cts., and of course it had to be hauled. Wood was hauled from a point six miles north of Hutchison. The first year Mr. Martens raised potatoes, the second year he had seven acres of wheat, which he cut with a cradle. He cut 80 loads of hay with a scythe, his wife helping him by raking it. George Marten's marriage to Wilhelmina Wendt was solemnized September 13, 1864. She was born in Brandenburg, West Prussia, Germany, May 2, 1843, being a daughter of John and Mary (Krey) Wendt. Her father, a German farmer, came to America in 1865 and resided with his son-in-law, George Martens, until his death in 1878. Mrs. Mary (Krey) Wendt died in Germany in 1855. George, Sr., and Wilhelmina Martens were the parents of six children: William J., subject of this memoir; Mary, wife of Karl Plath, a farmer of Lynn township; Simon, who is also farming in this township; John, who died in infancy; George J., Jr., who is farming on the homestead; and Anna, wife of Julia Zipf, a farmer of Lynn township. William J. Martens resided on the home farm until his marriage in 1890, and then bought 160 acres, N. E. quarter, sec. 29, in Lynn township, where he is still located. In 1906 he bought 80 acres more, the north ¼ and southeast ¼ of the same section. In 1904 he rebuilt the house, which is a commodious frame structure of 10 rooms. The barn, a stone structure, 30 x 72 feet, he rebuilt in 1901. It is provided with a good basement and holds 40 cattle and eight horses. Mr. Martens cuts 100 tons of hay and has one acre in fruit. His herd of graded Guernsey cattle consists of 35 head, of which he milks 21. He also raises Duroc-Jersey swine. It is interesting to note that Mr. Martens harvests his grain with a binder, 22 years old, which he bought when he commenced farming, and which owing to his intelligent handling is still as good as new. In August, 1916, he bought a four cylinder, 40-horse power engine. He was married June 11, 1890, to Mary Plath, who was born September 18, 1868, a daughter of Fred and Frederika (Wollert) Plath. Her father, a native of Germany,

came to America in 1863, he and his wife being married near Elgin, Ill., where they lived until 1886. They then came to McLeod county and bought land in Lynn township, which they farmed until 1904. They then retired to Hutchinson, where he died Jan. 24, 1917, since which time he has lived with his son, Carl. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martens have four children: Emma, born March 19, 1891; Annie, born Nov. 28, 1892; Albert, born March 21, 1895; and Carl, born March 3, 1898. The family are members of the German Evangelical church. Emma, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martens, was married June 29, 1916, to Louis Goetzka, son of Frank and Emma (Sitz) Goetzka, the marriage taking place at the German Evangelical church in Lynn township, of which both had been faithful members since childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goetzka now live on the Goetzka farm in Lynn township, and make a home for his parents, the original owners of the place.

Edward Frederick Sitz, pioneer, and for many years a substantial citizen of Lynn township, was born in Bromberg, Germany, Dec. 27, 1837, son of August and Eva (Zinn) Sitz, who immigrated to this country in 1853, and lived in Kenosha, Wis., until 1863 when they came to McLeod county, and here spent the remainder of their lives. Soon after the arrival of the family, Edward F. Sitz started out for himself and secured 160 acres of land in Lynn township, where he started agricultural operations. On this place he built a log house and there established his bride. Together they toiled to improve their place, and with joys and hardships and privations combined, they passed the years until their efforts had been crowned with success, and they became known as leading people in the community. The original tract was increased to 300 acres, the wild prairie gave place to well tilled fields, the log house was replaced by a sightly frame dwelling, and the straw shed was replaced with a large barn and commodious outbuildings. While never seeking public office, Mr. Sitz was interested in the progress and betterment of the community and did excellent service as clerk of his school district. He was a stockholder in the creamery at Lynn, and helped in their success. His death, April 18, 1900, was sincerely mourned. His widow now makes her home in Hutchinson. Mr. Sitz was married May 4, 1863, to Augusta Heller, who was born in Chieffelbein, Germany, Jan. 7, 1845, and came to America in 1854 with her parents, Carl and Carolina (Prust) Heller, who lived a while in Burlington, Wis., and in 1862 came to McLeod county and located in Acoma township. Mrs. Sitz has most vivid memories of the stirring days of the Indian Massacre when the family took shelter in the Stockade at Hutchinson. Mr. and Mrs. Sitz had nine children: Helen, Frederick, Emma, Louise, Alvina,

Edward F., Martha, Alma and Bernard. Helen is the wife of Herman Dittman, of Alberta, Minn., and they have one child, Hattie, who is now Mrs. Louis Bethke. Frederick died in infancy. Emma is the wife of Frank Goetzka, of Heatwold, Minn. and they have one child, Louis. Louise is the wife of Louis Retzlaff, of Cedar Mills, Minn., and they have three children, Martha, Lydia and Walter. Alvina is now Mrs. August Steffen, of Hutchinson. Edward F. lives in Lynn township. He married Edith M. Todd, and has two children, Edward Frederick and Edith Marjorie. Martha lives in Hutchinson. Alma is the wife of Walter Bonniwell of Lynn township, and they have one child, Clifford. Bernard married Beulah Baldwin and lives in San Francisco, Cal. The family faith is that of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Julius Sitz, a well to do farmer, proprietor of 'Grand View Farm," of 240 acres in section 8, Lynn township, was born on this farm March 11, 1873. His father, Wm. Sitz, was born in Prussia, Germany, and came to this country in 1857. He went first to Kenosha, Wis., where he remained seven years, engaged in farming. Then coming to McLeod county, he homesteaded the land on which the subject of this sketch now lives and resided on it until 1906. He then retired and moved to Hutchinson, where he is now living at the age of 76 years. His wife, whose maiden name was Albertine Mallow, is living at the age of 64. Julius Sitz worked for his father until 1897. At that time, being 24 years old, he decided to start in for himself and accordingly purchased the southwest quarter of section 8, which he farmed until 1906. He then sold that property and bought the old homestead in which he now resides, the place being now well improved. He keeps 38 head of graded short horn cattle, milking 14, and also raises a good many horses and Plymouth Rock chickens. He is actively connected with the creamery at West Lynn and is a stockholder in the Bank of Hutchinson. His religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church. May 20, 1897, Mr. Sitz married Helen Streich, who was born in Wright county, June 19, 1876, a daughter of Ernest and Ottilia (Mielke) Streich. Her father was a native of Germany who came to America when three years old, with his parents. He became a pioneer of Wright county and died in 1901 at the age of 48 years. His wife survived him about 10 years, dying in 1911, at the age of 56. Mr. and Mrs. Sitz have four children: Arthur, born May 19, 1898; Lydia, born November 9, 1899; Herbert and Hubert (twins), born November 1, 1902.

Wilhelm Damlow, proprietor of "North View Stock Farm," containing 240 acres, 80 acres in section 20 and 160 acres in section 29, Lynn township, was born in Pommern, Germany, April

7, 1859, only son of George and Frederika (Ehlert) Damlow. The father, who was born in 1823 and died in 1896, was a shepherd. His wife, whose maiden name was Frederika Rackow, was born in 1826 and died in 1899. Wilhelm Damlow was married in Germany October 29, 1882, to Carolina Kempfert, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kemfert. Wilhelm Damlow came to the United States in 1883. He first spent four years in the vicinity of Huntley, Ill., and then coming to Minnesota, rented farms in McLeod county till 1900. In 1900 he purchased his present farm home. He purchased his farm entirely on his credit, has a good dairy herd, and raises hogs to help lift the mortgage. From 1901 to 1915 he was a director in the West Lynn Co-operative Creamery and rendered public service for three years, as treasurer of school district No. 20. Mr. and Mrs. Damlow have been blessed with six children, two of whom are now deceased. Albert died in Nov., 1889, at the age of five years. A day later Fred died at the age of three years. Both were buried in the same grave on the same day. The living are: Wilhelm H., Johann, Minnie, and Carl, all residing at home. Wilhelm H. was enumerator of the thirteenth census of the United States, April 15, 1910, for Lynn township, including a part of Hutchinson City. He was vice-president of the McLeod County Union A. S. of E. during 1916, has been road overseer for his district since 1915, and has also been president of the West Lynn Local Union American Society of Equity since its organization February 12, 1914. He considers it the greatest society of all, standing for equal rights and justice to all. The family are members of the German Evangelical church in the township of Lynn.

Mads C. Madsen, president and manager of the Hutchinson Brick and Tile Company, incorporated, was born in Denmark, December 29, 1860, son of Nels and Christina (Christiansen) Madsen. He acquired a good education in the schools of his native land and there grew to manhood, after leaving school serving an apprenticeship to the bricklayer's trade, which he thoroughly learned. In 1882, with the view of bettering his condition, he came to the United States, locating in Hutchinson, Minn., where for two years he worked at his trade. He then engaged in contracting, which business he followed until 1914. For the past 25 years, however, he had been studying the process of tile manufacture, with the view of improving it, and his efforts in this direction finally bore fruit in the establishment of the Hutchinson Brick & Tile Co. As founder of this important industry he has conferred a distinct benefit upon the city. Mr. Madsen has served on both the city council and the board of education. Since 1884 he has been greatly interested in, and a hard worker for, the cause of prohibition, and in 1906

MADS C. MADSEN

was the candidate of that party for the legislature in this district. He was first married in 1884 to Christine Thompson, a native of Denmark. She died February 3, 1915, at the age of 48 years, after having borne her husband eleven children: Viggo, a contractor in Minneapolis; Nettie, now deceased, who was the wife of J. R. Julian, a real estate dealer of Phoenix, Arizona; Walter, secretary and treasurer of the Hutchinson Brick & Tile Company; Leon, who is sales manager for the Twin City Pressed Brick Company, of St. Paul; Alta, now Mrs. F. O. Brigham, of Stanley, N. D.; Alma, now Mrs. Joseph Zavoral, of Hutchinson; George, a bricklayer and contractor; and Marie, Matthew, Orville anl Wilbur, who are the younger members of the family. Mr. Madsen, June 24, 1916, married for his second wife, Mrs. Laura Madson, whose first husband, Christian Madson, died March 23, 1902.

The Hutchinson Brick and Tile Company was organized March 16, 1916, and is engaged principally in the manufacture of drain tile, having approximately an output of 300 car loads a year, with a capacity of 450 car loads. A brick yard had been started on the location about 25 years ago and carried on until the new concern was organized, the latter taking over the plant and enlarging the factory. The clay in this locality is mixed with limestone pebbles which have to be removed. There are various methods of doing this, the most successful of which is the washing process. As practiced here, this process was introduced into this country by M. C. Madsen, of Hutchinson. Mr. Madsen knew that a machine was being used in the Scandanavian countries, and in Germany, of the type he wanted, and after investigation and correspondence, he succeeded in purchasing in Germany the plans for building and manufacturing such a machine in the United States. In accordance with these plans he had the moulds made, and built the machine which is now used by this company, and which has proved a great success. The plant at Hutchinson makes use of five round, down-draft kilns, with artificial dryers and other modern machinery, and plans are made to increase the capacity. It has been possible with this clay to produce a very good drain tile and hollow building block, so that the production of brick has become a secondary matter. The tile harden under moisture and are famed for their ability to withstand freezing. Analysis of the washed gray drift clay shows the following constituents and their proportions: silica, 48.25; alumina and iron oxides, 36.60; magnesium carbonate, 0.70; calcium carbonate, 1.49; alkalies, 4.46; loss on ignition, 8.50. Total 99.00. Another analysis, by Professor Ties, of Cornell University, is as follows: silica, 60.31; alumina, 23.77; ferric oxide, 7.96; lime, 2.50; magnesium, 1.75; alkalies, 2.42; water———. Total,

98.71. (See "Clays and Shales of Minnesota," page 126, Bulletin II, of University of Minnesota, 1914). The present officers (1916) of the Hutchinson Brick & Tile Company are as follows: M. C. Madsen, president; W. E. Harrington, vice-president; Walter Madsen, secretary and treasurer; H. H. Ames and Frank Moore, directors. The concern is growing rapidly and now employs about 26 men.

John A. Newstrom, founder of the Lester Prairie Roller Mills, and now a business man of Minneapolis, was born in Sweden, and was there reared. In 1873 he came to the United States, and engaged in farming near Watertown, Carver county, Minn., where he remained until 1883. Then he came to Bergen township, this county, and located on a farm where he continued his agricultural operations. During these years he was an extensive raiser of grain, and this brought to his mind the possibilities of the flouring industry in this region. Consequently in 1890, he started a mill at Lester Prairie. In 1891 he took his brother, Charles F., into the firm, and in 1908, his son, William A., became a member. In 1894 the mill was left in charge of Charles F. and John Sandy, John Sandy retiring in 1908, and Mr. Newstrom moved to Minneapolis, where he deals in wholesale flour, and also being interested in the shoe business. He married Helen Johnson, of Watertown, Minn., and has a family of four sons and three daughters, all of whom live in Minnesota. Mr. Newstrom is also deputy assessor of the city of Minneapolis, which position he has held since 1905. He is an influential member of the Augustana Lutheran church in Minneapolis.

William A. Newstrom, secretary of the Lester Prairie Roller Mills, was born in Bergen township, this county, Dec. 1, 1885, son of John A. and Helen (Johnson) Newstrom. In 1894 his folks moved to Minneapolis where he was brought up and educated in the public schools until 1904 when he took up an academic course at Augustana College in Rock Island, Ill., where he served on several athletic teams and fraternities; was employed for two years as railroad clerk for the Great Northern railroad, after leaving school. In 1906 he went to Spokane, Wash., and became interested with the Greenough Brothers in the wholesale mercantile business. Two years later, in 1908, he sold his holdings in Spokane, and returned to Lester Prairie where he has since been located. He and his uncle, Charles F., have the active management of the mills, and do a large business in flour and feed and feed grinding. "Lester Prairie Best," their leading brand, is well known, and is in high favor with all housewives who have used it. Most all flour being sold locally and to surrounding towns. Mr. Newstrom's financial holdings include stock in the Lester

Prairie State Bank and in the Franklin Avenue State Bank of Minneapolis, also has interest in Kannabe county land. His fraternal relations are with the local Astra Lodge, No. 240, A. F. & A. M., in which he is treasurer. Mr. Newstrom was married June 8, 1915, to Esther Jensen, of Hutchinson, a graduate of Hutchinson high school, class of 1912, and normal department, 1913. She taught school for two years in McLeod county and is a daughter of Soren K. and Christina Jensen, retired farmers of Hutchinson. Mr. and Mrs. Newstrom are prominent members of the community social life and have numerous friends throughout this part of the county.

Simon Martens, who is successfully operating a 240-acre farm in sections 13 and 14, Lynn township, was born on the old farm in section 22, this township, November 7, 1870. He is a son of George, Sr., and Wilhelmina (Wendt) Martens, and a grand-son of Joseph and Mary (Wienke) Martens, natives of Germany, in which country the grandfather, Joseph, died many years ago. George Martens, Sr., who was born in Brandenberg, West Prussia, was a mason by trade. Coming to the United States in 1864, he first located in Dundee, Ill., where he remained for a year. He then settled in Carver county, Minn., where he farmed for two years, after which he came to Lynn township, McLeod county, buying 160 acres in section 27 from W. W. Pendergast, for which he paid $3.00 an acre. Since that year, 1867, he has lived on this farm. In 1894 he owned 500 acres. His first house was built from slough grass, thatched, with clay floor, the interior plastered with clay. It was 16 x 20 feet, with clay chimney. He began his farming operations with an ox team and lived in that house three years. Then he built a log house, 20 x 30, with thatched roof, residing in it until 1881, in which year he built a frame house, the same size. At the time he settled in the township there were but six other families in it. He and his neighbors were obliged to do their trading at Carver and Chaska, it taking a week to make the trip with ox team. He hauled wheat to Chaska at 35 cents per bushel and oats at 15 cents. Wood was procured from about six miles north of Hutchinson. The first year Mr. Martens raised potatoes, the second year seven acres of wheat, which he cut with a cradle. He cut 80 loads of hay with a scythe, his wife raking it. George Martens, Sr., was married, September 13, 1864, in Dundee, Ill., to Wilhelmina Wendt, who was born in Brandenberg, West Prussia, May 2, 1843. She was a daughter of John and Mary (Krey) Wendt, her father being a German farmer who came to the United States in 1864 and who lived with his son-in-law, Mr. Martens, until his death in 1878. Mrs. Mary Krey Wendt died in Germany in 1855. The children of George, Sr., and Wilhelmina

Martens were: William J., a farmer in Lynn township; Mary, wife of Karl Plath, a farmer of Lynn township; Simon, subject of this sketch; John, who died in infancy; George J., who is farming in Lynn township; and Anna, wife of Julius Zipf, a farmer of this township. Simon Martens in his boyhood attended the country schools and resided on the old homestead until reaching the age of 23 years. He then bought 160 acres where he now lives and which farm has since been his home. He has made a number of improvements, which have increased the value of his property, in 1906 building an eight-room frame house. In 1901 he built a substantial frame barn, with stone basement, 30 x 70 feet ground dimensions. He raises graded Holstein cattle, having 40 head and milking 25. There is a grove of two and a half acres on his farm and also a good orchard. Mr. Martens was married, June 22, 1893, to Wilhelmina Plath, who was born in Dundee, Illinois, January 19, 1871, daughter of Fred and Frederika (Wollert) Plath. Her father, a retired farmer, 73 years old, now living in Hutchinson, came to McLeod county from Illinois in 1886. His wife, Mrs. Marten's mother, died of pneumonia, Jan. 24, 1917, leaving her husband, seven children and 33 grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Martens have four children: Ida, Minnie, Rose and Alfred, all living at home. The family are members of the German Lutheran church.

George J. Martens, Jr., proprietor of a profitable farm in section 27, Lynn township, McLeod county, was born on this farm, which is the old family homestead, October 23, 1874, a son of George, Sr., and Wilhelmina (Wendt) Martens. George Martens, Sr., was born in Brandenberg, West Prussia, October 30, 1838. In his native land he was a mason. He came to the United States in 1864, staying one year in Dundee, Ill. Then, coming to Minnesota, he rented a farm for two years in Carver county. Later he bought 160 acres in section 27, Lynn township from W. W. Pendergast, paying $3.00 an acre. This was in 1867 and he has ever since remained on the farm. In 1894 he owned 500 acres. His first house was built from slough grass, thatched, with clay floor, the interior being plastered with clay. It was 16 x 30 feet, with a clay chimney. In that house he lived three years, his first farming operations being carried on with an ox team. He next built a log house, 20 x 30, with thatched roof and resided in it till 1881, when it gave place to a frame house, 20 x 30 feet. There were but six families in Lynn township at the time he came. They were obliged to do their trading at Carver and Chaska, it taking a week to make the trip with ox team. Mr. Martens hauled wheat to Chaska at 35 cents, oats at 15 cents. He hauled wood from six miles north of Hutchinson. The first year he

raised potatoes, the second year seven acres of wheat. He cut 80 loads of hay with a scythe, his wife raking it. Wheat was cut with a cradle. George Martens, Sr., was married September 13, 1864, to Wilhelmina Wendt, who was born May 2, 1843, in Kietz, Lenzen, Germany. Her father, John Wendt, who was a farmer in Germany, came to this country in 1864 and lived with his son-in-law, the subject of this sketch until his death in 1878. Her mother, whose maiden name was Mary Krey, died in Germany in 1855. The parents of George Martens, Sr., were Joseph and Mary (Wienke) Martens, the former of whom died in Germany when the son George was but six months old. His mother, Mary Wienke Martens, died in 1856. The children of George, Sr., and Wilhelmina Martens were: William J., a farmer in Lynn township; Mary, wife of Carl Plath, a farmer of Lynn township; Simon, who is also farming in Lynn township; John, who died in 1877, at the age of four years and five months; George J., Jr., whose record will be given more fully in this article; and Anna, wife of Julius Zipf, a farmer of Lynn township. George J. Martens, Jr., the date of whose birth has been already given, was brought up on the parental farm, which, after he became old enough, he managed for his father until 1900. He then bought the place, it consisting then and now of 160 acres, and has since been engaged in its cultivation and improvement. After the big cyclone which caused so much damage, he erected a new barn and all the other buildings, except the house and granery. This cyclone destroped al lhis stacked grain and killed four horses. Mr. Martens raises graded Guernsey cattle, milking 14; he also raises Poland China and Duroc-Jersey hogs, as well as Buff Plymouth Rock chickens. He has five hives of bees. He was married July 14, 1899, to Mary Kaelke, who was born in Dundee, Ill., September 15, 1881, a daughter of William and Mary (Bruennig) Kaelke. Her father, who was a farmer in Lynn township, died October 21, at the age of 61 years. Her mother still (1915) resides in the home place, being now 60 years old. Mr. and Mrs. George J. Martens, Jr., have been the parents of five children: Alma, residing at home; a son who died at birth; Laura, at home; Walter, who died October 14, 1912, aged three months and three days, and Mabel, at home. Mr. Martens is one of the active and progressive farmers of his township and has prospered in his work. He has a good farm, an interesting family and a comfortable home and is respected by all who know him.

John J. Zumach, proprietor of Oaklawn Jersey Stock Farm in section 19, Hassan Valley township, was born in Wisconsin, March 9, 1865, son of Fred and Henrietta Zumach. Fred Zumach was born in Germany and after living in Wisconsin fo

a few years came in 1870 to Acoma township, McLeod county, Minn., where he farmed until 1895 when he moved to Hutchinson and died in 1897 at the age of seventy. John J. worked out until 1890 when he began farming for himself and rented a farm for a year. Then he bought 120 acres in Boon Lake township, Renville county, Minn., where he lived for seven years, next renting a farm in Acoma township for five years. He then bought 160 acres in section 19, Hassan Valley township where he now lives. He now owns 200 acres. He built a five-room two-story frame house in 1903, a barn, 46 by 66 in 1913, and a 14 by 30 silo in 1915. He raises five acres of alfalfa and 15 acres of clover every year, and has Jersey cattle of which twenty-nine are registered. He is a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator Company at Hutchinson. Mr. Zumach married Bertha Krienke, born in McLeod county, daughter of Gotlieb Krienke, born in 1830, a pioneer farmer near Winsted and his wife Augusta (Paul), born in 1834. Mr and Mrs. Zumach have five children: Louise, a student at the Minneapolis Northwestern Business College; Earl, a student at the Mankato Business College; Edna, a student in the Normal department of the Hutchinson high school; Adella, a student at the Hutchinson high school; and Clair, who is attending the country school. The family worship at the German Evangelical church.

William H. Maffett, a farmer and dairyman, operating 64 acres in section 8, Hutchinson township, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, February 7, 1854. His father, Adam Maffett, was a native of Ohio who moved to Mercer county, Ill., about 1856 and afterwards resided there until his death at the age of 56 years in 1875. Adam Maffett married Eliza Jane Means, who, after his death became the wife of H. V. Bonniwell. She died in 1908 at the age of 77. By her first union with Mr. Maffett she was the mother of nine children, of whom the subject of this memoir was the fifth in order of birth. William H. Maffett began to earn his own living when he was 14 years of age, working out on farms at such jobs as he was able to do. In this way he acquired a knowledge of agriculture and dairying, which he afterwards put to good account when he began farming for himself in Mercer county. He remained there until 1880 and then went to Gibbon, Neb., where he spent two years. At the end of that time, coming to McLeod county, Minn., he purchased a farm near the city of Hutchinson. He sold it later and bought his present farm in 1910. This location, situated on the north bank of Hook Lake, is a well known summer resort, provided with picnic grounds and cottages, and with fine boating, bathing and fishing facilities. Mr. Maffett's place is well improved, his barn, a frame structure, 24 by 36, having been built in 1912. He keeps graded Jersey and Guernsey cattle, milking seven, and also raises Plymouth Rock chickens. Industrious and persevering, he has already advanced far on the road to success and is recognized as one of the prosperous farmers of this township. Mr. Maffett was married February 22, 1877, to Hannah Jackson, of Mercer county, Ill., a daughter of John and Sarah (Shields) Jackson, farming people of that county. Her father was one of the hardy adventurers who made the long and dangerous journey by team overland to California in 1849 in quest of gold and whom have since been generally referred to as "Forty-niners." Mr. and Mrs. Maffett have had eight children: Hattie, who died at the age of 22 years; Glenn, a resident of Boise City, Ida.; Mabel, who died at the age of 10; Edna, who died at the age of five years; Myrtle, wife of George Pierce, a farmer of Acoma township; Floyd, residing at home; Grace, wife of George Tews, a farmer of Acoma township; and Harry, who resides at home. The family is well known and respected in this and adjoining townships.

O. L. Day, head of the firm of O. L. Day & Co., grocers and confectioners, of Lester Prairie, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., July 14, 1854, a son of Lyman and Cornelia S. (McEwen) Day. He was educated in the common schools and at Pottsdam Normal School, after which he learned the tinner's trade. Coming to Hutchinson, Minn., in 1875, he opened a hardware store in 1877, in company with J. E. Lawson, under the style of Day & Lawson, which association lasted ten years. He then sold and went to Medicine Lodge, Kan., where for ten years he conducted a drug store. He came to Lester Prairie in the fall of 1895 and opened a drug store here, which he sold in the spring of 1896. He then opened his present business as dealer in groceries, confectionery, ice cream, soda water, cigars and tobacco. His former partner, J. E. Lawson, became a member of the firm in November, 1915. In February, 1916, he moved into the Weise and Kuhlman building, a modern brick structure, with room, 22 x 66, two stories and basement. The concern has an up-to-date store, keeps a full and fresh stock on hand and is doing an excellent business. Mr. Day was married December 26, 1878, to Celia A. Chapin, of Westville Center, N. Y., daughter of Solon B. and Adeline (Dustin) Chapin, her father being a merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Day, are the parents of one child, a son, Herbert L., born July 7, 1880, at Hutchinson. He now resides at Graceville, Minn., being engaged in the publication of the Graceville "Enterprise." He married Grace Burns, of Sisseton, and has three sons—John L., Herbert L. and Richard L.

Edward Kane, a well known and popular resident of Hutch-

inson township, owning and operating a farm in sections 18 and 7, was born in Covington, Ky., March 19, 1856. He is a son of James and Ellen (Sheerin) Kane, the former of whom was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1847, settling first in Cincinnati, whence in 1852 he removed to North Vernon, Ind. He was married to Ellen Sheerin, of County Limerick, Ireland, about 1840. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, 6th Indiana Infantry and served over four years in the Civil war, taking part in the battles of Shiloh and Lookout Mountain, and being wounded. After the war he returned to North Vernon, Ind., where he died in June, 1904, at the age of 88 years. His wife died about 1875 at the age of 59. Their seven children were: John, who died in a hospital at Nashville, Tenn., from a wound received at the battle of Shiloh, he being a member of the same company as his father; Patrick, a farmer at North Vernon, Ind.; Mary, who married James Wilds, of Scipio, Ind., and died at the age of 30 years; James, who died at the age of 35; Edward, whose name appears at the head of this article; Ellen, who is the widow of a Mr. Wilds and lives in Indianapolis, and Michael, who is deceased. Edward Kane remained at home with his parents until 1882. Then, at the age of 26, he came to Hutchinson and entered the employ of Patrick Fallon, a farmer of Hutchinson township, for whom he worked one year. In the same year he married and bought his present place, which he has cleared and fully improved, the improvements including a full system of tile drainage. The residence, a neat, modern, two-story frame structure, was built in 1897, taking the place of the old house, which was a small frame building, 14 x 22 feet, of two rooms only. At the time when he started Mr. Kane had no wagon or plow, and but one team of horses and two cows. In addition to his neat and commodious residence, he now has a fine frame barn, 40 x 70 x 18 feet in dimensions and fitted with modern equipment. Mr. Kane has two acres of his farm planted in alfalfa, a crop with which he has been very successful, last year receiving the second premium from the express station. He is engaged in dairying, with mixed grades of stock and also raises Poland China hogs. November 27, 1882, Mr. Kane married Mary Jane Fallon, daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Connelly) Fallon, farming people of Hutchinson township. He and his wife have eight children: Agnes, who married Anthony Rogers, a lumber dealer, and resides in Minneapolis; Thomas E., proprietor of a general store at Redstone, Mont.,; James and Ambrose, residing at home; Theresa, who holds an industrial position in Minneapolis; Leo and Joseph, who live with their parents. The family are members of the Catholic church, which Mr. Kane served as treasurer three years. He is a stockholder in the

Edward Hutch farm and, as a public spirited citizen, has performed his share of public duty, having served three years on the township board and two years of school district No. 44.

Frank M. Senescall, manager of the lumber yard of the Interior Lumber Company, of Stewart, Minn., was born at Pine Bend, Dakota county, Minn., September 2, 1872, son of William and Eda Mary (Mayo) Senescall. The father, William Senescall, was born at Stoke Lodge, Lincolnshire, England, March 28, 1827, his parents being Robert and Elizabeth (Northing) Senescall, natives of the same shire or county. On March 17, 1849, he embarked with his sister Louise for America, to join a sister, Mary Chadwick, who was then residing in New York state. Two sisters and two brothers, Robert, John, Ann, and Elizabeth were left in England, where they spent their lives. William first found work at Montgomery, N. Y., subsequently going from that place to Jackson, Mich., where he engaged in the livery and dray business and was thus occupied until 1853. January 21, 1851, he was married, in Jackson, to Eda Mary Mayo, who was born in Washtenaw county, Mich., May 26, 1832, a daughter of William and Sarah (Plant) Mayo. In 1853 they came with their first child, William, to Minnesota, locating at Pine Bend, Dakota county, where Mr. Senescall preempted 160 acres of land, being one of the earliest settlers there. His property was part prairie land and part timber and on it he built a log house, in which all his children, save William, were born. He had nothing when he arrived here and was obliged to go to St. Paul by canoe for supplies. An ox and a cow constituted his first team and his wife spun wool to make clothes for the family. August 8, William Senescall enlisted in Company F, Hatch's Battalion of Minnesota Cavalry and served as a veterinary surgeon until April 26, 1866, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged. His command was not sent South but was engaged in the campaign against the Indians, and he was present at New Ulm when the leaders of the murderous savages were hung. In 1880, after working one year as fancy stockman for Folette Brothers, of Hastings, William Senescall came with his wife and family to McLeod county. He had thoroughly cleared his farm in Dakota county and had added 80 acres to his original allotment. Now settling at Stewart, he soon became one of the leading citizens in that vicinity. He was on friendly terms with the Indians, whom he always treated well, and at the time of the outbreak neither he nor his family were injured or attacked, though on more than one occasion they were badly frightened. They lived in a little shack under the hill, and on one occasion when the Indians appeared, Mrs. Senescall, her husband being away cutting wood, seized her eldest son, William, and hid behind a log

pig pen. William peeked out and hallooed "Whoop," and the Indians heard him and laughed heartily, but did not molest them. Another time, on returning home from a neighbors and approaching her house, she heard the sounds of a loud dispute and on entering discovered her husband, with his back to the pork barrel, talking to two squaws, who were insisting on having some pork. Mrs. Senescall soon got rid of them as she had learned to talk some Indian. Mr. Senescall served his township on the school board and otherwise as a public official. He bought the hotel at Stewart, formerly known as the Stewart House, of Wood Harrington and ran it for about 12 years, finally selling out the place and business to Mr. Hoyt and retiring to Glencoe. Besides helping to get the first school started at Stewart, he was one of the founders of the creamery there. At Glencoe he kept a line of fancy stock horses. He died at the home of his son Frank M., in Stewart, August 9, 1911. His wife died in Glencoe, November 26, 1899. Their children were: William H., of Hutchinson; George, who died in infancy; John, who died in Hastings at the age of 26 years; Robert, a farmer and veterinary surgeon, living near Hamil; James, who practiced veterinary surgery at Ortonville, where he died in May, 1915; May E., residing in Minneapolis; Fred, a carpenter and contractor, of Delano, Minn.; and Frank M., of Stewart. Frank M. Senescall acquired his early education in a log school house in Dakota county, then attended school at Hastings and afterwards the first school established at Stewart. At the age of 18 years he went to Hutchinson and began an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade, remaining there one year. Then returning home, he worked in the hotel for his father for about a year, after which he engaged in carpenter work, soon becoming a contractor and builder, his work in this line embracing the most of the better buildings of Stewart. After being thus occupied until 1904, he turned his attention to building elevators until 1907, for two years subsequently being in the employ of the Milwaukee railroad. March 9, 1909, he took charge of the lumber yard of the Interior Lumber Company, at Stewart, and has since held that position, having proved himself a capable man and gained the confidence of his employers. In 1893 Mr. Senescall married Anna Hoeft, who was born in Hoopeston, Ill., a daughter of Claud and Anna Hoeft. Her parents, who were early settlers in Brookfield, Renville county, are both now deceased. The father died in that county and his widow subsequently became the wife of August Rennow, who now lives in St. Paul, she, however, died in Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Senescall have four children: Genevieve M. and Ruth I., who are attending college; Norwal E. and Loniel C. All reside at home. Mr. Senescall has served six years on the village council, having been its president for the last three years. He is also a member of the board of education.

Dr. John L. Walker, veterinary surgeon, who during the last eight years has built up an excellent practice in Hutchinson, Minn., was born in this city, March 1, 1880, son of James and Mary (White) Walker. His father was a native of Canada, from which country he came with his parents in 1853, they settling in Sumter township, McLeod county, where James Walker was engaged in farming until 1905. His death took place in 1912. His wife, who was a native of St. Paul, Minn., also died in that year—in the month of March. Their three children were: Harry, manager of the State Elevator at Hutchinson; John L., subject of this sketch, and Maude, who married Edward Valker, of Boise City, Idaho, where she now lives. John L. Walker was given a country school education and then went to work on his father's farm, where he remained until 1900. He then began studying veterinary science under Dr. H. C. Lyon, Minnesota State Veterinary at Hutchinson. In 1908 he began practice for himself and by continued study and patient application to his profession he has achieved a decided success. He is a man who takes a practical interest in the welfare of the community in which he resides and is popular among his fellow citizens. On February 17, 1910, Dr. Walker was married to Mattie Phillips, of Hutchinson, a daughter of Edward and Rose Phillips. Her father now resides with her, her mother being deceased. He was for many years a farmer near Appleton, Minn., retiring several years ago, since which time he has made his home with his daughter. He and his wife had five children: Mary, who married a Mr. Newcomb and died in September, 1915; Mattie, now Mrs. Dr. Walker; Thomas, a resident of Minnesota; Harry, residing in Washington; and Benjamin, who lives in South Dakota. Dr. and Mrs. Walker have two children: Dorothy Rosemary, born April 6, 1911, and Nina M., born November 17, 1912.

Charles John Heller, manager of the Pacific Elevator at Hutchinson, Minn., is a native of this county, having first seen the light of day in Acoma township, November 24, 1875. His parents were William and Minnie (Albright) Heller, both born in Germany, who came to McLeod county in 1856, settling on a 160-acre tract in Acoma township. Here they patiently endured all the hardships of pioneer life in the hope of some day attaining a reasonable competence. Two large oak trees under which William Heller slept during the first night on his homestead are still standing, and the farm is now owned by his son Charles. In 1876 the father built a house of native timber, which is still in use. In early days William Heller had to haul

his crops to St. Paul and Carver. At the time of the Indian troubles in 1862, he fled with his family to the stockade at Hutchinson, where they remained in safety for a month or so. He died in 1898 after a long career of steady industry, which, however, was not without its reward. His wife, who still survives him, resides in Hutchinson. She is a member of the German Lutheran church, as was also Mr. Heller. Their children were: Amelia, now Mrs. C. C. Nisse, of Acoma township; Martha, deceased; William, who died in infancy; Alvina, wife of G. F. Lock, of Hutchinson, and Charles J., whose name forms the caption of this article. Charles J. Heller finished his school days in Hutchinson, to which place his father had moved in 1890. In 1903 he entered the employ of the Exchange Elevator, which name was later changed to the Pacific Elevator. By close attention to his duties he subsequently rose from a subordinate position to that of manager, which he now holds. As a business man he is well known and popular, having a good reputation for fair, straightforward dealing and promptness in attending to customers. He was married November 18, 1902, to Helen Juergens, who was born in Hutchinson, October 7, 1875, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Witte) Juergens. Her parents were natives of Germany. The father, a blacksmith, followed his trade in Hutchinson for a number of years until 1877, then lived on his farm near town for three years and afterwards returned to Hutchinson, where he died. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the German Lutheran church. His wife is still living and resides in Hutchinson. Their children were as follows: Mary, who married a Mr. Harding and resides in the state of Washington; Frank, deceased; Henry, who lives in New York City; Carl, and Anna, deceased; Emma, residing in New York City, and Helen, wife of Mr. Heller. Mr. and Mrs. Heller have one child, Lida, who was born March 24, 1906.

Charles Riel was born Oct. 8, 1877, in Washington county, Minn., son of Herman and Mary (Kossow) Riel. He received his early education in the district school of his locality and grew up on the home farm in Collins township. In time he took charge of the home place and now resides there. He started with eighty acres and has increased his holdings to 120 acres and carries on diversified farming. He raises considerable fruit and specializes in Holstein cattle. He is a member of Lake Addie Lodge, No. 78, I. O. O. F., of Brownton. Mr. Riel was married Dec. 19, 1906, to Cora Campbell, born in Lake City, Minn., February 24, 1878, daughter of Archibald and Mary (White) Campbell. Her father was a native of Scotland and came to the United States when a boy of twelve. He served in the Civil war and died when Mrs. Riel was six years of age.

WILLIAM A. PIEHL FAMILY AND RESIDENCE

His wife was a native of Wisconsin and predeceased him by one and a half years. There were four children: Angus, Albert, Jesse and Cora.

William August Piehl, a prominent farmer of Round Grove township, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., May 25, 1863, son of Frederick and Eva (Schlief) Piehl, both natives of Prussia, Germany. Frederick Piehl left Germany with his parents, John Piehl, a shoemaker, and Dorothy Piehl, when about twenty-one years of age and came to the United States by sailing vessel, being about three months on the water. They located in Fon du Lac county, Wis., and engaged in farming on a tract of timber land. They cleared the farm using oxen and a home made wagon and here John Piehl lived until his death, about 1873. Eighteen children had been born to these parents of whom eight lived to grow to maturity and came with them from Germany. Frederick was the oldest child and received his education in Germany. When they came to the United States he remained with his parents for a time and then married and rented a farm. Later he bought a farm in Fond du Lac county on which he built a log house and farmed with oxen. In 1878 he moved to Home township, Brown county and located on a tract of 160 acres of land and engaged in farming. After four years he moved to another farm a mile further south and after a few years came to McLeod county locating in Collins township. Two years later he bought 160 acres of land in section 4, Round Grove township. It was all wild land. Here he built a frame house and other necessary farm buildings and farmed for a few years. He retired to Brownton where he died at the age of seventy-three years. He was a member of the Evangelical Association and was one of the first members of the church in Wisconsin. There were eleven children in the family: Amelia, William, Fred, Sarah, Irvin, John, Catherine, Mary, Charles, Gusta, and Martha. William A. received his education in the district school of his locality in Fond du Lac county, Wis., and grew to manhood on the farm. He was fourteen years of age when the family moved to Minnesota. When twenty-six years of age he set out for himself on his present place in section 3, Round Grove township. He began with eighty acres and built a small unplastered house, 12 by 14. It has since been replaced by a modern dwelling and the early straw shed for the stock has been replaced by a good substantial barn. He has increased his holdings to 240 acres in this tract and 150 acres in Collins township. He has a fine grove and orchard. He raises good stock, having Shorthorn cattle, Poland China swine and Percheron horses. He has held township offices, having been assessor for a year, a member of the township board for thirteen years and the present chair-

man, and a member of the school board for twenty-two years. Mr. Piehl was married Nov. 26, 1889, to Kate Brandal, born Nov. 1, 1868, in Dodge county, Wis., daughter of Michael and Kate (Biel) Brandal, both natives of Bavaria, Germany, where they were married. They came to the United States by sailing vessel being many weeks on the way and located in Dodge county, Wis., where they engaged in farming. They lived in a log cabin and farmed with oxen. Later they moved to Home township, Brown county, Minn., where they secured 215 acres of land and where they spent the remainder of their lives. There were thirteen children in the family: Solomon, Frank, Margaret, John, Caroline, Kate, Wilhelmina, Mary, Anna, Bertha, Joseph, Michael, deceased, and Christine. The family faith was that of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Piehl have had twelve children: Henry A., who died at the age of eight years; Joseph, on the farm in Collins township; Emma, Mrs. Fred Boliman, of Round Grove township; Erbin; Mamie, a teacher; Cora; Lona; William, Roy, Katie, Hazel and Michael. The family worship at the Congregational church.

Frank H. Nutter, a farmer of Round Grove township was born in New Hampshire, April 10, 1860, son of James and Ruth (Chesley) Nutter. James was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Dec. 5, 1825, being the son of William and Hannah (Norris) Nutter. His father, William, was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, son of John Nutter, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. The family have always been farmers. John had the following children: John, William, Eliphalet and James. William was a captain of the volunteers who were in training during the Revolutionary war. He had thirteen children: John, Augustus William, James, Rebecca, Abigail, Francis, Josephine, Elizabeth, Hannah, Jane, and Ellen, twins, and Harriet. Jane died when quite young. The Norris family came to America in the Mayflower and date back to ancient times in England. In 1311 Sir Henry Norreys, by his marriage with Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Molyneau, acquired the manor of Speke in Lancashire, England. Thomas Norreys, of Speke, was father of Nicholas Norreys, esquire of Tarleton. His son, Nicholas Norreys was followed by Nicholas, of Midlework, born in 1633. Then came his son Henry Norris, the name taking its modern form. Nicholas Norris lived in New Hampshire in 1663. His son was Moses, father of James. James was father of Moses. Moses was father of Joseph and Joseph was father of Hannah Norris, who married William Nutter, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. James Nutter was the only one of his family to come west. He had married Ruth Chesley, born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, Jan., 1827, daughter of George and Sally (Collins) Chesley, farmers. Mr. Chesley was a captive in the Revolutionary war. He was killed in an accident when he was fifty years of age. James and his wife left with five children: George, now of Beach, North Dakota; Edgar, Frank, now on the home place; Augusta, and Anna. Charlotte was born in Minnesota. They located in Minnesota in the winter of 1863-4 in Mantorville, Olmsted county, and worked that winter in cutting wood. The next spring a team was bought and a farm rented. The following year Mr. Nutter secured 160 acres of land in section 10, Round Grove township, McLeod county, built a shack, 12 by 14, and a barn covered with straw. He moved up from Mantorville with his ox team and an old lynch pin wagon. In the early days he went to Koneska in Rich Valley township to mill and the nearest market was at New Auburn. He was prominent in the affairs of the township and held all the offices except that of justice of the peace. He was the first township clerk and was one of the organizers and namers of the township. It was given its name from the natural grove on the shore of Round Grove lake, sometimes called Stewart lake. He helped organize the district school and served on the board. He remained on this place about fifteen years and then returned to New Hampshire where he settled in Pittsfield, giving the farm to his son, Frank. He remained in the east nutil about three years ago when he returned to the old homestead in Minnesota until his death Jan. 26, 1916. His wife died in 1883. They are both buried in Stewart cemetery. Frank H. received his schooling in the houses before there was any school house and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He made many improvements, built a large barn, 48 by 112 and a silo 16 by 36. He has added to his holdings so that now he owns 300 acres. He has been a member of the township board and served as chairman for four years. He has been a member of the school board for the past twelve years. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Stewart, No. 229. Mr. Nutter was maried, June 24, 1903, to Mary Baliman, born in Wabasha, Minn., Feb. 9, 1971, daughter of Edward and Mary (Graner) Baliman. Mr. and Mrs. Nutter have four children James G., Mabel B., Francis L., and Herbert Norris. Mrs. Nutter is a member of the Eastern Star at Brownton and of the Royal Neighbors of Stewart. The family worship at the Congregational church. Edward Baliman was born in Switzerland, Oct. 6, 1836, and his wife was born in Germany, Oct. 16, 1835. They were married in Wabasha county, Nov. 30, 1861. Edward was the only child of Francis and Mary Baliman, natives of Switzerland. His mother died and his father married a second time. By this marriage there were four children. Edward was the only one to come to the United States. At the age of fifteen years he

left home and went to France and from there went to the United States in 1855. In 1857 he came to Iowa and in 1859 to Wabasha, Minn., where he remained until 1881 and where he served as pastmaster. He worked in the lumber yards and farmed. He came to McLeod county in 1881 and located on a farm of 160 acres in section 18, Round Grove township. His wife died Sept. 30, 1910. There were three children, living, in the family: Mary, Jennie, Fred F. and one who died in infancy. Mr. Edward Baliman died, Feb. 15, 1916.

Robert C. Nieno, representative of the New York Life Insurance Company, at Hutchinson, Minn., was born in the state of Iowa, March 27, 1891, a son of Fred and Caroline (Miller) Nieno. He is a grandson, on the paternal side of August Nieno, a native of Germany who came to America in 1858 and settled in Watertown, Wis., where he was engaged in farming until 1874. He then moved to Mitchell county, Iowa, and farmed there until 1892, when he came to McLeod county, Minn., locating in Hassan Valley township, where he operated a farm until his death in 1898, at the age of 64 years. The maiden name of his wife was Minnie Wasco. Fred Nieno, father of the subject of the sketch, was born in Watertown, Wis., July 4, 1862. He began farming in Ohio in 1883 and remained there until 1895, when he bought 160 acres of land in Section 20, Hassan Valley township, McLeod county, Minn. He has since increased the size of his farm to 240 acres, and has made some important improvements on the property, in 1901 building an eight-room frame house with full basement and supplied with furnace. In 1908 he built a barn, 40 x 60 feet. He has a three-acre orchard and a grove of one acre. He raises graded Holstein sattle, ships half a carload of swine to market every year and specializes in Rhode Island Red chickens. Aside from his farm and dairy enterprises, he is a stockholder in the Farmers' Elevator at Hutchinson. For two years he has served as township overseer. February 10, 1883, Fred Nieno married Caroline Miller, daughter of Christian C. and Dorothea (Krambeck) Miller. The father came to the United States from Germany in 1855, settling in Columbus, Wis., whence, in 1867, he went to Iowa, his death taking place in that state, February 6, 1901, when he was 84 years old. His wife died in 1886 at the age of 56 years. They had three children: Metha, residing at home; Robert, subject of this sketch, and Lulu, who died February 19, 1907 at the age of 11. Robert C. Nieno, after attending the Hutchinson schools, became a student at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, where he was graduated in 1911. He subsequently resided at home until the summer of 1915. On October 10th of that year he became agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, at

Hutchinson, which position he still retains. Mr. Nieno married Hilma Estensen, of Gaylord, Minn., daughter of Louis Gaylord. Mr. Nieno is a member o fthe German Lutheran Church and of the Union Club of Hutchinson.

George Kiesler, agent for the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad, at Hutchinson, Minn., was born in Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minn., September 18, 1871. He is a son of Fred G. Kiesler, a native of Germany who came to the United States at the age of 20 years, locating in Hutchinson, Minn., in 1878 and engaging in the grocery and hotel business until his death at the age of 70 in 1892. Mrs. Dorothy Kiesler, mother of the subject of this sketch, lives at Waseca, Minn., with her daughter, Mrs. H. G. Blanchard, being now 65 years old. George Kiesler learned the business of railroad agent in Hutchinson, beginning in 1889 and subsequently serving at Lakeville, St. Louis Park, Hopkins and Lake Minnetonka. He came to Hutchinson in July, 1902 and has since been stationed here. The Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul railway came to Hutchinson about 1882, the present buildings being erected about that time. The first agent was C. E. Gillette, his successors being P. H. White, C. W. Dunlap, E. S. Kay and the subject of this sketch, George Kiesler. The first conductor was T. F. Kinney; the present one, Dick Buckley. Mr. Kiesler has served on the Hutchinson council one year; he is a member of the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Kiesler married Nan Moreland, of Hutchinson, daughter of James Moreland, a farmer of Hassan Valley township. Her mother's maiden name was Rollins. Mr. and Mrs. George Kiesler are the parents of two children: Warren, who is a clerk in the Hutchinson postoffice, and Gayle, who holds the position of assistant to his father. Two other children died in infancy, and Mr. and Mrs. Kiesler, in addition to their two living children, have reared a niece, Edna Carroll.

Arthur E. Bublitz, who is conducting a thriving blacksmith business, having a well equipped shop located just back of the Park Hotel, was born at Hawk Creek, Ida., December 19, 1891, His parents were Herman and Mary (Schultz) Bublitz, the father being now a retired farmer, residing at Olivia, Renville county, Minn. Arthur E. Bublitz located in Olivia, Minn., in 1898 and there learned the blacksmith's trade under James Schanil. He worked at it there for four years, coming to Hutchinson in 1911. After working as a journeyman here for three years he bought his present shop in 1914 and has since done a steady and growing business. He is an industrious and reliable citizen and a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Bublitz married, June 4, 1914, Minnie Ziemer, who was born January 19, 1893.

Joseph Trombley, a retired farmer of Stewart, was born in Canada, Feb. 10, 1843, son of Joseph and Nora (Forcier) Trombley. Joseph Trombely, Sr., was the son of Manuel Trombley. Joseph Trombley left Canada and brought his family to Rutland county Vt., where he became a jobber for coal and wood. There were eight children in the family: Joseph, Jenny, Nora, Zeb, Andrew, Mary, Peter and Sam. Joseph grew to manhood in Vermont. After his marriage he took up the jobbing work with his father. In 1869 he moved westward with Fred Forcier and secured a homestead of eighty acres in Grafton township Sibley county, Minn., being the third settler there. Here he began farming, built a dugout which was later replaced by a better house, built a rude straw barn for the stock and endured all the hardships of the early pioneer, experienced the grasshopper plague, etc. The nearest market and milling places were at New Auburn and Hutchinson. As time passed improvements were made and another eighty acres added. In 1911 he moved to Stewart and retired from active work. Mr. Trombley was married Feb. 10, 1865 in New York to Phebe Wood born in Canada, Nov. 16, 1845, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Wood, both natives of Canada. In 1848 they moved to New York state and engaged in farming in Ticonderoga county. There were eight children in the family: Margaret, Joseph, Anthony, Phebe, Julia, Sarah, Mary and David. Mr. and Mrs. Trombley have the following children: Victorine, now deceased, Clarence, Napoleon, Nora, Peter, Emma, Philanda, Mary, and two who died in infancy. Feb. 10, 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Trombley celebrated their golden anniversary. At the same time their lifelong friends, Fred Forcier and wife also celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The family faith is that of the Catholic church of Stewart.

Ferdinand Hochsprung, a prosperous farmer of Round Grove township, was born in Dodge county, Wis., Jan. 5, 1868, son of William and Fredericka (Waskow) Hochsprung. William was born in Pomerania, Germany, Oct. 24, 1844, son of William, a farmer of Germany and was the second oldest of seven children: Fred, William, Albert, August, Wilhelmina, Ernestina and Henrietta. He came to the United States in 1867, with his wife and one child, coming by sailing vessel and was four weeks on the way. He located in Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained one year and then moved to the neighborhood of Watertown, Wis., where he engaged in farming and wood cutting. In 1873 he came to McLeod county with his wife and five children: Wilhelmina, Anna, Ferdinand, Louisa and Bertha. They came with horse team and covered wagon being four weeks on the trip and drove to the home of Chas. Moss of Penn

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH TROMBLEY

township. Mr. Hochsprung then took a homestead of wild prairie land of eighty acres in section 23, Round Grove township and built a frame shack into which he moved with his family, living in the wagon until the shack was finished. The horses were sold and oxen bought. The nearest milling place was at New Auburn and he also drove to Glencoe to sell wheat and buy lumber. He had brought with him from Wisconsin three cows and a drove of fifteen sheep. In time, however, the sheep wandered away and were lost. His wife spun the wool into yarn and made caps and mittens and even sold some of the yarn. The stock were sheltered in a rude straw covered shed. As time passed a grove was set out and good buildings erected. Mr. Hochsprung retired to Brownton and died there in April, 1910. He was a member of the school board and helped organize the school district. He was one of the first members of the Lutheran church of Penn and helped build the church and also was a prominent church member at Brownton where he was a trustee for many years. He was married to Frederica Waskow, born in Pomerania, Germany, April 20, 1844. Four children were born in Minnesota: Gusta, William, Arnelia and Addie. Ferdinand Hochsprung received his education in the district school of his neighborhood in McLeod county and grew up on the home farm. He engaged in farming for himself in section 1 Round Grove township, securing 160 acres of land. He set out a grove and erected good buildings. He carries on general farming and raises Durham cattle, Chester White swine and a good grade of horses. He is a member of the Brownton Creamery Co. and is one of the directors. He is a member of the Lutheran church at Brownton and has held the office of trustee. Mr. Hochsprung was united in marriage Oct. 3, 1901, at Brownton to Martha Groth, born in Dodge county, Wis., August 28, 1876, daughter of William and Eliza Groth, both natives of Pomerania, Germany. William Groth was born Sept. 17, 1848, and his wife was born Dec. 3, 1850 and married in Dodge county, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Hochsprung have had the following children, Louis, an adopted son, was born March 8, 1904; Cordia, born Oct. 21, 1906; William, born Oct. 27, 1911; Walter, born April 10, 1913, and three who died in infancy, and Theola, died Dec. 1, 1914.

Henry J. Eickmann, a leading business man of Glencoe, Minn., for many years prominently connected with the Eickmann Brewery, was born in Scott county, Minn., April 1, 1856, a son of Henry and Frances (Wunsch) Eickmann. His parents were both natives of Germany, which country the father left about 1850, when he was 27 years old. After a voyage of 13 weeks in a sailing-vessel, he reached America and went to St. Louis, where he found work driving team for a butcher

shop and was thus occupied for one year. His wife who, like himself, was a native of Westfallen, Germany, had come to this country on the same vessel, and they were married in St. Louis. In 1853 they came to Minnesota, settling in Scott county. Taking up a homestead, they built a log house with bark roof. The first year they had no oxen and were unable to break or plow the land, but with hand and grub hoe they scratched the surface and planted a few crops under the trees. The next year Mr. Eickmann procured an ox-team and began in earnest the work of improving his farm. He soon built a second log house, larger than the first, and also a log barn, and continued to work and improve his property until in course of time he was able to erect a modern brick house with a good frame barn. He kept a number of cows and gradually increased his dairying operations until they were quite extensive. He and his wife made their own butter and cheese. At the time of the Indian outbreak they felt strongly inclined to take flight; all their neighbors had gone except two and it seemed risky to stay. They decided to unite their forces and remain. The neighbors came to their house. They provided themselves with guns and axes and kept close watch all night. They were not disturbed and in the morning, hearing the church bell ring, they went to inquire the reason and found that the Indians had been captured at New Ulm. Mr. and Mrs. Eicknann were affiliated with the German Catholic church at St. Joseph. He helped to build the first log church, and later the stone church. He and his wife died the same year, he on the 16th of October, 1877, at the age of 52 years, and his wife in May, at the age of fifty. They had seven children, namely: Joseph, Henry; Katie, who died when about one year old; Theresa; Peter, who died in 1914; Frank, and Casper, who died in July, 1899. Henry J. Eickmann was reared to manhood in Scott county. His educational opportunities were not great, but he attended the district school and acquired the elements of knowledge, sufficient for the practical affairs of business life. When a young man he took up carpenter work, which he followed for awhile, after which he was variously occupied. He became proprietor of a sawmill at St. Joseph and subseqently conducted a flour mill at Lakeville for a while. He then opened a furniture and undertaking establishment at Jordan, Scott county, which he conducted for a year and a half. His connection with these various enterprises had covered a period of about 20 years, as he had left the farm at the age of 24 and was now 44 years old. It was at this time that he decided to come to Glencoe, where he arrived September 26, 1900. After looking around his attention was called to the brewery, which had been established in a small way by Edward Lemmel in 1877, and he decided that,

with the assistance of his brothers, Peter and Frank, and Gustave Zimmerman, the concern might be improved and built up into a profitable undertaking. His brother Peter bought out Mr. Lemmel and in 1901 a company was incorporated, with Peter Eickmann, president; Henry, vice-president; Mr. Zimmerman, treasurer, and Frank Eickman, secretary. A large new brick brewery building, 175 by 120 feet, was erected and the capacity of the plant enlarged. The personnel of the company continued the same until Frank Eickmann sold out. Other changes subsequently occurred, Peter Eickmann and Gustave Zimmerman also selling out their interests—the former in 1906—so that the officers of the company now are: Fred Jumer, president; Henry Eickmann, vice-president; Max Jumer, secretary and treasurer. Henry J. Eickmann married Christina Betz, a native of Scott county, Minn., and daughter of Mat Betz, a well known farmer who came to Minnesota from Germany. They have had three children, one of whom, Anna, died when 14 months old. The two others are: Frank M., who is employed as bookkeeper in the brewery, and Christina, who is the wife of C. O. Hannen of Glencoe. Mr. Eickmann and family are affiliated with the German Catholic church. He helped to build the church at Jordan and while in that place also served on the council. An enterprising, up-to-date business man, he does thoroughly whatever his hand finds to do and through his own efforts is now enjoying a comfortable prosperity.

Francis W. Harsen, a well to do farmer of Acoma township, was born in Jefferson county, Wis., December 10, 1855, son of John S. and Mary A. (Van Love) Harsen. The parents of our subject were born in New York State, the father being a farmer the greater part of his life. Previous to the Civil war he settled in Wisconsin and in 1861 enlisted in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, with which he served two years, being finally discharged on account of disability. In 1864 he moved with his family to McLeod county, buying 40 acres of land in Section 6, Acoma township. Later he homesteaded a place of 101 acres, where he first erected log buildings, but about 1882 he put up his first frame house. He raised cattle, hogs, horses and sheep, besides corn and oats, and was active in local affairs. His death occurred January 23, 1916. He and his wife had two children: Francis W. and Franklin, who were twins. They also adopted an infant boy, named Fred, who is now living at St. Helena, Calif. It was at his home that the father died. Francis W. Harsen in his boyhood attended the country school of district No. 15, and resided on the farm with his father until 1895. He then went to Montana and later to Alberta, Canada, where he bought a farm near Edmonton and also homesteaded

160 acres. After a few years he sold these holdings and returned to McLeod county, where he has since resided. He has, however, visited California and other states on the Pacific coast. Mr. Harsen was first married, in June, 1882, to Elizabeth Tifft, a sister of Judge C. M. Tifft, of Glencoe, and daughter of Samuel L. and Charlotte A. (Seltz) Tifft, who came to McLeod county from DeKalb county, Ills., in 1879. She died in 1895, having borne her husband four children: Ivy, who is married and resides in Montana; Elizabeth, a teacher in Montana; Lora, also a teacher in that state, and Willis, who is deceased. In June, 1900, Mr. Harsen married for his second wife, Annie Garloff, a native of Meeker county, Minn. She died in 1903, leaving two children: Frank, and Lilly Ellis.

Walter Lueck, a rising young farmer of Bergen township, was born Jan. 12, 1894, in Hale township, this county, son of Gustave and Rora Lueck, pioneers of McLeod county. Walter received his education in the district school of Hale township and in the German Lutheran parochial school near Lester Prairie. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and engaged in farming for himself in Bergen township in section 31, assisted by his brother Theodore. They raise full blooded Shorthorn cattle and other good stock and have a well kept and well improved farm.

Jacob Reimers, in former years a well known and respected farmer of Sumter township, was born in Holstein, Germany, February 6, 1854, son of Peter Reimers, a farmer. The parents' family consisted of seven children: John, Margaret, Lena, Catherine (or Kate), who is still in Germany, Ree, Anna and Jacob. The mother died in Germany, and all the rest of the family, except Catherine, came to the United States, though not all at the same time. John was the first to arrive and he first located in Illinois and enlisted in the army afterwards coming to McLeod county, Minn. Jacob Reimers was 17 years old when he came to this country, landing here after a three weeks' voyage. The money for his passage had been sent him by his brother John, who was now in Sumter township, and after getting here Jacob began working out for the farmers in order to earn the money to pay his debt to his brother. He continued working out until he was 22 years old and then started in for himself, buying 80 acres in Section 9. There were no improvements and he had to break the land. He built a log house for himself and wife—having just married— and with the help of an ox team and a clumsy wagon, which he had made himself, cutting the wheels from trees, he began his farming operations. His father had bought 80 acres in the same section and Jacob put up his log house for him. Soon after the latter moved onto the father's place, Peter Reimers

going to live with his son John, on whose place he died. Jacob and his wife endured the usual trying experiences incident to a pioneer life. The nearest mill was at Carver and it took a week to make the trip. The post office was ten miles away at Glencoe, while the cutting of wood in the forest and the carrying of water to the cattle involved severe labor. At times also he suffered from the grasshopper plague which swept away in a few hours the results of months of toil. His log cabin, a small place 12x14 feet, was hardly fit for a residence, as in winter the snow would blow in through the cracks and he and his family had a hard time to keep from freezing. But in spite of all these discouragements he persevered and made sure though gradual progress in the improvement of his place and in the increase of prosperity. In time he built a good house and a small barn, and in 1891 a larger barn was built. He also added materially to the size of his holdings and before his death had acquired some 600 acres of land and got his children well established in homes of their own. A man of such force of character necessarily held an important place in the community. He was township supervisor for many years and for a long time a member of the school board, helping to organize the school district. He was president of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Association at Sumter and was prominent in organizing the Lake Mary Creamery being its first president. A member of the German Lutheran church, he took a leading part in its work, acting as trustee and helping to build the two churches at Biscay. After a life of useful activity he died October 9, 1912. As a stock raiser, Mr. Reimers first handled Durham cattle, afterwards the Hereford and later Holsteins, besides raising Percheron and Hamiltonian horses. He married Anna M. Ewald, who was born in Germany, August 27, 1854, daughter of Peter and Mary (Karsten) Ewald, the Ewalds coming to America in 1865. Peter came a year or so before the other members of the family, the vessel in which he made the trip being 103 days on the water. The family united in Illinois and then drove with horse team and covered wagon to McLeod county, locating in Section 23, Sumter township. Their first residence here was an old board shanty which stood on the place. Mr. Ewald was a member of the Lutheran church and helped the church of that denomination in this section. The children in this family were: Peter, Maggie, Hans, John, Martin, Kate and Anna M. All of them are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reimers had nine children: Bertine, now Mrs. Charles Milki; Minnie, residing at home; Ed., a resident of Sumter; Ferdinand, of Stewart; William, a resident of Sumter; Alma, wife of Herbert Lee; Helen, Clarence and Marie, at home.

Mielke

Martin William Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, IL 61008

Ferdinand Reimers, the present postmaster of Stewart, McLeod county, Minn., son of Jacob and Anna M. (Ewald) Reimers, was born on his father's farm in Sumter township, this county, where also he grew to manhood. In his boyhood he attended the district school and then became butter maker in the creamery which his father had organized. At the age of 20 years he was made manager of the concern, which position he held for five years. He was then, for the next eight months, in the employ of the Hutchinson Produce Company of Hutchinson, Minn., leaving them to become connected with the creamery at Stewart. After being thus occupied for two years he was appointed postmaster of Stewart, which position he has since held. He has served on the village council and as a member of the local fire department. Fraternally he belongs to Lodge No. 229, A. F. & A. M. and to the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Reimers married Margaret McGree, a native of McLeod county and daughter of Ceaphis J. and Katie (Mountier) McGree, natives of Canada who, coming to this county, engaged in farming in Round Grove township. He and his wife have one child, Dorothy.

Jay J. Dudley, manager of the Hogan ranch of Round Grove township, McLeod county, was born in Manchester, Iowa, Feb. 12, 1862, son of Lebious and Sarah A. (Edmunds) Dudley, both natives of New York. They moved to Iowa and engaged in farming in Delaware county, Iowa, where they spent the rest of their life. There were ten children in the family, Jay J. being the third in order of birth. He attended the manchester district school and grew to manhood engaging in stock buying and farming in Delaware county, Iowa. In 1910 he moved to Minnesota and took charge of the Hogan ranch, section 5, Round Grove township, a tract of about 1000 acres. He has been there ever since. Mr. Dudley was united in marriage Dec. 10, 1884, at Manchester, Ia., to Mary A. Hogan, born in Manchester, Iowa, and daughter of James and Ellen (Hendricks) Hogan, natives of Ireland. Her parents both died in 1910 within a few days of each other, her father being eighty-eight years of age and her mother seventy-eight years. There were eight children in the family: Kate, John and William, twins, now of Minneapolis; Frank; A. J., in a bank at Minneapolis; Mary A., Bessie, and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley have four children: Robert, now of Wisconsin; Amy of Cannon Falls; Calvin H. and Lee, both at home.

Frank Zronke, a retired farmer and highly esteemed citizen residing in Glencoe, was born in Dodge county, Wis., June 9, 1855, son of August and Amelia (Barco) Zronke. His parents, who came to the United States from Germany in the early fifties, settled first at Cairo, Ill., but not liking that place, they removed before long to Mayville, Dodge Co., Wis., where the father worked at his trade as mechanic. He later took up farming in Rich Valley township, McLeod county, Minn., buying 160 acres of wild land, which in course of time he developed into a good homestead. Both he and his wife attained advanced age being 84 years old when he died and she 85. They were sturdy, industrious people, well liked by their neighbors. Their children were five in number—Mary, Charles and August, who were born in Germany, and Frank and Amelia, born in Wisconsin. Frank Zronke acquired the elements of knowledge in the district school and was trained to farm work on the parental homestead. He increased the acreage of the farm and otherwise improved it by adding modern buildings. In 1907 he retired from active work and took up his residence in Glencoe, where he is now one of the best known and most highly respected citizens. Mr. Zronke married Miss Tilda Hess and their family consists of five children, Bertha, Mela, Anna, Elsie and Henry.

Edward Lambert, proprietor of a 240-acre farm in Section 4, Glencoe township, and a man in high repute among his fellow citizens, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, January 10, 1828. His parents were Joseph and Catherine (Bacon) Lambert, the father a merchant by occupation. In 1833 Joseph Lambert, with his wife and seven children, left their native land for the United States. After a voyage of six weeks and three days in a sailing vessel, they sighted the shores of the New World and on landing went to Mooerstown, Clinton county, N. Y. Here Mr. Lambert bought 52½ acres of land and began farming. The land was wild and largely covered with timber and its clearing involved an immense amount of labor. The heavy work was carried on with the aid of an ox-team. In course of time he cleared the land and added to its acreage. His first house was built of logs but he afterwards put up a more comfortable and commodious residence. Through industry and perseverence he became a prosperous citizen and was spared many years to enjoy the fruit of his labor, as he was 93 years old at the time of his death. His wife died at the age of 87. They were sturdy workers and good neighbors and well deserved the success they achieved. Their children were: Michael; Andrew, John, Edward, Margaret, Mary and Catherine. Edward Lambert as a boy first went to school in Edinorobugh, later attending the district school at Mooerstown, N. Y., where he grew to manhood. When old enough to begin industrial life he naturally took up farming and was thus occupied in New York state until 1856, when he went west to Iowa. In the fall of the same year, or, to be exact, on October 28th, he arrived in Glencoe, Minn. Here he found work dig-

Schultz in McLeod county, Minnesota and Sibley county, were from Ober-Börnecke, E. Germany. Poll Manns From Ober Börnecke Pudlitz &

ging potatoes for John McLeod on land where the brewery now stands. That winter he got out building timber and put up a 30 by 40 frame barn for Col. John H. Stevens, this being the first frame barn built in the county. For the next two years he was employed by Col. Stevens on his farm, after which he went again to Iowa. He remained there only a few months, however, going from there to New York, where he stayed two years. At the end of that time he came back to Glencoe and was here during the early part of that winter, leaving January 30th for Clayton City, Iowa. In the latter place he remained two years, being engaged in building operations. While here he married Bridget Mealey, a native of Ireland and in 1860 returned to Glencoe with his wife. The older child was born August 8, 1861. In the following year occurred the Indian outbreak and as neither life nor property were safe in McLeod county for awhile, Mr. Lambert and his family returned to Iowa. A year later they went to New York and stayed there two years, subsequently returning to Glencoe. He had purchased 80 acres of land in Glencoe township, in section 4, and on this he now settled, building a log house and beginning the cultivation of his land. He has since increased the size of his farm by adding 160 acres and has made a number of improvements, which have greatly increased the value of the property. As a good citizen Mr. Lambert has always been willing to perform his share of public duty. He has been district school clerk four or five years and held the office of assessor for 12 years in succession. In politics he is inclined to be independent, casting his vote for the best man without regard to party lines. His first presidential vote, however, was cast for Abraham Lincoln. Religiously Mr. Lambert is affiliated with the Catholic church. He and his wife have had six children: Joseph, a resident of Glencoe township; Daniel, who met an accidental death; Henry, who resides on the home place; Anna, and Edward who is now deceased, and Andrew, who resides in Hutchinson.

Gotfried Pollmann, proprietor of a flourishing 200 acre farm in section 2, Glencoe township, was born in the province of Saxony, Germany, January 16, 1850, son of Frederick and Doehea (Schuft) Pollmann. The father was a millwright by occupation. In 1859 he, in company with his brother-in-law, Frederick Schuft, and the latter's family, which included four children, emigrated to America and after a long and tiresome voyage landed in the United States. Making no stay in the East, they came directly to Minnesota, locating first in McLeod county and afterwards going to Sibley county. Both of them, however, had located land in Penn township. In 1860 Frederick Pollmann was joined by his family, who came from Germany direct to Henderson, Minn. During the Indian war in 1862 they took refuge back of the river at Henderson, being protected by the barricade of wagons. In 1869 Mr. Pollmann located in section 2, Glencoe township, on the land now owned by his son Gotfried. He began farming with an ox-team wagon, the wheels of the latter being cut from a tree. Whatever he needed he made himself, except a plow. His house was made of hewed timber with upright slabs. His farm consisted then of 160 acres. Here he lived to an advanced age, being successfully engaged in tilling the soil and improving his homestead. Some time after the death of his wife, which occurred when she was 53 years old, he went back to Germany, where he died at the age of 74. He was a member of the German Lutheran church and helped to build both the church of that denomination in Glencoe and that in Penn township. He and his wife were the parents of four children three of whom, Gotfried, Herman and Doethea, were born in Germany and the other, Louis, in Minnesota. Gotfried Pollman's educational opportunities were limited to a few years' school attendance in his native land. He was brought up on his parents' farm and from his boyhood days assisted his father in his agricultural labors. This involved hard work, which was not always adequately rewarded, as in 1865 the grasshoppers invaded Sibley county and destroyed the crops. He has survived all these discouragements, however, and by industry and perseverance has improved the farm, which now contains 200 acres. He has a comfortable residence, with adequate barns and other buildings and is numbered among the prosperous agriculturists of the county. Mr. Pollmann married Paulina Gintle, a native of Germany, who, after her father's death, came to this country with her mother. He and his wife have been the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living, namely: Albert, Henry, Charles, Ed, Clarence, Arthur, Emma and Dora.

Henry F. Dehning, a progressive and prosperous farmer of Glencoe township, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 17, 1859, one of the five children of Henry F., Sr., and Anna (Weisalmann) Dehning. The other children of the family were Christina, Liza, Henry F., Christ and Katie. The first members of the family to come to the United States were Christina and Liza, who in 1870 arrived in Cook county, Ill. They were followed in 1875 by Henry F. In the following year the father came with the rest of the family and coming to Minnesota, they settled in Glencoe township, McLeod county. Here the elder Dehning bought 160 acres of wild land in section 1 and erected on it a log house 15 by 20 feet for residence, and a straw shed for a barn. They were also provided with the inevitable ox-team. Mr. Dehning had a second-hand wagon,

Martin William Johnson
514 W. Main Street
Belvidere, IL 61008

having wooden axles, and a wooden drag for a harrow. With these homely implements he began the cultivation of his land and in due course of time by industry developed it into a good farm. The father died in the year 1900 at the age of 78 years; his wife survived him until 1910, passing away at the advanced age of 86. Henry F. Dehning, Jr., was associated with his father in farm work until 1897, three years before the latter's death. He then started in for himself on a tract of 180 acres, which had been a part of the old home place and on which there were good buildings erected by his father. Here he has since continued and is now recognized as one of the up-to-date and successful agriclturists of this township. He married Sophia Stockman, a native of Germany, who with her parents, Henry and Katie Stockman, came to Glencoe township in 1892. He and his wife have six children: Ida, Ella, Adelia, Henry, Fred and William. Mr. Dehning believes in family co-operation and also in bringing children up to appreciate the value of a self-earned education. He and his wife and children are members of the Lutheran church, which he helped to build.

Charles Henry Richards, a well-known and esteemed resident of the village of Stewart, who has done his share in developing the agricultural and other resources of this section, was born in Susquehanna county, Penn., August 18, 1844, a son of Simeon and Hannah (Ackerman) Richards. The father, Simeon, was born on board a vessel bound from Wales to the United States in 1819, his parents, Evan and Mary Richards, locating in Pennsylvania, where Evan Richards became connected with the lumber business. Simeon Richards grew up as a lumberman, first following the trade in Pennsylvania, but in 1848 he came west, settling in Columbia county, Wis., at a time when there was no railroad there. He worked in the woods cutting timber during the winter and in the spring was engaged in rafting the timber down the river to St. Louis. With the money thus earned he bought land, built a log cabin and made a wagon by cutting wheels out of a tree. Then, provided with an ox team, he began the life of a pioneer farmer, being often obliged to carry flour and other supplies on his back for miles. He was one of the first settlers in the district and helped to organize the township in which he lived. He and his wife had eight children: Mortimer, Charles H., Julia Jane, Carrie, Susan, Seman, Malisa and Grant. Charles Henry Richards grew up on his parent's farm and participated in their pioneer experiences and discomforts. The log school house he attended was two and a half miles away, but later he attended a frame school house nearer home, in which he had the right to take a close personal interest, as he had helped to haul the lumber for it. He naturally took to farming as his occupation

C. H. RICHARDS

and during the fall was engaged in threshing for some 18 or 20 years in Wisconsin. At the breaking out of the Civil war he answered the first call for volunteers, enlisting in Company H, 29th Wisconsin Volunteers, but on reaching Madison was rejected on account of his age, he being then under 17 years. This was a great disappointment to him and he again tried to enlist when the 29th regiment was organized, but was again rejected. He married January 22, 1867, Louisa Cuff, who was born in Somersetshire, England, December 5, 1846, daughter of William and Mary (Goodman) Cuff, who came to the United States when she was six or seven years old. They first settled in New York State but later in Columbia county, Wis. Their children, all born in England, were: William, Henry, Louisa, John, Charles, Mary and George. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Richards lived on the farm in Columbia county until 1873, at which time they removed to a location in Iowa close to the Minnesota line, where he went to work breaking in new land. Learning of an opportunity to break in 300 acres of land in Collins township, McLeod county, he came here and broke in 150 acres. That fall he brought his wife from Iowa and, October 20, they moved into an old tumble-down log shanty. The second year Mr. Richards broke in the rest of the 300 acres and completed his contract. He then located a farm for himself, securing extensive holdings of land, and for a number of years was engaged assiduously in the improvement of his property. In 1892 he moved to Stewart in order to give his children better school opportunities, and at the same time opened a meat market, which is now conducted by his son. He helped to build the co-operative creamery and elevator and for some time served on the council of Stewart, having also held township offices. A director and stockholder in the State Bank of Stewart, he has also been its vice-president and cashier. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are the parents of two living sons: Byron H., Lester S., and one, Charles H., who is deceased. Byron H. Richards, born August 22, 1878, is now engaged in the plumbing and gas-fitting trade at Minneapolis. He married Clara Allen and has two children, Lucile and Allen. Lester S. Richards, born Oct. 19, 1883, who is engaged in the meat market business at Stewart, married Christina Thompson and has three children, Donald, Jeanette and Warren.

Charles H. Richards, eldest son of Charles Henry and Louisa (Cuff) Richards of Stewart, Minn., was born Feb. 2, 1875. His education was acquired in part at the Hutchinson high school, and he spent one winter at Owotonna, two winters at the Minneapolis high school and two years at Glencoe. Entering the State University, he was subsequently graduated from the law department and opened an office at Stewart, Minn., soon becom-

ing one of the leading young business men of the county. He was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Stewart and was its cashier at the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 4, 1908. A promising career thus worthily begun was prematurely cut short and his loss was deeply regretted wherever he was known.

John Henry Reil. McLeod county has profited by the faithful industry and stable citizenship of the Reil family since 1890. Practically all bearing that name have been interested in agriculture, but their services have been extended also to politics, education, religion and society. John Henry Reil, a well known farmer and stock raiser of Collins township, and the owner of Fair View Farm, represents the second generation of the family in this county. He was born January 20, 1874, in Washington county, Minnesota, and is a son of Herman and Mary (Kossow) Reil. Herman Reil was born in Oberg, Germany, and was a young man when he emigrated to the United States in search of the greater opportunities offered by this country. After seven weeks on the Atlantic, in a sailing vessel, he arrived at New York, in 1867, then made his way to Baltimore, and subsequently to Iowa, where he found employment on various farms. About 1870 he came to Minnesota, locating on a partly improved farm in Helen township, Washington county, where he erected a log house and a straw barn and began to break his land with a mule team. While residing on that farm he was married to Mary Kossow, who was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, and came as a young woman to the United States in 1867. Four children were born to them: John, Fred, Charles and George. Herman Reil continued to cultivate his Washington county farm until 1890. He then, with his son John H., went west to Washington and Oregon to investigate the country there but not finding anything to their liking they returned to McLeod county, where he took up 160 acres of wild land in section 34, Collins township. Here he experienced the usual vicissitudes and difficulties incident to the life of the settler on new land, but his experience stood him in good stead and his industry and perseverance resulted in the development of a valuable property, on which he erected good buildings and set out a handsome grove, and which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. He passed away, after a useful and succesful career, when 72 years old, Mrs. Reil having died at the age of 56 years. John Henry Reil was educated in the public schools of Washington county, and at Brownton High school, which he attended one winter, and grew to manhood in McLeod county. He remained on the home farm with his parents until ready to enter upon undertakings of his own, at which time he rented a tract from his

father. At the time of the latter's death, he came into the possession of 80 acres of land, and at this time Fair View Farm consists of 120 acres of some of the most fertile and productive land in the township. He has erected good buildings, has installed modern improvements, makes the most of his opportunities, and is conceded to be one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of his locality. Also, he takes a lively interest in public affairs and has served as a member of the school board for twelve years, member of the township board for six years and assessor for six years. In his public service he has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was the first man in McLeod county to successfully raise alfalfa, having put in his first crop in 1906, and is still growing it on the same patch. Fraternally, Mr. Reil is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, at Stewart, and he and Mrs. Reil are members of the Methodist church. He is a director of the Stewart State Bank, and was one of the organizers of the Brownton Co-operative Creamery and its first president. On New Year's Day, 1903, Mr. Reil was united in marriage with Miss Birdie May Crosby, who was born May 17, 1882, in Rich Valley township, McLeod county, daughter of Charles W. and Edith (Rouse) Crosby. Mr. Crosby was born in Rich Valley township, his parents being Isaac and Isabella (Young) Crosby, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of West Virginia. Prior to the Indian uprising in Minnesota, the grandparents of Mrs. Reil drove through in a wagon from the East and settled in McLeod county, where Isaac Crosby took up a homestead in Rich Valley township. He served as a scout during the Indian outbreak, subsequently became a substantial farmer, and was one of the founders of the Methodist church at Glencoe, at which place he died, honored and respected. Charles W. Crosby was reared as a farmer and in young manhood secured a farm of his own, but sold out to go to Oregon. Finding conditions not to his liking in that state, he soon returned to Minnesota and established himself in business at Hutchinson, as the proprietor of a feed and sawmill. This he later sold to resume farming, in district 41, Renville county, near Osceola, but likewise disposed of this and moved to Douglas county, Mo., in the Ozark Range. After a short experience there he returned to Osceola township, Renville county, and there his death occurred when he was 43 years old. He was a man who merited in every way the esteem in which he was held. Mrs. Crosby, who was born at Saint Joseph, Missouri, still survives and makes her home at South Minneapolis. There were six children in the family: Charles, Birdie May, Alfred, Jesse, Myrtle and John. Mr. and Mrs. Reil had three children: Lloyd, who is deceased; Glen and Earl.

Edward B. J. Roufs, manager for Roufs & Son, of the Winsted Garage, although still a young man, is one who has already attained a respectable position in business circles. He is a native son of Winsted, having been born in this town May 31, 1892. His parents were John and Caroline (Griswold) Roufs, the father, now aged 56 years having been proprietor of a meat market in Winsted since 1889. The subject of this memoir was educated in the Winsted schools and worked in the butcher shop for his father until June, 1911. He then became assistant cashier in the State Bank of Winsted, holding that position until May, 1913 and afterwards being cashier in the First State Bank of Biscay until February 1, 1914. On November fifth of the same year he opened the garage, of which he is now manager, and conducted it alone until June, 1915, when the present firm was organized. The building—a one story brick, 46 x 130 feet, was completed January 6, 1913. In connection with it is a complete repair shop, installed with lathe drill-press and all necessary tools and appliances for the business. The firm owns the electric plant in the building, do fire repairing and keep all kinds of accessories, including a complete line of Ford parts. Their business is rapidly growing and their prospects for the future are very promising, and are practically assured through the business enterprise and acumen manifested by the members of the firm. Mr. Edward B. J. Roufs was married, June 13, 1913, to Catherine Schlagel, of Winsted, who was born May 15, 1887, daughter of Paul, Sr. and Rosa (Koppel) Schlagel, her father being a farmer of Victor township, Wright county. He and his wife have two children: Leverne Edward, who was born July 27, 1914, and Darild Francis, born April 17, 1916. Mr. Roufs is a member of the St. Aloysius society and the Winsted Booster Club and is a stockholder in the Luce Electric Short Line. He is agent for the Minneapolis Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and also represents the U. S. I. Reality company of Minneapolis. The family are members of the Catholic church.

Gotlieb Lipke. The most satisfying compensations of rural experience have rewarded the good judgment and untiring industry of Gotlieb Lipke, of the village of Stewart, a man who wielded an influence for progress and good citizenship in Renville county for 33 years, and who, although now retired from active pursuits, is still the owner of 280 acres of highly productive land in Preston Lake township. Mr. Lipke was born in Prussia, Germany, January 20, 1856, and is a son of John and Caroline (Rance) Lipke, farming people of that country who spent their entire lives there. There were six children in the family: John, Gustave, Julia, Gotlieb, Charles and Wilhelmina. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Lipke was

again married to Fred Schultz, and they had three sons: Emil, who still resides in Germany; and two who died. John Lipke was the first to come to America, being accompanied by his brother Gustave; they were followed by Charles; and Gotlieb was the next to emigrate. Gotlieb Lipke was educated in the public schools of his native land, was reared as a farmer, and in 1880 was married. Three years after this event, after the birth of two children, he came to America, and, his wife having relatives at Stewart, Minnesota, made directly for this point. In order to get a start, Mr. Lipke worked out among the farmers, but soon saw that he could not advance rapidly enough in this way and after one month of working for others he rented a farm in Collins township. After residing one year here, he went to Renville county and was a renter for two years, and at the end of that time was ready to become a landholder and felt the first satisfying sensations of proprietorship when he bought 120 acres of wild land in section 35, Preston Lake township. This was all wild prairie, without any improvement whatsoever, but Mr. Lipke was enterprising and energetic and soon had erected a frame house and barn and settled down to the cultivation of his broad acres with an energy that swept aside all obstacles and finally established him as one of the substantial men of his community, the owner of 280 acres of highly improved land, and a citizen whose co-operation was sought in every movement making for the betterment of local conditions. Mr. Lipke carried on diversified farming on a large scale and along modern lines, studied his soil and the climatic conditions of his locality, familiarized himself with the use of modern machinery and methods, and thus was able to raise large crops and attain a full measure of success. He also was successful in the raising of a good grade of cattle and other live stock and the product of his farm invariably brought top-notch prices in the markets. Mr. Lipke continued in active labor until 1914, when, feeling that he had done his share, he turned over the burdens and responsibilities to younger shoulders and retired to Stewart, where he has since lived in comfort in his commodious home. While residing in Preston Lake township, Mr. Lipke served in the capacity of township supervisor, and also assisted in the organization of his school district, of which he was a director until coming to Stewart. He was likewise active in the work of the Lutheran church, assisted in the building of the church at Buffalo Lake, and in 1902 was made a member of the building committee of the edifice erected at Stewart, of which latter church he has been a trustee ever since. Mr. Lipke was married November 16, 1880, in Germany, to Miss Gustina Kabineck, who was born August 7, 1855, in Prussia, daughter of Michael and Rosina

(Rane) Kabineck. Her father, a farmer, died in Germany having had seven children: Gustina, August, William, Gotlieb, Michael, Gustave and Caroline, the last named of whom died in Germany. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Kabineck was again married, being united with Paul Totz, who brought August, Gotlieb, Michael and Gustave to the United States, William having come previously and located at Henderson, Sibley county, Minnesota. He is now living. Mr. and Mrs. Lipke are the parents of three sons and one daughter: William, who is engaged in farming on his own property in Preston Lake township, Renville county; Emil, a resident of Montana; Emma, who lives with her parents, and Henry, on the old homestead in Renville county. Mr. Lipke served as a soldier in the standing army of Germany for two years.

Robert Klitzke. An example of that thrift and well applied energy which enables an individual to retire from active life at a comparatively early age is found in the career of Robert Klitzke, a resident of McLeod county since 1873, and who, previous to renouncing business cares in 1911, was identified with large and important agricultural operations in Round Grove township. Mr. Klitzke was born May 29, 1862, in Pomerania, Prussia, Germany, and is a son of Albert and Augusta (Gruby) Klitzke. Albert Klitzke was born in Pomerania, March 20, 1826, secured his education in his native place, and there learned the trade of blacksmith, to which he devoted himself prior to his coming to America. There he was married to Augusta Gruby, also a native of that place, born November 29, 1829, and in 1873 they left their native country for the United States, taking a steamer which brought them to the port of New York in 21 days. Mr. Klitzke had a cousin, August Klitzke, who was engaged in farming in section 23, Round Grove township, McLeod county, Minnesota, and with his family he made his way directly to his home, driving in from Henderson and arriving on the night of July 3. With him Mr. Klitzke brought his wife and nine children: Julius, Theodore, Albert, August, Robert, Amelia, Emil, Mary and Herman. Of these Julius and Theodore are now deceased. Later there were the following children born: Edward, Oscar, Rudolph, Thalda and Dalia, of whom the last-named is deceased. On his arrival at his destination, Mr. Klitzke, who was a man of action, lost little time in settling down to his farming operations. He secured a homestead on section 23, Round Grove township, a tract of 160 acres of wild land, and while he was building a log house, 18 x 26 feet, of logs hauled from east of New Auburn, his wife and children remained at the home of his cousin. When the little home was finished he was joined by his family and the older boys assisted their father in the erection of a

straw shed, and soon the land was being put under cultivation. The father had owned an ox team, and bought two others, and, being a skilled mechanic, made his own drag. Mr. Klitzke was the only blacksmith west of Henderson or west of Glencoe, and the neighboring settlers for miles around would come to his little shop, constructed of logs and chinked with mud, bringing with them their tools to repair, their horses to be shod and their other odd jobs, and thus the thrifty German settler added materially to his income and tided himself over the first few years until he could get his farming operations well under way. This once accomplished, he prospered greatly, and at the time of his death, February 4, 1905, he was the owner of one of the valuable farms of the township, with a fine home, substantial barns and other buildings, and a handsome grove. He had accumulated, from practically nothing, 320 acres of the best land obtainable in the township. Mrs. Klitzke died June 9, 1908. Both were faithful members of the Lutheran church, and the early settlers of the community held their services in the Klitzke log cabin. They helped to build the first little church in the township, Mr. Klitzke being a member of its board, and later assisted in the erection of the Round Grove church in section 29, this worthy couple being among its first members. It was fitting that they were buried in its cemetery. Mr. Klitzke was an excellent type of the sturdy pioneer who blazed the way for later settlers to follow, and in his faithful wife he had a helpmate who did much to make his career a success. They leave behind them an honored name and a family who have proven a credit to their rearing and their parentage. Robert Klitzke was only eleven years of age when he was brought to the United States, but at that time he had secured all the schooling that he was to receive. There were no schools in Round Grove township at that time, and if there had been it would have been no different, because his labors, as one of the elder sons, were needed in the cultivation of the home farm. In later years, however, he secured a valuable and comprehensive education through experience and observation, and no one can be in his company long without realizing that he is a man well informed on a variety of practical subjects. Mr. Klitzke remained under the parental roof until his marriage, September 5, 1883, when he was united with Miss Augusta Pribnow. She was born in Pomerania, Germany, January 15, 1865, a daughter of August and Sophia (Lieckfelt) Pribnow, natives of Germany and farming people, who came to the United States in 1870, with only one child, Augusta. They at once came to Sibley county, Minnesota, where Mrs. Pribnow's two brothers, William and Fred, were living. They had not fairly settled down to farming, when the husband and

father met his death. He had started with his team for New Auburn, to haul some wood, when he was suddenly overtaken by a terrible blizzard, was separated from his oxen, and when searchers went out to look for him he was found frozen to death in the snow, his faithful animals having also met their death in the storm. At that time Mr. Pribnow was 35 years of age. Mrs. Pribnow later married William Showers, by whom she had one daughter, Anna, and now lives at Glencoe, at the age of 83 years. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Klitzke located on a farm of 120 acres of wild land in section 20, Round Grove township, and there began their married life in a frame shed, the only other building on the place being a straw barn. From this modest beginning they developed a valuable property, putting up modern buildings, installing valuable equipment, and purchasing up-to-date machinery, and added 160 acres to their holdings. Mr. Klitzke proved not only a skilled and practical farmer, but a stock raiser who always took pride in having high grade animals on his place, these including Durham cattle, Poland-China hogs and Percheron and Belgian horses, while his poultry included Rhode Island Red chickens. Mr. Klitzke remained on the farm until 1911, when he and his wife moved to the village of Stewart, leaving the farm in charge of their son. They now have a modern and well-furnished residence and are surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences which they have undoubtedly won through their long years of faithful labor. They have always been devoted members of the Lutheran church and helped to build the Round Grove church, Mr. Klitzke being a member of the building committee, a deacon and trustee for many years, and treasurer for two or three years. In public matters he was always willing to give his support to good movements while living in the country, and is just as ready to support good village enterprises at this time. Honorable in his business dealings, through his long and successful career he has won his fellow-citizen's confidence, and the same spirit that gained him his personal prosperity has made him helpful to others in winning success. Mr. and Mrs. Klitzke are the parents of three children: William, who is in charge of the operations on the farm in Round Grove township, one of the progressive and enterprising young agriculturists of his community; Rosa, who is now Mrs. Dick Klempke, of Stewart; and Martha, who is now Mrs. Albert Eker, proprietor and owner of the Stewart Model Creamery.

Charles L. Dagree, a retired farmer of Stewart, was born in Vermont, Dec. 2, 1840, son of Moses and Mary (Changau) Dagree, natives of France and Canada, respectively and married in Canada. Moses was the son of Phillip Dagree who lived

MR. AND MRS. C. L. DAGREE

and died in France, and who had three children: Moses, Peter and Rose, who all came to Canada. Moses came when a young man and after his marriage moved to the United States, locating in Vermont where he took up farming, and where the following children were all born: Moses, Charles, Phoebe, Eli, Mary, Joe, Frank, Carfice and Lena. Later he moved from Vermont to New York state, where he found employment in a factory. In about 1868 he came to Minnesota bringing with him all of the family except Charles, Moses and Phoebe. They came two years later and joined their father in section 7, Round Grove township, McLeod county, where he had secured 80 acres of land. At that time there were only a few families there. A frame house, 10 by 12, was built and oxen were used in farming. Here Moses Dagree lived for the rest of his life. He made many improvements on his farm and increased his holdings to 160 acres. He also helped to name and organize the township. The nearest milling place was at New Auburn and often he carried flour on his back from the mill or walked to Glencoe, 20 miles away, and back on the same day. The family had to depend upon their own resourcefulness in many things. When the flour gave out they ground corn in their coffee mill. The wagon was a sled with wooden runners. Mrs. Dagree spun wool into yarn for caps and mittens, wove the cloth for their clothing and braided straw for their Sunday hats. The father tanned the hide for the shoes of the family. The parents were both buried on their own land and when a cemetery was later made at Stewart, they were interred there. They were members of the Catholic church. Charles L. Dagree had scarcely any chance to attend school and acquired what education he has through his own efforts. He located in Round Grove township, McLeod county, in sections 8 and 9 and bought 80 acres of land, where he remained for two years. Then he moved to Stewart and conducted a meat market for five years. Next he bought a quarter section of land in section 9, Round Grove township, which he farmed until about 1909, when he retired to Stewart, raising good stock and specializing in shipping stock. He held office as road boss for many years, and was clerk of the school board for six or seven years, and served as trustee of the school in Stewart. He was a member of the Mohoney Elevator Company and of the Stewart Creamery Company. Mr. Dagree was married in New York, July 29, 1865, to Mary Hurbert, born in Vermont, August 12, 1841, daughter of Frank and Mary Hurbert, both natives of Vermont. Mr. Hurbert was a carpenter in New York. Nine children were born to this union: George, Frank, Polly, Louisa, Charles, James, Robert, Albert and Mattie. Mrs. Dagree died in about 1910. Mr. Dagree was married secondly

Nov. 7, 1912, to Mrs. Julia Ann White, the widow of John White. In maidenhood she was Julia Ann Shaver, born June 20, 1862, in Round Grove township, daughter of Edward and Matilda (Schevilin) Shaver. Edward Shaver was born in St. Alphonse, Manitoba, Canada, July 8, 1820, son of Andrew and Delia Shaver, both natives of St. Alphonse. There were eight children in the family: Edward, Joseph, Justine, Morguin, Denese, Nelson, Medor and Lena. Edward grew to manhood in Canada, married, and came to McLeod county, Minnesota, in the fifties with his eight children, namely: Louis, Charles, Matilda, Armeline, Joe, Justine, Alphonse and Nelson. They located in Bergen township five miles northeast of Glencoe, where they engaged in farming and remained two years. Then they moved to Round Grove and stayed there four years when they were frightened away by the Indians, and moved to St. Paul. Three years later they went to Anderson, Sibley county and bought a piece of land where they remained until 1875. Then they moved to Glencoe township, locating about three miles from Glencoe village, and here the mother died. Four children had been born in Minnesota: Mary, Julia Ann, Edward and Josephine. The father sold his farm and after five years returned to Glencoe where he lived until his death in 1902. The family faith was that of the Catholic church. Julia Ann Shaver received but a meagre education and grew up on the home place. She was first married to Elmer E. Kobns, a farmer and mechanic, who was born April 2, 1861, son of Joe and Matilda Koons, natives of Iowa and pioneers of Sibley county, where they settled in the fifties. Elmer E. Koons died Nov. 30, 1891, at the age of 29 years, leaving three children: Raymond, Emerson and Arthur. His widow later married John White of Wright county, a native of Canada and a farmer, who died in 1904. She became the wife of Charles L. Dagree, as above recorder, Nov. 7, 1912

Lloyd M. Harrington, a retired farmer residing in the village of Stewart, of which he is one of the best known and most esteemed citizens, was born in Franklin county, Vt., March 8, 1838, son of William and Lydia (Stockwell) Harrington. Our subject's father was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and his mother of New Hampshire. The former came to America alone, landing at Quebec, whence he soon drifted into the States, and took up farming in Vermont. He became prominent in his locality, serving on the school board and in other town offices, and continued his various activities until death closed his career at the age of 51 years His wife long survived him, passing away at the extreme age of 95 years. Their family numbered ten sons and one daughter: James, John, Dave, Luther, William, Matthew, Obid, Loren, Lloyd M., Nancy

and one that died young. Lloyd M. Harrington in his boyhood attended the district school and acquired a knowledge of agriculture on the parental homestead and at the age of 17 years began to work out for others. Not long after he turned his face westward and traveled until he reached Superior, Wis., where he found work driving a team. After following that occupation for three years he went to St. Paul, where he worked in a livery stable from June until November of that year, then returning to Vermont. There he spent the winter, but in the following June he and his brother William set out from Vermont with a horse team and open wagon and drove all the way from home to Ogdensburg, N. Y., then by ship to Sheboygan. Securing 160 acres of land about 15 or 16 miles south of the city at a cost of $500, they began farming it together. William was accompanied by his wife and three children and the two brothers built a small frame house and improved the place. During the Civil war, Lloyd M. Harrington enlisted in Company F, Third Minnesota regiment and was sent south to Louisville, Ky. Captured at the battle of Murfreesboro he was paroled and with others joined in General Sibley's campaign against the Indians, this service not conflicting with their parol. On being exchanged he was again sent south and served until after the surrender of Lee, when he was discharged on account of disability contracted while in the service. After the war he returned to Minnesota and was engaged in farming for two years with his brother at Rosemont, Dakota county. March 9, 1868, Mr. Harrington married Elizabeth Bottomley, who was born in Lafayette county, Wis., Jan. 2, 1848, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Wood) Bottomley. Her parents were natives of England, where they were married, coming to America with one child, Mary, on a sailing vessel, the voyage lasting seven weeks. They worked in Shullsburg, Lafayette county, where Mr. Bottomley found work in the lead mines. Their children born in this state were: Sarah, Joseph, Alexandria, Charles, Samuel, Leonard and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Mr. Harrington. Mr. Bottomley subsequently left the mines and located at Hastings, Minn., still later moving to Vermillion Prairie, where he engaged in farming. He died at the age of 78 years and his wife at that of 83 in Sibley county. They were worthy and respected people and consistent members of the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington remained on the farm at Rosemont for six years and then settled on 160 acres of wild prairie land in Grafton township, Sibley county. On this place he built a small frame building, which was his home until he removed to Stewart five years ago, where he erected a good building. He was one of the organizers of the township and was its first officer, holding the

position as long as he cared to have it. He also helped to organize the school district and was treasurer of the board for 30 years, and took part in the movements to establish the creamery and Farmers' Elevator. Church services were held at his home in Grafton township. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have had a family of three children: Lottie, who is now deceased; Samuel, residing in Minneapolis, and Ray, who lives on the old farm.

Albert S. Holmes, a prominent farmer of Round Grove township, was born on his present place in section 12, this township October 15, 1878, son of Ezra S. and Anna (Gilmore) Holmes. Ezra S. Holmes was a native of New York state, and the son of Albert Styles and Sarah Ann (Cass) Holmes. His parents moved from New York state when he was three years old, and located in Green county, Wis., where the father farmed and did carpenter work. He built a log cabin and used oxen in tilling the soil and clearing the land of timber. There were five children in the family: Ezra; Mary, now Mrs. George Bump; John, deceased; Vivus and Lee. Ezra S. Holmes received his early schooling in the district log school. He engaged in farming and when old enough to be independent moved to Round Grove township, McLeod county, Minn., driving from Wisconsin by horse team. Here he bought 160 acres of land in section 12, at $12.00 per acre. Building a rude shanty, he put in a crop and then went back to Wisconsin. His father gave him a mule team, four or five cows and fifteen sheep. He then returned to his farm walking the entire distance, and made his home there until his death. He suffered all the hardships of the early pioneer, losing his crops on account of the grasshoppers and the blight. The nearest mill was at New Auburn. The lumber for the present buildings was hauled from Glencoe and his father came from Wisconsin to help him build and also helped him set out a fine grove and shrubbery. He re-placed the straw shed with a fine modern barn. In time a silo was built by his son Albert and was the first in the section. In time Mr. Holmes increased his holdings to 320 acres. For a few years he served on the school board. He died in 1897 at the age of 51 and his wife died in 1910 at the age of 52 years. Five children were born to them: Vida, Elsie, Vivus, deceased, Jesse, deceased, and Albert. With the exception of two years spent in the hardware business at Brownton with M. B. West, Albert has always remained on the home farm. He has 240 acres of the home place, which is known as the "Walnut Grove Stock Farm." He raises Shorthorn cattle, Duroc-Jersey swine, Percheron horses, and Shropshire sheep. He is vice-president of the Farmers Stock Shipping Association, of Brownton, and owns and operates steam power for filling silos. Mr. Holmes

was married Jan. 12, 1909, to Elizabeth Stillwell, who was born in Collins township, McLeod county, daughter of Americus A. and Jane (Beach) Stillwell, natives of Indiana and Illinois, respectively, who were married at Rochester, Minn. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell came to Collins township, where they secured 80 acres of wild land in section 23, and built a frame shanty. Mr. Stillwell died Dec. 10, 1911, at the age of 59 years. There were four children in the family: Gillie, Minnie, Clara and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have three children: Carrol, born Oct. 8, 1910; Alton, born Sept. 29, 1913, and Lois I, born June 6, 1916. The first school of Round Grove was held at the home of Mrs. Ezra Holmes, with Mrs. Aaron White as teacher. Early church services were also held there.

Harry Walker, manager of the State Elevator at Hutchinson, in which city he resides, was born September 21, 1877, on a farm two and a half miles south of Hutchinson, son of James and Mary (White) Walker. James Walker, the father, was born in Canada and came to McLeod county, Minn., in 1853, with his parents, they settling in Sumter township. At the time of the Indian outbreak in 1862 they took refuge in a stockade at Glencoe. In 1905 James Walker retired from farming and went to Boinse City, Idaho, where he remained two years, subsequently returning to Hutchinson. He died in September, 1912. His wife, who was born in St. Paul, Minn., died in March of the same year, in Hutchinson. They were the parents of three children, namely: Harry, subject of this memoir; John L., a veterinary surgeon of Hutchinson; and Maude, the wife of Edward Valker of Boise City, Idaho. Harry Walker was brought up to agricultural life and labor on the old homestead, which he farmed himself for seven years after his father's retirement. In the meanwhile, however, in 1900, he went to Nome, Alaska, for one season as prospector. The steamer on which he took passage was caught in an ice floe and imprisoned for ten days off the Siberian coast and was finally lost, but he escaped with his life. About 1910 he went to Los Angeles, Cal., with his family, leaving them there while he went to British Columbia, where he had mining interests on Perce river. He was there four years, returning to Los Angeles each winter. He then returned to Hutchinson with his family, accepting a position as manager of the State Elevator, which is his present occupation. He has also interests in California land. As an Odd Fellow he belongs to Lodge No. 109, at Hutchinson and to Bull Moose Lodge, No. 44, at Venice, Cal. On June 10, 1905, Mr. Walker was married to Beatrice Stewart, who was born at Cannon Falls, Minn., in 1872, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Stewart. Her father, a miller by

trade, is now a resident of Los Angeles, where her mother died in June, 1914. Their children were: Edward, who died in infancy; John, assistant manager of the Hutchinson Produce Company; Nellie, wife of Xavier Geiger, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Beatrice, wife of the subject of this sketch; Robert, who lives in Los Angeles, and Catherine, who is now Mrs. Charles Young, of Orange Cove, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have one child, Stanley Stewart, who was born February 8, 1907.

B. Bendt Farber, D. S. T., doctor of Suggesto-Therapy, at Hutchinson, was born in Richfield, Minn., Sept. 27, 1874, son of John L. and Mary (Whitcomb) Farber. John L. Farber was born in 1837 in New York. He was a minister of the Methodist church and served in various places in Minnesota for forty years. He was a member of the Northern Minnesota Conference. He lived in Glencoe from 1875 to 1878, in Hutchinson in 1887 and at Brownton in 1888. He died Nov. 15, 1913. His wife now lives at Windom, Minn., with her two daughters, who are teachers. Dr. Farber graduated from the Renville high school in 1892. He served for three years in the United States army. He was clerk, salesman and farmer until 1909 when he took a three years course in the Weltmer Institute at Nevada, Mo., graduating in 1912 and engaged in practice as doctor of Suggesto-Therapy at Hutchinson, being the first practitioner of that kind in the county. Dr. Farber was married Sept. 6, 1910, to Mabel Weese of Hutchinson, daughter of Peter and Alice (Von Buskirk) Weese, retired farmers and pioneers of Hutchinson. Mr. and Mrs. Farber have one child, Carroll Luther, born Nov. 17, 1911.

Jack Haley, proprietor of the Copher Cleaning Works, of Hutchinson, was born in New Harmony, Indiana, Jan. 20, 1885, son of Robert and Ellen E. Reeves) Haley. Robert Haley was a blacksmith by trade. He enlisted in Co. A, First Indiana Volunteer Cavalry as orderly sergeant and served three years and three months. He was in the battle of Island No. 10, Champion Hills, and the siege of Vicksburg. He lived in Poseyville, Indiana, from 1865 to 1903. He died in Evansville, Indiana, in 1904 at the age of sixty-four years. His wife died in 1912 at the age of sixty-three years. Jack Haley worked as an iron moulder at Evansville, Indiana, for three years. He played professional base ball four years, and pitched for the Liverpool, Ohio, the Scottdale, Pa., and the Harrisburg, Pa., and Rome, Georgia, teams from 1905 to 1909. In 1910 he engaged in the dry cleaning business and worked in Iowa, Indiana and Michigan. August, 1914, he opened a shop in Onawa and remained there until November when he moved to Hutchinson and in December, 1914, started the Gopher Cleaning Works. He is assisted by his wife and does all kinds of dry cleaning

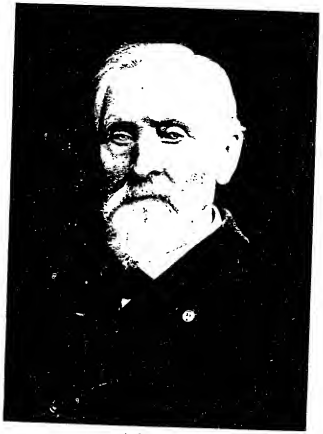
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM MACHEMEHL

and bushelling. Mr. Haley was married June 5, 1907, to Marilu Quinn, daughter of Thomas Quinn, a traveling salesman for groceries who died in 1909 at the age of fifty-five and his wife, Ella (Echols) Quinn. Mrs Haley was born in Rome, Ga., Oct. 31, 1885. One child has been born to this union: Walter, born June 8, 1908, and died Feb. 4, 1910.

Wilhelm H. Mackenthun is a well known and popular member of the agricultural community in Glencoe township, where he has resided all his life, having been born on his father's old farm in section 36, June 30, 1871. His parents, Wilhelm and Dorothea (Mechalis) Mackenthun were both natives of Germany, of the province of Hanover, the former being a son of Henry Mackenthun, whose family included two sons and several daughters. All remained in their native land, except Wilhelm, father of the subject of this sketch, who in 1869 came to America, locating in Carver county, Minn. He worked at farming in Germany and saved enough money to pay his passage to this country, which was to him a land of promise. On arriving in Minnesota he at once took up the occupation with which he was familiar and was engaged in agricultural work for a year at Young America. Coming later to McLeod county, he bought 80 acres of wild land in section 39, Glencoe township and built thereon a log house and log barn, the former 16 x 30 feet in dimensions. Like other early settlers he used an ox-team for the heavy work of plowing and hauling and it was with this team that he also carried his grain to the mill at Carver, the trip occupying two days. In course of time he increased the size of his farm to 600 acres, and erected a good frame residence. He helped build the old German Lutheran church in Helen township, but later joined the Lutheran church of Glencoe and served on its board of trustees. His death, which occurred in 1911, when he was 69 years old, caused much sorrow in the community. His wife Dorothea, who survives him, is now 64 years of age and resides in Glencoe. Her parents were Fritz and Sophia (Voight) Mechalis, who came with their family to the United States in 1855, making the voyage, which occupied three weeks on a sailing vessel. They located in Helen township, McLeod county, when there were but three or four settlers there and, taking up 240 acres of land, engaged in farming, building a log house and using an ox-team. At the time of the Indian outbreak they went to Carver, where they remained for two weeks until all danger was over. Mr. Michalis died at the age of 76 years and his wife at that of 66 years. They were highly respected people and were among the first members of the Helen township Lutheran church, which they helped to support. Their children numbered four sons and two daughters. Wilhelm H. Mack-

enthun was educated in a log school house in Helen township and in the German parochial school connected with the church to which the family belonged. He early began to make himself useful on the farm and in course of time acquired a competent knowledge of agriculture. He began farming for himself on 120 acres of land in section 25, Glencoe township, and as there were no buildings on the land at the time he erected a fine modern house and a substantial and commodius barn. Besides raising the usual crops, he keeps some good stock, including a drove of fine Jersey hogs. Mr. Mackenthun was married May 13, 1897, to Sophia Luehrs, who was born in Helen township, this county, June 20, 1873, daughter of Henry and Sophia Luehrs, her parents being pioneer settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Mackenthun are members of the Lutheran church, the former having served seven years on its board of trustees. They have one daughter and three sons: Freda, Herbert, Rudolph and William.

Fred C. Kroll, manager of the Hutchinson Glove Company, was born in Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 30, 1876, son of Albert and Wilhelmina (Ross) Kroll. Albert Kroll, who was born in Germany, came to this country in 1865, settling in Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until his death at the age of 45 in 1890. His widow, Wilhelmina, subsequently married Carl Mielke and now resides at Fergus Falls, Minn. She had five children by her first marriage and two by her second. Her parents came with their family to this county in 1890. Fred C. Kroll, who was the eldest child of his parents resided at home until 1896. He then became clerk in a general store at Fergus Falls, being thus occupied for eight years. He then homesteaded land in Morton county, N. D., but in the spring of 1910 he bought the feed mill and store of Charles Butteke at Hutchinson and conducted it until the fall of 1914, when he sold out to Martin Paulson. After that he was associated with Alfred Stegmeier in the confectionery business for about six months. On March 11, 1916, he took charge of the Hutchinson Glove Company's store and has since continued in that position. The concern occupies one room of a building, 24 x 60 feet in dimensions, installed with eight sewing-machines and a full set of dies. They make all kinds of gloves, mittens, specializing in the hand-sewed article and also do fur repairing. Mr. Kroll was married, October 27, 1902, to Emma Harthun, of Fergus Falls, Minn. He and his wife have two children: Edith, born August 8, 1903, and Ethel, born February 26, 1907. Mr. Kroll is a member of the German Lutheran church, and is a man who takes a keen personal interest in every project calculated to promote the moral or material progress of the community in which he lives.



A. C. BAKER

Augustus Carver Baker, of Brownton, Minn., was born at Freedom, Portage county, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1838. His parents were Eugenio Carver and Sally (Handfield) Baker, both of early New England parentage. There being no genealogical record available, the statement may be permitted that the name Carver, borne alike by the subject of this sketch, his father, his son, Clayton R. Carver, and grandson, Robert Carver Baker, is an ever-present reminder of their early New England ancestry. Early in boyhood Augustus C. Baker had an ambition to qualify himself as a civil engineer, knowing full well that success depended upon his own personal industry and perseverance. His earliest recollections relate to the time in boyhood, when, with an axe, he assisted in clearing the small timber from off his father's farm, and to the days when, though not quite five years of age, he was enrolled as a pupil in the neighborhood school. His attendance thereat was later limited to the interval between the autumn closing and spring opening of farming operations. At the age of 12 years, desiring to attend the town academy —the equivalent of the present high school—he faced an initial obstacle in the cost of the text books, but home work permitting, he engaged to work for a neighboring farmer, and, there being no eight-hour day controversy in 1851, "from sun to sun" was the measure of the day's labor—the compensation 25 cents. In this way he obtained the coveted text books. In 1852 Mr. Baker's mother died, leaving, besides the others, two unfortunate children; Harriet, born blind, and E. Frank, with defective eyesight, both of whom were educated at the Institute for the Blind at Columbus, Ohio, and the latter of whom, at the age of 70 years, is now an inmate of the family home at Brownton. Though Augustus C. Baker's attendance at school was limited to half of the nine month's school year, by diligent study he managed to keep up with his original classmates, and having progressed as far as the home facilities permitted, at the age of 17 years he arranged to enter Garfield's College, distant but six miles from home, at Hiram, Ohio. In the meanwhile the father, Euengio C. Baker, had remarried, and, acting on the spur of the moment, without mentioning the matter to his children, had sold his Ohio farm in order to emigrate to the then far western territory of Minnesota, there to re-engage in dairying. The journey was made with teams and occupied ten weeks, Mr. Baker arriving in Scott county, Minn., in June, 1856, with one of the earliest dairying outfits seen in the territory. The other members of the family (except Harriet and Frank) came west by rail and boat. Young Augustus was not informed by his father of the latter's arrangements and intentions until the sale of the farm and stock

had been accomplished, and he then found himself obliged to give up his scholastic ambitions and join his father in Minnesota, with but a faint hope of being able to return later and complete his studies. His father wanted his assistance to establish the new home, and his sister Harriet and brother Frank must be educated at whatever cost to himself; so, while a boy in his eighteenth year, not even eligible for the homestead right, he becoming an unwilling Minnesota territorialite. Other troubles were close ahead. The country-wide panic of 1857 depressed prices to bed rock, and dairy products suffered with everything else. Minnesota was admitted to statehood in 1858 and its legislature in an attempt to relieve the depression by legislative action, enacted the so-called railroad bond legislation, but the effort was futile. Realizing that funds for an early return East were not to be had, young Baker accepted the situation and gave full time and labor to the home farm, with the exception of teaching district school until he became of age. Teacher's salaries were low at the time, but with $150 earned for the farming season of 1860, and his savings, and realizing that it was too late for him to take up a regular course, in the autumn of that year he enrolled himself as a student in Bacon's Mercantile College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Again fortune did not favor him. South Carolina's ordinance of secession, enacted Dec. 20, 1860, presaging civil war, paralyzed all business in Cincinnati. Factories closed, thousands of operatives were discharged, steamboats were lying idly at the wharves. It was evident there were no opportunitis open for a stranger, and so, after graduation, young Baker visited his old Ohio home. His sister Harriet's seven-year term at Columbus closing in June 1861, Augustus returned to Minnesota, taking her with him. He then accepted employment as accountant for a wholesale firm in the, at that time, infantile jobbing trade of St. Paul. His brother Lewis, five years his senior, and himself, were the only members of the family capable of military service. As recruits were plentiful in response to President Lincoln's earlier calls for volunteers, A. C. Baker did not at once enlist. In the summer of 1862 the Eighth and Ninth Regiments of Minnesota Volunteer Infantry were organized. "Brother Lewis," says Mr. Baker, "was assisting father, who, with advancing age and impaired health, was unable to care for the family home. It was now time for one of us to enlist. Excitement ran high, and early one morning some 30 of Scott county students, in St. Paul for medical examination and muster, called at my boarding-house and insisted that I go with them, saying, 'We can give you any position you may choose in the company.' My response was, 'Either my brother Lewis or I am going with you. I have no military education and do not expect promotion until it is earned. Brother Lewis wrote me, 'Have enlisted; it is best for you to remain and look after Hattie and Frank. And brother Lewis served three years in Company I, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, the first two years on the frontier, following the Indian outbreak of 1862, and the balance of the term in the South. Finding it impossible to secure competent help to manage the family home farm, Augustus C. Baker gave up his position in St. Paul and himself took up the task. Thus time passed until the summer of 1864, when the military and political situation was such that it seemed the duty of every patriotic Northern man capable of bearing arms to go to the front. Mr. Baker and his brother Lewis had made some fortunate investments, and the unfortunate brother and sister being now provided for, he decided to enlist. This he accordingly did, leaving crops of small grain standing in shock, with the assurance of neighbors that the grain should be threshed by the first machine owner securing a threshing crew. At the time of his enlistmen there were few, if any, more robust young men in Scott county, he having a stature of six feet and an average weight of 180 pounds; but apparently his digestive organs could not assimilate army rations, as a few days after his arrival at Ft. Snelling was stricken with internal hemorrhage, with results for which he still requires medical treatment. Being late in going to the front, he decided to volunteer as a recruit in the Minnesota regiment farthest located on the southern fighting line, and with five others, from the home town, thus enlisted, he being assigned as No. 1, front rank, Company A, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. At the same time he respectfully declined a conditional commission tendered him by Governor Miller, as he desired no rank above that of private until he had earned it. The Fourth Regiment was then in garrison at Allatoona Pass, Georgia, where he and his companions arrived in time to assist in "holding the fort," Oct. 5, 1864. After the battle the regiment appropriated the words "Hold the Fort" as its regimental motto and rallying cry. The full message, "Hold the fort, for I am coming," afterwards embodied in a well known revival hymn, was, it will be remembered, flagged over the heads of the enemy by General Sherman from Kenesaw Mountain. The post was successfully defended with the loss of 37½ per cent in killed, wounded and missing, reducing the 1921 defenders to less than 1200 at the close of the long engagement. The battle flags of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth regiments, C. S. A., were surrendered, with more than 80 men, to Company A of the Fourth Minnesota. Though one of the minor engagements of the war, the defense of this pass was one of the most fiercely contested, as, had Hood's

army captured the post it would have necessitated the postponement, if not abandonment, of the March to the Sea. This action came near ending young Baker's active service, as, although under the surgeon's care, at his own request he remained in camp instead of going to the hospital, and was not excused from light duty. Being detailed as post guard, he was not relieved during the night. He was in his place in Company A during the engagement of Oct. fifth and was one of those ordered to gather in the wounded from the field. Upon returning from the field and regardless of his 24 hours' continuous duty, the orderly sergeant notified him that he must go on picket duty for the night. A terrific thunderstorm about midnight drenched everybody exposed and caused dry runs to become veritable rivers. Guard mount was delayed and young Baker was not relieved until about nine a. m. and was so nearly exhausted that it took him nearly an hour and a half, with frequent rests, to return to camp, where he found everything with a roof filled with sick and wounded. Though seriously ill he remained in camp, with a rubber poncho for protection against rains, until Company A had rebuilt their board shanty, which had been torn down. Later Surgeon Lambert said to him, "Why didn't you send me word of your detail; you weren't fit for picket." The sergeant-major, also, who inspected guard, remarked, "We were all tired out, but you should have notified me and you would have been ordered to step to the rear." When Minnesota's commissioner (but one commissioner ventured to come) came to Allatoona and held the Fourth Minnesota Presidential Electoral election in 1864, A. C. Baker was detailed clerk of election. About this time orders were read stating that Sherman's army would soon start on an active winter campaign, and those who thought themselves not in physical condition might report for examination, and if found unfit would be sent to northern hospitals. Surgeon Lambert called at the camp and notified Mr. Baker that his name was on the list as one of those unfit for a winter campaign; but he replied that, understanding that the order was not mandatory but optional, he had not intended to report and was in hopes that the campaign would prove beneficial to him; moreover that, owing to his late enlistment, due to home responsibilities, he very much disliked turning back now. The surgeon thereupon granted his permission to start with the army. October 12, 1864, columns were formed, many of the boys shouting "On to Richmond." They arrived at the rendevous, Atlanta, Oct. 15th. Young Baker had not realized the load he would be obliged to carry in his weakened condition. He was already footsore from the three days' march, and on the third day from Atlanta the arch of his right foot broke down. The army

surgeons diagnosed the case as "ankle sprain" instead of dislocation of bones—but he was on Sherman's March to the Sea. In camp at Savannah, Ga., Surgeon Lambert ordered him off duty. With rest marked improvement took place and much of the time he was on detail for clerical work, as was usual when in camp. At the beginning of the winter campaign through the Carolinas the surgeon again notified him that his name was on the list for the hospital and muster out of service. With him was Captain Douglas, who said he had hoped that Baker would be able to continue with the command, which was to begin the northern movement in the morning. At his own request he was allowed to remain. In the northern progress the Fifteenth Army Corps occupied the city of Columbus and Mr. Baker was an eye witness of the fire which partly destroyed that city, and which he ascribes to accidental causes. He took part in the battle at Bentonville and arrived with the army at Goldsboro, March 25th. He was now near exhaustion but with better diet hoped to be able to remain with his command. Detailed to make out the regimental reports for the winter's campaign, he began the work but was unable to finish it and, his case being reported, he was sent to the regimental hospital, where he was told that he had remittant fever, in addition to his old complaint, and was transferred to the general hospital at New Berne, N. C., where after partial recovery he was told his only chance was to be sent north. Transferred to the general convalescent camp at Alexandria, Va., he was passed out three days later by Col. J. C. Edson, of the Fourth Minnesota, who detailed him as quartermaster sergeant to attend to the distribution of supplies for a camp of convalescents from the Department of the Mississippi. His descriptive list, which should have been sent to him at New Berne, had failed to arrive, and without it he could neither draw his pay, nor obtain his discharge. While anxiously awaiting the arrival of the army, he was ordered by Col. Edson to report to Maj. Dixon, chief of ordnance, Department of the Mississippi, in camp at Arlington Heights, and accordingly did so, though in wretched condition and destitute of decent clothing. A few days later, having another attack of sickness, he was ordered to the general hospital at Washington, but again the loss of his descriptive list stood in the way of his being mustered out. Learning that the Fifteenth Army corps had arrived, he set out on foot for the camp several miles away, and a few days after reporting to the commander of the regiment, along came the descriptive list, with four endorsements but it no longer belonged to him. Not having been returned to duty, Mr. Baker did not take part in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., being a spectator from the side line near the curb. The Fifteenth Army Corps,

under Gen. John A. Logan, being ordered to the Mexican border as a precaution against possible hostilities with that country, Mr. Baker accompanied it, but the trouble blowing over with the execution of Prince Maximillian and the surrender of the French troops in Mexico, the command was halted at Louisville, where Mr. Baker received his discharge near the middle of June, with pay for services, and was once more a free citizen of the United States. His father, his brother Lewis H. Baker and himself individually purchased several hundred acres of land, bordering on what is now known as Baker's Lake, in the town of Penn, McLeod county, and deciding to jointly open a large stock farm, occupied the farm in the late summer of 1865. Realizing that change of occupation was necessary, A. C. Baker farmed a co-partnership with E. L. Shaw, a former Scott county neighbor, and under the firm name of Shaw & Baker, engaged in general merchandising at New Auburn, Sibley county. In May, 1870, Seth Strickland purchased the interest of Mr. Shaw and the business was continued under the style of Strickland & Baker until removal to Brownton in 1878. The country was new, but competition was not serious, as they divided with Hutchinson and Glencoe on the north, the river towns of Henderson and St. Peter on the south, while on the west trade extended as far as the country was settled. Business was fairly prosperous, as, in addition to ordinary merchandise, the firm dealt in all kinds of country produce, including live stock, wool and furs, particularly the latter, as the catch on the frontier was heavy. The H. & D. Division of the C. M. & St. P. Railway was extended westward as far as Glencoe in 1873, the town site of Brownton was located and the firm had selected building sites and was preparing to remove as soon as the railroad was extended. There was a promise of good crops for the season until July, 1874, when sweeping eastward, Buffalo creek the northern line of advance, the locust scourge destroyed the crops. How far the damage done extended southward is not now recalled. In the following years, 1876-1877, the scourge extended farther northward. Besides land owned by the firm many homesteaders became heavily involved—one might say, starved out—and in settlement gave mortgages and left the country, seeking employment whereby to support their families. Farm crops destroyed; the western extension of the railroad was not resumed until 1878 and there was no demand for real estate. April, 1878, the firm accepted the first offer in four years—$1000—for 120 acres of choice land. No halting of interest or abatement of taxes on account of grasshopper raids, caused serious losses. With the extension of the railroad westward the firm erected the first two buildings in Brownton—a 24 by

80 feet two-story building and a grain warehouse. Finding it expensive handling grain through a warehouse, the following year they erected a steam elevator, and, in addition, Mr. Baker put up a dwelling house, which at present writing is the family home. Crops promised well, prices were fair and trade heavy and fairly remunerative. The constant lack of cars for the prompt shipment of grain, however, caused unlooked for expense. In 1880 the car shortage was again serious. The elevator and warehouse bins were filled to capacity before close of September; ability to take in grain, even on accounts due the firm, was dependent on the empty cars furnished. Oct. 15, 1880 there was a three days' storm of rain, sleet and snow; a compact bed of snow completely blockaded the railroad. A few days after, a freight train dug its way westward, setting in the first of two cars of winter apples en route. This car unloaded, was the only empty for the balance of the month. The second car of apples was never received. In November seven grain cars were shipped. In December there were two cars loaded with wheat which remained on the side track until the 14th day of April following. "A resident of Minnesota since 1856," says Mr. Baker, "our February blockade just experienced is but a gentle reminder of the past. Trade was demoralized, leaving shelf-worn goods, in addition to grain in elevator and warehouse. Accepted warehouse receipts from farmers with expectation of realizing when railroad resumed shipments; but grain shipments were not resumed until the following May. But there were additional misfortunes in store. Sept. 30, 1882 an accidental shot from a Smith & Wesson, caliber 38, obliged the writer to use crutches for the following eleven months, narrowly averting amputation of my foot. Our losses during the preceding nine years were so serious that we decided to retire from our partnership business in 1883. The writer and Mary Jane Todd, daughter of Robert C. and Mary Jane Todd, of Red Wing, Minn., were married at the family home in Red Wing, July 4, 1868, and since marriage have resided continuously in New Auburn and Brownton, Minn. To them have been born eight children—at present writing an unbroken family circle—as follows: Anna E., Helen M., Martha (Baker) Wilson, Arthur H., Clayton R. C., James B., Lewis E. and Virginia L. Of the third generation there are the following grandchildren: Helen May, Margaret, Harold A. and Miriam, children of A. A. and Martha (Baker) Wilson; Dorothy, Bradford and Mary Jane, children of James B. and Mathilda (Putzier) Baker; Elizabeth, Robert Carver and Paul, children of Clayton R. C. and Italia (Griswold) Baker. James B. Baker, Junior member of the firm of Murry & Baker, of Bird Island, Minn., was the first child born in Brownton. Mary Jane Baker

daughter of James B. and Mathilda (Putzier) Baker, of Bird Island, Minn., died February 6, 1917, at the age of one year and four months, being the only death in the Baker family." Mr. Baker says of his political affiliations: "Continuously a resident of this vicinity since 1865, acquaintances will bear me out in the statement that a party nomination does not insure my support at the ballot box; but that there be no misapprehension regarding my political affiliations this statements follows. Polled my first electoral ballot in 1860 in Minnesota for the presidential election of Abraham Lincoln, and my second at Allatoona, Ga., for his re-election in 1864. Nov. 7, 1916, polled my fifteenth consecutive electoral ballot (probably my last) for the Republican nominee." He further says: "Under the provisions of section 1, Act, May 11, 1912, I am pensioned for disabilities of service origin, rendering me unable to perform manual labor, at the full rating of $30 per month—chief disability, disease of the heart. My personal experience in the prosecution of claim was peculiar, as compared with claims secured for comrades, their widows and dependents, during the past 50 years. Not having any idea of becoming a government pensioner at time of service, not even a memorandum was made in the matter of required proof secured. After the lapse of 20 years, when with impaired health, a pension was needed, I filed claim in 1885; hence no arrears of pension. Heart disease and results were ignored; and five years later on other disabilities, I was granted a certificate at $4.00. I immediately filed for increase, and the rate was tripled to $12.00. Heart difficulty increasing, I filed again in 1897. The Bureau of Pensions disallowed the claim, but on appeal the secretary of the interior reversed the pension office. Medical examinations, special and otherwise followed, but a rating under previous laws was not granted until October, 1911." Mr. Baker has been local insurance agent for many years. Appointed in February, 1909, as postmaster at Brownton, he assumed charge of the office, March eleventh following, with his daughter, Anna E. Baker, as assistant postmaster. With change of administration and civil service, came the appointment of Anna E. Baker as postmaster, she assuming charge of the office January 1, 1915, and designating her father as assistant postmaster. Thus, in somewhat brief outline necessitated by lack of space is depicted in its events up to the present time, the life of one of McLeod county's best known and respected citizens. Though an invalid for many years, and buffeted by fortune, as herein shown, Mr. Baker has met misfortune with a brave heart, and for the most part has kept a cheerful spirit. That he may be spared for years to come is the wish of his numerous friends throughout the county.

Fred Bargman, proprietor of the Highland Stock Farm of Hassan Valley township, was born in Cook county, Illinois, June 26, 1886, youngest of the 13 children of Herman and Margaret (Able) Bargman. Herman Bargman was born in Germany and came to America in 1881 engaging in farming in Cook county, Ill., until 1892 when he rented a farm in Hassan Valley township. After six years he bought the farm which is now owned by his son Fred and lived there until his death in 1908 at the age of seventy-five years. His wife died in 1897 at the age of fifty-three years. They were married in Stuttgart, Germany. Fred lived at home helping his father and at his death bought the home farm. He owns 153 acres, 74 acres in the northwest corner of section 22 and 79 acres in the southwest corner of section 15, the house being in section 15. He built a large modern barn, 34 by 60 in 1901 with cement floors, steel stanchions for twenty cows and a litter carrier. The house built in 1915, is a two story seven-room frame house with a full basement, modern in every way. He raises Holstein cattle of which he has four head registered, Percheron horses and Buff Orpington and Plymouth Rock chickens, and ships one half carload of Duroc Jersey swine to the market every year. He is a stockholder in the Biscay Co-operative Creamery and in the Biscay Hall Association. Mr. Bargman was married Sept. 15, 1914 to Lena Pershau, daughter of Fred Pershau, a farmer of Sumter township, this county, and his wife Julia (Tessmer) Pershau. Mrs. Bargman is the youngest of three children: Fred, a farmer of Sumter township, Robert, at home and Lena. The family are members of the German Lutheran church of Biscay.

George W. Fischer, proprietor of "Guernsey Stock Farm," consisting of 80 acres in Section 24, Winsted township, was born at Waconia, Carver county, Minn., October 2, 1878. His parents were John and Anna Fischer. The father, a native of Germany, came to America in 1845 with his parents. Settling in Pennsylvania, they remained there until 1872, at which time they removed to Carver county, Minn. In 1887 they sold their place there and removed to Section 24, Winsted township. This farm also they sold in 1906 and went to Oklahoma, where the rest of their lives was spent, John Fischer dying in 1912, at the age of 71 years and his wife in 1906 at the age of 60. George W. Fischer worked on his parents' farm until 1906. Instead of accompanying them to Oklahoma, he bought his present farm, which he has since operated successfully. He has a nice residence and barn and has made other valuable improvements. Eight acres of his land is devoted to alfalfa culture. He keeps Guernsey cattle and feeds half a carload of hogs per year, also raising Rhode Island Red chickens. He

has been industrious and enterprising and is enjoying a well earned prosperity. Mr. Fischer was married, November 14, 1903, to Antonia Otto, daughter of Henry and Anna (Gill) Otto, her father being a farmer in Winsted township. She died June 14, 1910, leaving two children, Edward and Alfred, both of whom reside at home. July 2, 1912, Mr. Fischer married for his second wife, Rosa Hertzog, daughter of Frank and Mary (Snazer) Hertzog, farming people of Hale township. Of this marriage three children have been born, Anna, Bernhard and Mary. The family are members of the Catholic church and St. Aloysius Society. Mr. Fischer is a director in the Farmers' Elevator at Winsted and a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank, at Winsted.

Frederick L. Dascher, proprietor of the Oak Grove Farm, in section 27, Hassan Valley township, was born in Glencoe township, Oct. 31, 1876, son of Simeon and Marie (Ortloff) Dascher. Simeon Dascher was born Sept. 8, 1844, in Switzerland and came to America in 1865 locating in Glencoe township where he farmed until his death in May 16, 1900, at the age of fifty-six. His wife was born Sept. 27, 1849, in Germany and died April 12, 1906. Frederick L. remained at home until 1902 when he rented the home farm. In 1910 he bought 160 acres in section 27, Hassan Valley township, where he now resides. He has a good seven room frame house and substantial farm buildings. He raises graded Holstein cattle, milks 10 cows. He is a stockholder in the Biscay Creamery. He served for nine years on the Glencoe township school board of district No. 8. Mr. Dascher was married Oct. 1, 1902 to Emma Hartman born in Lynn township, June 12, 1874, daughter of Charles and Christina (Hildebrandt) Hartman. Charles Hartman was a native of Germany and came to America and served three years in a Wisconsin regiment during the Civil war and was badly wounded. For twenty-six years he farmed in Lynn township, McLeod county and died Jan. 2, 1909 at the age of eighty-two. His wife died in 1880 at the age of thirty-three. Mr. and Mrs. Dascher have two children: John and Marie. The family faith is that of the German Evangelical church.

George A. Rogers, agent at Lester Prairie for the Great Northern Railroad, was born at Watertown, Minn., April 19, 1883, son of George M. and Rosalia (Frank) Rogers. He is a grandson of Isaac and Margaret (Crawford) Rogers, who came to Minnesota from Milltown, Me., in 1857, Isaac Rogers homesteading land in Carver county, two miles east of Watertown, the original homestead, however, being where the Union Depot now stands in Minneapolis. Not liking this situation, he removed to the vicinity of Watertown, as above stated. Here he resided until his death in 1885 at the age of 67 years. He

served two years in the Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. His wife Margaret died in the same year as himself, at the age of 65. George M. Rogers was born in Milltown, Me., and accompanied his parents to Minnesota. At the time of the Indian outbreak he was a child of six years and took refuge with the family at Ft. Snelling. He died in middle life, at the age of 42 years, in 1898. His wife Rosalia, who survives him, is now 63 years old and resides at Watertown. She was about nine years old at the time of the Indian troubles and her people fled from their home, taking refuge on an island in Lake Oakly. George A. Rogers was graduated from Watertown high school in 1901. He began learning the business of telegraph operator at Lester Prairie in February, 1901 and was there two months, then served as relief agent on the Great Northern Railroad till 1904, working in various places. In 1904 he became agent at Viborg, S. D., on the Great Northern and was there two years, subsequently coming to Lester Prairie, where he has since been stationed. In 1909 and 1910 he was agent at Hutchinson seven months. He is a stockholder in the U. S. Investment Realty Company of Minneapolis and has been treasurer of the Lester Prairie school board since July, 1915. A member of the A. F. & A. M., he is serving his lodge as secretary. Mr. Rogers was married, December 25, 1906, to Lucelle Hirst, of Parker, S. D., a daughter of Walter and Perlie (Hill) Hirst. Her father, who died in 1911, at the age of 55 years, was a retired farmer residing at Parker, S. D., at which place her mother still lives, being now aged 50. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have one child, Evelyn Eloise, born June 6, 1915.

John F. Zajicek, who is engaged in farming 105 acres of land in Section 14, Hutchinson township, was born in Bohemia, March 4, 1864. His father, Frank Zajicek, came to the United States in 1874, locating first in Racine, Wis., where he remained three years. He then came to McLeod county, Minn., and bought the farm now owned by his son John F., on which he resided until his death in 1908 at the age of 76 years. He married Katherine Phillipi, who died in 1914 at the age of 83. John F. Zajicek bought the home farm in 1891 and began farming it on his own account. When the land was purchased by his father it was all covered with timber but is now entirely cleared, a large part of the arduous labor involved having been performed by the subject of this sketch. In 1910 Mr. Zajicek rebuilt the residence, which is an 8-room frame building. Previously, in 1899, he had erected a substantial frame barn 24 x 52 feet, and he has at different times made various other improvements. He keeps graded Guernsey cattle, milking ten cows, and is regarded as one of the prosperous farmers and dairymen of his township. As a public spirited citizen, he served on the

township board eight years and was director of school district No. 47 five years. Mr. Zajicek was united in marriage, July 1, 1889, to Anna Swoboda, who was born in Bohemia, December 26, 1863, a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Zajicek) Swoboda. Her father, who was born in Bohemia in 1833, died in that country in 1908, after a life spent in agricultural pursuits. Her mother died in her native land in 1887. She, herself, came to this country alone in 1883. She and her husband are the parents of six children: Frank, born September 28, 1890, who resides in Hutchinson; Rose, Born January 13, 1892, wife of Julius Gulbrandson, a farmer of Hutchinson township, and has two children, Dorothy and Clarice; Agnes, born November 22, 1893, who lives in St. Paul, where she holds a business position; John, born November 22, 1895, who resides at home; Anna, born November 18, 1897, a graduate of the Hutchinson high school in the Class of 1916, and Henry, born May 6, who lives with his parents.

James Portele, proprietor of Orchard Grove General Stock Farm in section 33, Hassan Valley township, was born in Rich Valley township, April 22, 1879, son of Joseph and Sophia Portele. Joseph Portele, a farmer, was born in Austria and came to America with his parents in 1867, locating in Rich Valley township, McLeod county, where he now resides. James Portele grew up on the home farm. In 1903 he bought 162 acres in the northeast quarter of section of 33, Hassan Valley township, which is his present farm. In 1904 his barn and granary were destroyed by a cyclone, but in 1905 he built a new barn, 38 by 42 by 18 and a good seven-room frame house. Mr. Portele raises Holstein cattle, and has also half an acre of fruitland. He is stockholder in the Biscay Creamery and Biscay Hall Association, and is serving as director of school district No. 40. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of St. George and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Portele was united in marriage May 29, 1906, to Emma Koktan, who was born Dec. 20, 1879, in Rich Valley township, daughter of John and Frances (Burich) Koktan. Her father was a native of Austria, who came to America in 1876 and engaged in farming in Rich Valley township, where he died in 1900 at the age of fifty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Portele have six children: Alice, born April 27, 1907; George, born Feb. 22, 1909; Mary, born August 3, 1910; James, born Dec. 22, 1911; John, born April 28, 1913; and Frances, born Sept. 10,1914. The family are members of the Catholic church of Silver Lake.

Edward W. Totushek, proprietor of a confectionery store at Silver Lake, Minn., was born in this village, Nov. 14, 1883, son of John S. and Catherine (Madera) Totushek. The father was a native of Bohemia who came to America in 1867, locating

in Racine, Wis., where he remained for three years. In 1870 he homesteaded land where Silver Lake village now stands. In addition to farming, he sold lots for the town site. In 1883 he opened a store in the village and also started a flour-mill and saw-mill. Selling both of these in 1895, he located on a farm a mile and a half north of Silver Lake, where he died in 1896 at the age of 56 years. His wife, who was born Nov. 25, 1844, makes her home with her son Edward W. Edward W. Totushek resided at home until he was 22 years of age. The next three years he spent at Hopkins, Minn., where he was employed in the railroad shops. Then returning home, he rented his father's farm and operated it for one year. In 1900 he bought and rebuilt the City Hotel in Silver Lake and was its proprietor until 1913, in which year he entered into his present business. Since then he has built up a good trade and is one of the leading and best known merchants of the village. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Totushek was married Sept. 6, 1910, to Jessie Dymacek, born April 13, 1889, she came to the United States in 1903 at the age of 14 years. Mr. and Mrs. Totushek have two children, Avelyn and Everett. The family faith is that of the Bohemian Presbyterian church.

Henry Emme, who has charge of the plumbing department of the firm of Weise and Kuhlman, and who is one of the leading citizens of Lester Prairie, was born in Hale township, McLeod county, March 9, 1866, son of Ferdinand and Julia (Luke) Emme. Ferdinand Emme was born in Brandenburg, Germany, October 4, 1840, and came to America in 1858, locating at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he worked out. He had come to this country with his parents, his father taking a homestead in Rich Valley township four miles north of Glencoe. Both father and son engaged in military service, Ferdinand enlisting in the Minnesota Volunteers, in which he served three years and 11 months. He then bought a farm in Hale township and operated it until 1896, at the end of that time removing to Lester Prairie, which was his home until his death on March 4, 1913. By his marriage with Julia Luke of Hale township he had four children: Henry, subject of this memoir; Theodore, who left home and was not again heard from; Matilda, wife of Joseph Pasusta, a farmer of Bergen township, and Mary, who died in infancy. Henry Emme remained on the farm until 1892, in which year he came to Lester Prairie. For two years he was engaged in the lumber business on his own account, and then became a grain buyer, following that occupation for ten years. He then took his present position, in which he has shown himself a useful, practical man and gained the confidence of his employers. He is a stockholder in the Farmers' State Bank.

Since coming to Lester Prairie Mr. Emme has taken an active interest in local affairs, having served on the village council six years, two years being president of the same, and eight years on the school board, of which he has been clerk during the entire period. He is a member of the German Evangelical church, in which he holds the office of president; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he is serving as treasurer of his lodge, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He was first married, May 17, 1887, to Albertina Schroeder, who died March 15, 1908, aged 38 years. She had borne him five children: William E., who died March 12, 1909, at the age of 21; Martha A., who died September 7, 1913, also at the early age of 21; Mamie, now Mrs. Otto Rudolph, resident of St. Paul; Arthur H., a photographer of Buffalo, Minn., and Marvin H., residing at home. May 20, 1909, Mr. Emme married for his second wife, Mrs. Emma Schultz, widow of Albert Schultz, of Lester Prairie. Of this second union there have been no children, but Mrs. Schultz had one child by her first husband, Clarence A. Schultz, who was born March 12, 1898, and who resides at home with his mother and step father.

Jacob P. Krauss, who is engaged in the implement business at Lester Prairie, was born in South Germany, November 10, 1878, son of Jacob and Anna (Friedmann) Krauss. The father, Jacob, was a man of consequence in his native land, being burgomaster of Seligenstadt. He died in 1900 at the age of 48, and although comparatively young, had survived his wife many years, she having passed away in 1880 at the early age of 26. Jacob P. Krauss learned and followed the trade of druggist in Germany until September, 1903, when he emigrated to the United States, coming to Lester Prairie, McLeod county. After arriving here he worked three years as clerk for W. F. Walgenandt and was subsequently in the drug business for himself in this village until the fall of 1915. At that time he started the business in which he is now engaged and in which he has been successful, having taken rank among the leading merchants of the place. Mr. Krauss was married, July 9, 1908, to Louisa Weissmuller, of Norwood, Minn., a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Weise) Weissmuller, her father being a retired farmer of Norwood. He and his wife have no children. They are affiliated religiously with the Catholic church.

Nieno Brothers are the proprietors of a farm in section 28, Hassan Valley township. Their parents were August and Minnie (Wascow) Nieno. August Nieno, a native of Germany come to America in 1858 and farmed near Watertown, Wis., until 1874, when he moved to Mitchell county, Iowa and farmed there until 1892. In 1894 he bought the northwestern quarter

of section 28, Hassan Valley township where he lived until his death in 1898. After his death the farm was operated by the family under the name of Nieno Brothers. There were ten children: William H. on the old home farm; Fred; Charles F., a hardware dealer in Holloway, Minn.; Hannah, of Hutchinson; Louisa wife of W. H. Pfeiffer, a hardware and implement dealer of Holloway, Minn.; August, in the lumber and grain business at Olivia; Amelia, of Hutchinson; Ida, Albert L., Henry L., and Augusta, are on the home farm. In 1903 an eleven-room two-story frame house was built and a barn, 24 by 70 by 26 with a capacity of 100 tons of hay. It has cement floors, twenty-four stanchions and a litter carrier. They have twenty-three acres of alfalfa and sixty-five acres of clover and timothy. Graded Holstein cattle are raised and a carload of swine is shipped to the market every year. The family are members of the German Lutheran church.

Benjamin F. Turman, an active and thriving, farmer, who is engaged in operating 84 acres of good land in Section 11, Hutchinson township, was born in Wayne county, W. Va., August 20, 1876. He is a son of James M. Turman, a native of Kentucky, who came to McLeod county in 1884, settling in Hutchinson township,where he resided until his death in 1897 at the age of 62 years. James M. Turman married Sarah Precious Powell, who subsequently—in 1902—became the wife of C. C. Stith, and now resides with her son Benjamin. By her first marriage five children were born, there being none of the second. Benjamin F. Turman was the third born of his parents' five children. He was brought up on the parental homestead and has operated the farm since his father's death, being now its owner. His residence is a good 7-room frame house. He hase besides a fine modern barn, 30 x 50 x 14 feet, which he built in 1902; a chicken house, 12 x 50 feet and other necessary buildings, all in good condition and conveniently located. He has 18 head of graded Guernsey cattle, including ten milkers, and also raises poultry, handling Plymouth chickens, Mammouth Bronze turkeys and Toulouse geese. Two and a half acres of his land is devoted to fruit culture. His place presents a thriving appearance, indicative of hard work and skilled knowledge of farm methods. Mr. Turman married, March 5, 1907, Nellie Oliva, who was born in Hutchinson township, September 9, 1887, a daughter of John and Annie (Limbersky) Oliva. He and his wife have four children: Lytle Lovell, born July 25, 1909; Ruth Eleanor, born December 22, 1910, Lucile Emily, born September 10, 1912, and Opal Precious, born March 16, 1914. Mr. Turman as a good citizen takes a keen interest in the welfare of his township and county and at times has rendered helpful service in local office. He was township

treasurer four years, a director of school District No. 47 and in 1907 ran for county commissioner, but was defeated. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order.

Herman Ulrich, proprietor of "Orchard Grove Farm" of 117 acres, located in Section 3, Hutchinson township, was born in Pommer, Germany, June 3, 1854, a son of Albert and Wilhelmina (Ebel) Ulrich. The father still resides in Germany, which is his native land. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1905, at the age of 54 years. Herman Ulrich was 28 years old when he came to the United States in 1882. Landing at Castle Garden, New York, he went on direct to Hutchinson, Minn., and after arriving here soon found employment, working out on farm for two years. He then decided to begin farming for himself and accordingly purchased 40 acres near Bear Lake in Hutchinson township, which farm he retained and operated until 1900, when he sold it and bought his present place, which is the old Henry Bonniwell farm. He has considerably improved the property and it is now in very good shape. Mr. Ulrich milks ten cows and also raises Rhode Island Red chickens. He has served the town eight years as road overseer and is a man of public spirit, ready to do his share in promoting the public welfare. Religiously he is connected with the German Lutheran church. April 9,1889, Mr. Ulrich was united in marriage with Augusta Blenck, a native of Germany, and daughter of Fred and Frederika Blenck. She died December 12, 1911, aged 61 years, having borne her husband seven children, namely: Frank, who died at the age of 19 years; Mina, wife of Augusta Grady, a farmer of Ulysses, Nebr., who has one child, Paul; Paul, who married Lilly Dallmann, of Acoma township, McLeod county and has one child, Esther; Henry; Bertha, now Mrs. Henry Schatz, of Hutchinson, who has six children: William, Carl, Arthur, Bertha, Ida and Paul.

Fred Nieno, proprietor of the Cloverdale Stock and Dairy Farm in section 20, Hassan Valley township, was born in Watertown, Wis., July 4, 1862, son of August and Minnie (Wascow) Nieno. August Nieno, a native of Germany came to America in 1858 and farmed near Watertown, Wis., until 1874 when he moved to Mitchell county, Iowa and farmed there until 1892. Then he moved to Hassan Valley township, where he farmed until 1898 when he died at the age of sixty-four years. Fred Nieno began farming in Iowa in 1883 and lived there until 1895 when he bought 160 acres in section 20, Hassan Valley township, McLeod county, Minn. This has since been increased to 240 acres. In 1901 he built an eight room frame house full basement and furnace heat. In 1908 he built a barn, 40 by 60. He has a three acre orchard and a one acre of grove. He raises graded

Holstein cattle and ships a half carload of swine to the market every year. He specializes in Rhode Island Red chickens. For two years he has been township road overseer. He is stockholder in the Farmers Elevator at Hutchinson. Mr. Nieno was married Feb. 20, 1883 to Caroline Miller, daughter of Christian C. and Dorothea (Krambeck) Miller. Christian C. Miller came to America from Germany in 1855, locating in Columbus, Wis., and came to Iowa in 1867 where he died Feb. 6, 1901, at the age of eighty-four. His wife died in 1886 at the age of fifty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Nieno have had three children: Metha, at home; Robert, a real estate and insurance dealer in Hutchinson; and Lulu, who died Feb. 19, 1907 at the age of eleven. Robert attended the St. Olaf's College, for two years. He was married to Hilma Estensen of Gaylord.

Ira J. Packer, who until recent years was engaged in operating a farm in Bergen township, where he died September 13, 1914, was born in Center county, Penn., June 4, 1840, a son of Edward and Ellen Packer. Both his parents were natives of Pennsylvania. He came to McLeod county, Minn., in 1864 and homesteaded the place on which he afterwards spent the rest of his life. His first residence here was a log cabin, but in 1885 he built the frame house which now stands on the farm. On account of ill health Mr. Packer could not enter the army, in which his brother, John S. Packer, served, but he was always a loyal citizen and during the Civil war a supporter of the Union cause. In politics he was a Democrat. Mr. Packer was married January 14, 1864, in Center county, Penn., to Susan Packer, a cousin, and daughter of Jesse and Sarah Packer. Her father died September 10, 1877; her mother died December 3, 1887. Their nine children were: Michael, deceased; Joseph deceased; Nancy, now residing in Pennsylvania; John, Catherine, Roland, Charity, Jane and Susan, all of whom except Susan are now deceased. The children of Ira J. Packer and wife were: George, who married Elizabeth Postlethwaite, lives in Wisconsin and has seven children; Thomas, who lives with his mother; , married Lilly Baisden and has two children. Sarah Jane is the wife of Frank Seth, and has one child. Allen, a resident of McLeod county, marrierd Ida Postlethwaite and has seven children. John L. married Minnie Baisden and has six children. Lottie is the wife of William Cloutier, of Winsted, Minn., and the mother of six children. Clara, a resident of Lester Praisie, is the wife of Perley Spencer and had one child, Florence, born August 10, 1913, who died June 8, 1915. Grace, the 10th child of Ira J. Packer and wife, is deceased.

Frederick August Quade, a well known farmer of Hassan Valley township, was born in Posen, Germany, Nov. 21, 1853, son of Frederick Wilhelm and Dorothea (Matthes) Quade.

Frederick W. Quade came to America in 1876 locating in Acoma township, McLeod county, where he farmed until 1903. Then he lived with his son Frederick A. until his death in 1908 at the age of eighty-five years. His wife died in 1910 at the age of eighty-two years. Frederick A. came to America in 1873 and to McLeod county in 1874 where he engaged in farming in section 7, Hutchinson township. He sold this and bought 160 acres in section 28, Hassan Valley township in 1890 where he now lives. He has increased his holdings to 260 acres, has rebuilt his house, having a ten-room two-story dwelling and built a barn, 38 by 70 feet. This was destroyed by cyclone in 1904 and another larger barn was built the same year. It has a cement floor and will accommodate forty-two cattle, nine horses and 120 tons of hay. He raises Holstein cattle having seven head registered and feeds half a carload of swine every year. He served as director of school district No. 40, for nine years and was road overseer for three years. He is a stockholder in the local creamery. He was married Nov. 24, 1875 to Ulrike Ripke, born in Germany August 13, 1857, daughter of Franz and Augusta (Schimmelpfennig) Ripke. Franz Ripke came to America from Germany in 1871 and farmed in Hutchinson township from 1873 to 1890. Then he moved to Hutchinson village where he lived until his death in 1903 at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Quade have seven children: Emil, a farmer of Hassan Valley township; Albert, a farmer of Hassan Valley township; Paul, with the Hutchinson Produce Co.; Hugo, a farmer of Hassan Valley township; Ida, at home; Loide, Mrs. Alcott Gilhousen of Stewart, Minn.; and Otto Oscar, born Oct. 9, 1894, and died July 2, 1895. Emil married Louisa Busson and they have three children: Filbert, Floyd, and Lusell. Albert married Bertha Radunz and they have one child, Harvey. Paul married Mata Eggert and they have two children, Thora and Howard; Hugo married Bertha Leitzan and they have one child, Delilah. Loide has one child, Lowell. The family are members of the German Lutheran church of Biscay.

William C. Groth was born in Germany, near Berlin, Sept. 17, 1846, son of John and Caroline (Gattsch) Groth. The parents brought their family to the United States in 1852 and located at Watertown, Jefferson county, Wis., where they engaged in farming. They had been nine weeks and three days on the ocean. There were seven children with them: Wilhelmina, Ernestina, Frederica, Caroline, William C., Gusta and Charles. John was born in Jefferson county, Wis. The father secured 120 acres of heavy timber land. There was an old log cabin on the place and into this the family moved. The floor was made of earth and the roof of split shingles, three

feet long, made by hand, a fire place being used for cooking. Mr. Groth bought an ox-team but having no wagon, he made a sleigh with wooden runners. Later he cut down a large tree and sawed off four rollers about six inches wide for wheels. Wooden axles were used and one could hear the squeak for miles. This was the first wagon in the section and the neighbors often borrowed it. Corn was ground in the coffee mill, as the nearest flour mill was at Milwaukee, 45 miles away. The father would walk to Milwaukee and return with flour and clothing, carried on his back. The Indians were near neighbors, but the family were never bothered by them and the Indians often gave them meat. Mr. Groth added 40 acres of land to his farm and lived there until his death. In time the land was cleared of timber, brick buildings were erected and many improvements made. Mr. Groth helped to organize the school district and served on the school board. He was born April 18, 1812 and died on the old farm at the age of 66; his wife born May 16, 1818, died at the age of 68 years. They were members of the German Evangelical Lutheran church, which Mr. Groth helped to organize, the first Edifice being later replaced with a modern stone building. In the early days services were held at his home. William C. Groth received his early education in Germany and then attended the district log school in Wisconsin. He grew up as a farmer, and farmed the old homestead. After living on it for many years he moved 12 miles south to the township of Sullivan, Jefferson county and bought a farm of 220 acres, some of which was cleared but most of it covered with timber and stone. Here he began farming as his father had begun, in a log house, and used an ox-team. He remained here five years and then sold and went to Mitchell county, Iowa where he farmed for 16 years. He then sold that farm and came to McLeod county, Minn. He was always an active member of the German Evangelical Lutheran church and helped start the church of Sullivan township, Wis., being one of its charter members. Mr. Groth was united in marriage Nov. 25, 1870, to Elisa Rulow, who was born in Germany Dec. 3, 1848, daughter of Gotlieb and Anna (Baulman), who lived and died in that country. They were the parents of four children: Charles, Gotlieb, Minnie, and Elisa. Mr. Rulow died and his widow married Chas. Hoise, and by this marriage there was one child, Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. W. Groth had the following children, Frank, M. Bertha, (deceased), Leonard, Martha, Ida, William and Elizabeth. Frank C. Groth was born in Wisconsin August 29, 1871, and attended the district school of Mitchell county, Iowa. He started industrial life as a farmer but later learned the meat business, gaining his first experience in a retail shop, and subsequently

working in a packing house. He was married the 29 of August 1893, to Josephine Miller of St. Ansgar, Iowa. Coming to McLeod county, Minn., 20 years ago, he farmed four years in Sumter township. Then he sold out and bought the meat market of Joseph Yuly in Brownton, being sole owner and proprietor. He has an up-to-date shop and is an extensive buyer and shipper. Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Groth have 6 children, namely: Lora M., Arthur W., Walter K., Metha, Agnes and Hilda. Mr. Groth served on the council of Brownton several years. The family faith is that of the Evangelical Lutheran church, Mr. Groth being a member of the church board.

Ferdinand Radunz, proprietor of the Evergreen Lane Farm, in section 21, Hassan Valley township, was born in Germany March 14, 1874, son of Ferdinand and Amelia (Folk) Radunz. He came to America in 1894 locating in Wisconsin. Then he came to McLeod county, Minn., where he worked out until 1901. He then bought 100 acres of land where he now lives. He has increased his holdings to 190 acres and erected suitable farm buildings. He built a seven room frame house in 1901 and a barn in 1905, 74 by 28 by 12 feet with full basement. He has a herd of 31 graded Holstein cattle, and milks 14 cows. Mr. Radunz was married Oct. 24, 1902 to Ida Ewald, born in Nicollet county, Minn., June 3, 1875, daughter of Carl Ewald a retired farmer of Hutchinson and Frederika Ewald. Her mother died in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Radunz have seven children: Mary, Julius, Martha, August, Louisa, Paul and Ferdinand. The family are members of the German Lutheran church.

Robert Henry Petrich, well known as an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Glencoe township, was born on his father's farm in Section 1, Sumter township, McLeod county, Minn., April 20, 1880, son of Robert and Anna Petrich. His education was secquired in the district school and the German parochial school at Biscay, Minn. Mr. Petrich was 21 years old when he came to his present location in Section 6, Glencoe township, the farm of 160 acres on which he resides having been previously purchased by his father. It became his own property about six years ago, since which time he has made a number of improvements on it, greatly enhancing its value. As a part of his general farming operations he raises graded cattle, horses and Poland China hogs, including some pedigreed shorthorn cattle. He is a member of the Biscay Creamery Company. Mr. Petrich married Mathilda Erickson, who was born in Hutchinson township, McLeod county, Minn., in 1888, daughter of Clement Erickson. Mrs. Petrich's father, who was born and married in Norway, the date of his nativity being October 28, 1846, is a blacksmith by trade. He came to the

United States and settled in McLeod county, Minn., at the close of the Indian troubles, taking up a tract of wild land in Hutchinson township, on which he erected a log cabin. His agricultural operations were carried on with the aid of an ox-team. In 1888 death deprived him of his wife and he subsequently removed to Canada, where he is now residing. His daughter Matilda is one of a family of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Petrich are the parents of six children: Verna, Ralph, Harold, Leona, Williard and Clement. The family is affiliated with the German Lutheran church and is one of the best known and most respected in this locality. Mr. Petrich has performed useful service on the school board and is a man of public spirit, ever ready to act the part of a loyal citizen and good neighbor, while his wife is equally popular.

Joseph Allois Forcier, a well known farmer of Round Grove township, was born on his present place in the log house built by his father, Jan. 14, 1876, son of Fred and Ellen Forcier. He received his education in the district school of his neighborhood. His father was one of the organizers of the district. At the age of twenty-four he started out for himself with a threshing outfit and also bought a farm of 200 acres in Kingman township, Renville county. Here he remained until 1906 when he returned to the old homestead of his father where he now lives. He has a tract of 240 acres and raises full blooded Durham cattle, Poland China swine and graded Percheron horses. He is a shareholder in the Bird Island Elevator Co. and Stewart Farmers elevator and in the new creamery at Brownton. He is one of the directors of the Sumter Farmers Fire Inusurance Association and of the Farmers Shipping Association of Brownton. He has held township offices having been assessor and has been a member of the board five years and has been chairman two years. He was a member of the school board for six years and manager of the Stewart Live Stock Shipping Association which was organized in 1916. Mr. Forcier was united in marriage April 27, 1907, to Minnie Reimer, a native of Round Grove township, daughter of Balsher Reimer. This union resulted in seven children: Eugene, Evelyn, Leona, Joseph, Mary, and Bernhard, deceased, Merril. The family faith is that of the Catholic church.

Arthur F. Anderson, one of the younger farmers and dairymen of Hutchinson township, operating a fine 80-acre farm in Section 12, South side, was born on this farm May 27, 1890, a son of Eric and Marie Anderson. The father, Eric, now aged 70 years, is the owner of the property and resides on it with his son. He was born in Sweden and came to this country in 1878, spending three years in Minneapolis, and afterwards coming to McLeod county and purchasing this farm, which was then

school land. His wife Marie died in 1891. They had in all seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. Three of the seven are now living. Arthur F. Anderson attended the Hutchinson high school for two years and afterwards in 1909, was graduated from the State Agricultural School. In the spring of that year he took charge of the homestead, where he has since resided, being the active manager and operator of the farm. He is unmarried, his sister Nannie acting as housekeeper for the family. The residence is a substantial, six-room house, neatly furnished. The barn, built in 1904, measures 18 x 42 x 16 feet with basement, and is provided with Louden stanchions, cement floor and litter carrier. In 1915 a silo was built, of the panel type, 12 x 30 feet, and of 100 ton capacity. On the farm there is also a modern frame chicken house 24 x 32 feet. Mr. Anderson keeps 26 head of Guernsey cattle, all graded stock, of which he milks 15; he also feeds half a car load of hogs each year. Three acres of the farm is devoted to fruit trees, five acres to alfalfa and 15 acres to clover, with three year crop rotation. He raises Minnesota No. 13 yellow dent corn for seed, specializing on seed corn, for which purpose he has a breedingplat for increasing the yield and quality of the corn. Besides all this he raises white leghorn chickens and pure mammouth bronze turkeys. Mr. Anderson is enterprising and up to date in his methods and there can be no doubt that, as he has made so good a start, a still more successful future awaits him.

Edward O. Renz, a successful farmer of Hassan Valley township, was born in this township, August 28, 1878. He is a son of Martin Renz, a native of Germany who came to America and died in 1893 at the age of 52 years, and his wife, Magdelina (Von Spregelson) Renz. Edward O. Renz, when seventeen years of age rented the home farm in section 26, and operated it until 1906. Then he bought 180 acres in sections 14, 15, and 11, Hassan Valley township, where he now lives. He has a fine ten-room frame house, and a barn, 42 by 87 feet, with patent stanchions and litter carriers, the building being lighted with acetylene gas. He has eleven acres of alfalfa and raises Holstein cattle, having 70 head registered, with 22 milkers, and feeds one carload of swine for the market every year. Mr. Renz was married Oct. 12, 1904, to Lillian Mielke, daughter of Albert and Anna (Biertlin) Mielke, her parents being farming people of Hassan Valley township.

Henry Jergens, proprietor of the Woodland View Stock Farm, in section 22, Hassan Valley township was born in this township, May 8, 1870. His father, Peter Jergens, was a native of Germany and came to America with his parents, who located in Illinois. In 1860 they came to McLeod county, Minn., and

bought land in Hassan Valley township, where Peter Jergens farmed until his death about, 1908, at the age of 73 years. His wife, Mary (Schultz) Jergens, now lives on the old farm with her son Ed. Henry Jergens, attended agricultural college in 1892. About 1895 he bought his present farm, on which he has a good modern residence, conveniently equipped with all necessaries, and modern in every way, which is an old dwelling rebuilt by himself. In 1902 he built a barn 58 by 80 by 16 with cement floor which holds 40 cattle, and in 1910 a silo, 14 by 39 feet with a capacity of 150 tons. Mr. Jergens raises Holstein cattle, having fifteen head registered, his herd numbering about 45 head. He raises about ten acres of alfalfa. He is a stockholder in the Biscay Creamery. His fraternal affiliations are with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Jergens was married to Laura Braack, who was born in Hassan Valley township, daughter of Henry and Amelia (Schroeder) Braack. Henry Braack, who was a native of Germany, and farmed for 35 years in McLeod county. died in 1908 at the age of 71 years. His wife died in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Jergens have two children, Arthur and Clarence. The family faith is that of the German Evangelical church.

Mathias Schmitz, proprietor of a modern blacksmith shop, and one of the leading citizens of Stewart, was born in the Province of the Rhine, Germany, October 27, 1850, son of Peter and Susan (Kiefer) Schmitz, who were both natives of that province, the father being a farmer. Mathias was only a child and, having the misfortune to lose his mother when only a year and a half old, he was cared for up to the age of 12 years by his maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Francisca Greitzer, she being the wife of Mathias Kiefer, a farmer and cooper. Here Mathias obtained his schooling. When he was six years old his grandfather died, but his grandmother continued to care for him. In the meanwhile his father Peter had come to America and settled on a farm in Hennepin county. He had also married again and now sent for his son Mathias to join him. Accordingly, in 1863, the latter left Germany for this country. He was accompanied, not by relations, but by three friends, who came with him as far as Chicago. The journey across the Atlantic occupied 27 days. On reaching Chicago Mathias learned that his father had been drafted for service in the Civil war. His money was all gone, but knowing that his father had friends living on a farm in Indiana, about 35 miles south of Chicago, he went there and stayed with them until December, 1863. At that time, a party from Germany who were on their way to St. Cloud, and who knew his father, passed through that locality and, finding him there, paid his way to St. Paul, where he had an uncle,

Nicholas Schmitz. This journey he made by train to La Crosse and by stage from there to St. Paul. Here he staid one week and then his uncle took him out to his father's farm, the father having now returned home from the war. After staying with him for a year and a half Mathias struck out for himself, going to Minneapolis, where he met a Mr. Robinson, who ran a mill, and who engaged him to work around his house doing odd jobs. After that he got a job in a bakery, where he worked two months. He then went down the river as far as Kentucky, working one summer on the farms and in the fall packing tobacco. Going to St. Louis, he there met a cousin and stayed about a year, but was taken sick with typhoid fever. In the meanwhile his father had been writing to him to come home and when he got better he took a job on the steamboat "Hawkeye State," running between St. Louis and St. Paul, on which he made three trips, after which he went to visit his father. This visit lasted for a year, when Mathias again set out on his travels. For awhile he worked for neighbors in the vicinity of his father's farm and then went again to Minneapolis and obtained a job piling lumber. He continued at this work until he had saved about $85, and then joined a lumber camp and spent the winter cutting timber. In the spring he got a job in a saw mill, but had to work nights, which he did not like very well, so he soon went to St. Paul and, after a few days' miscellaneous work there, a gentleman hired him to drive his carriage horse and take care of the garden. While thus employed he found opportunity to learn the blacksmith's trade, for which he had always had a predilection. He served as blacksmith's apprentice and workman for two and a half years and then got work at the St. Paul Harvester Works, where he stayed six months, subsequently working at his trade for a short time in St. Paul. He then started a shop of his own in that city, which he conducted for about a year and four months. He was now a member of the volunteer fire department, and the department being put on the paid system, Mr. Schmitz took the job as driver of the hook and ladder team, and retained it for four years and four months. Then, getting tired of the confinement, and hearing of the railroad being built west from Glencoe to Stewart, he came to the latter place to start a blacksmith's shop. There were then but two buildings in the village, this being in 1878, but he then established himself at the location where he has ever since remained, and where he now has a fine shop. He helped to organize and incorporate the village of Stewart and was one of its first officers, and he has since been president of the council and has held various village and school offices. He became a member of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank when it was first started and has served in it as officer

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE F. McCARTY

and director. As a member of the Catholic church, he held office on its board in earlier years. Mr. Schmitz was married Sept., 1874, to Hubertina Schwartz, who was born in Germany March 29, 1850, and who came to the United States with her father in 1864, he locating in LeSueur county. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitz have had eight children: Edward N., Alexander J., Prosper L., George A., Lucier J., Clement J., Charles and Francis.

George Franklin McCarty. Among the well known farmers of Collins township whose industry, energy and good management have placed them in comfortable circumstances and gained for them a reputable standing among their townsmen, is George Franklin McCarty, who is successfully pursuing his vocation in sections 16, 20 and 21. Mr. McCarty was born at Castle Rock, Dakota county, Minnesota, August 29, 1866, and is a son of James S. and Mary (Hatten) McCarty, natives respectively of West Virginia and Ohio, the former of Scotch and the latter of Irish ancestry. The parents of Mr. McCarty were married in Ohio, and about the year 1854 came to Minnesota and located at Castle Rock, Dakota county, where they engaged in farming for some years. Late in 1866 they homesteaded a tract in section 30, Collins township, McLeod county, where they had eighty acres, and subsequently secured a like acreage in section 29. To this property they drove in with an ox-team owned by G. C. Canfield, November 1, 1866, bringing with them their three children: George F., Henry and Rachel. Soon after his arrival Mr. McCarty built a log cabin and here began life among the pioneers, his nearest milling point being Henderson. To that place he walked with his grist and returned with merchandise purchased there and at other early points, continuing to make these journeys on foot until he secured a wagon and sled, the latter hewn from the timber, and both vehicles made by Merritt Bancroft, an early jack-of-all-trades who was then living in Collins township. Mr. McCarty made his own harrow and various other tools and appliances, and a great deal of the family clothing was made by Mrs. McCarty, who spun from the sheep's wool. Mr. McCarty was one of the early officers of Collins township, and not only assisted in the organization of the township, but of the school district as well. As an agriculturist, citizen and township official he gained and held the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. His death occurred March 6, 1892, when he was fifty-six years of age. Mr. McCarty's first wife had died February 14, 1868, and he was again married to Melissa Overly, of Ohio, who still survives. They had six children: Cora, Dora, Zoe, Ethel, Haywood and Chester, the last named of whom died as an infant. George F. McCarty received his education in the

district schools of Collins township and the high schools of Hutchinson and Stewart, and when ready to enter upon his independent career started farming as a renter. In 1891 he secured 240 acres in section 28, Collins township, but after living there for ten years and putting his land under a good state of cultivation disposed of his property by sale and came to his present property, first buying land in section 16. Subsequently he added to his holdings by successive purchase in sections 20 and 21, and later purchased 320 acres of substantial property in section 7, Scranton township, Bowman county, North Dakota, in addition to which he holds his father's original tract. All this land has been accumulated through his own efforts and the mere fact of its possession stamps Mr. McCarty as a man of much more than ordinary business ability and acumen. The fine buildings and modern improvements now found on his farm have been gradually developed from a thatched-roof, log cabin which was on his original purchase in section 16 at the time of his arrival. From the time of his coming he has engaged in general operations, and his activities in the line of stock breeding have included the raising of Shorthorn thoroughbred cattle, Shropshire sheep, Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses. He is a member of the Collins Creamery Association and has various interests identified with agricultural affairs in his community. As a citizen he has held various offices of importance. In 1908 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, a position he still retains being at this writing chairman of the board; for several years he has been a member of the county board of health, for nine years he has been a member of the township board of supervisors, and he has also been a member of and chairman of the school board for several years. In public life he has always been true to his responsibilities and thus has aided in the growth and development of the best interests of Collins township and McLeod county. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masons, of Stewart, the Woodmen and the Brotherhood of American Yeoman, and was a charter member of Stewart Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was later consolidated with Lake Addie Lodge No. 78, of Brownton. Among the interesting mementos of olden days possessed by Mr. McCarty is a quilt over 200 years old, which was spun and woven from sheep's wool, and which has been handed down from generation to generation on the maternal side of Mr. McCarty's family. In 1896 Mr. McCarty was married to Nina Snavely, who was born in McLean county, Illinois, a daughter of William and Lillian (Davidson) Snavely, and a grand-daughter of Sampel Snavely, one of the original settlers of the colony of Pennsylvania. The Davidsons were of English origin. William Snavely came to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1881, from Illinois, and then located near Stewart, McLeod county, as a farmer. He died three years ago in Collins township, at the age of sixty-one years, while Mrs. Snavely passed away fifteen years ago when forty-eight years old. They were the parents of two children: Mrs. McCarty; and Hiram, who resides at Hopkins, Minnesota.

Fritz Mackenthun, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Glencoe township, was born in a log cabin on his father's farm in section 39, this township, August 24, 1873. He was educated in the district school, which was also a log building and, in addition, attended the German parochial school connected with the Lutheran church. At an early age he acquired a knowledge of agriculture science while assisting his father in the varied work of the farm and he continued to act as his father's assistant until about 1897, at which time he began work for himself on a tract of 120 acres, which he has since increased to 160 acres. He has greatly improved the property, substituting for the small frame house and log barn which stood on the land when he took it, a fine modern residence and a substantial barn 26 x 72 feet. Mr. Mackenthun is a member of the Creamery at Glencoe and of the one at Elwater. He is also a consistent member of the Lutheran church and was one of those who helped to build the new church edifice. He first married Bertha Brinkmann, who was born in Helen township, a daughter of John Brinkmann. She died in 1896 at the age of 29 years, leaving four children, Ida, Otto, Irwin and Esther, the last mentioned of whom resides with her grandfather, John, in Glencoe. Mr. Mackenthun married for his second wife Mary Stoekman, who was born in Germany, a daughter of Henry Stoekman, and came to this country with her parents, they settling on a farm west of Glencoe, this county. Of this second union there have been three children born, Alfred, George and Etna. Mr. Mackenthun has made his own way in the world by industry and perseverence, backed by intelligence, and is now respected as a man of character and susbtance. His success should prove an example to many other ambitious young men.

Joseph Zeleny, proprietor of "Zeleny's Cash Store," at Hutchinson, Minn., was born near New Prague, Bohemia, Austria, March 13, 1864. His father, Anton Zeleny, was a tailor, who came to America in 1869, settling in Racine, Wis., where he remained four years. He then came to Hutchinson, Minn., buying a farm in the southeast corner of Hutchinson township, which he operated until 1887. In that year he moved to Minneapolis, where he engaged in his old business as tailor, being proprietor of the University Tailor Shop, in 14th Avenue, S. E.

After carrying on business here for 14 years, he died on August 17, 1909, at the age of 68 years, having been at that location since 1901. He married Josephine Pitka, who died in 1905, after which he contracted a second marriage, with Mary Schenk, of St. Paul, she being now a resident of that city. Anton Zeleny's children were five in number, namely: Joseph, subject of this sketch; Anthony, instructor in the department of physics in the University of Minnesota; John, instructor in the department of physics at Yale University; Frank, a mechanical engineer, in the employ of the C. B. & Q. railroad at Aurora Ill.; and Charles, who is instructor in botany at the University of Illinois. Joseph Zeleny acquired a practical business education and in 1889, at the age of 25 years, opened his present variety store in Hutchinson. He has since remodeled the building, which is a two-story frame, 24 x 101 feet, with solid brick front and a basement 24 x 24 feet. Here he handles china, tinware, books, stationery, toys, fancy goods, sheet music, etc. The concern is a flourishing one and Mr. Zeleny is regarded as one of the substantial business men of the city, which he is doing his share in helping to develop. In the Odd Fellow's order he has passed all the chairs, and he is also a member of the M. W. A. He was married March 31, 1891, to Augusta Chernansek, of Hutchinson, whose father, Paul Chernansek, was a lime and tile merchant, but is now deceased. Mrs. Zeleny's mother is living, making her home in Minneapolis.

Frank H. Hakel, a retired farmer residing in Silver Lake, and now serving in the office of county commissioner, was born in Hluboky, Bohemia, Dec. 5, 1863. He is a son of Frank and Vincencia (Metela) Hakel. The father, also a native of Bohemia, came to Silver Lake in 1878 and bought 70 acres of land one mile north of the village, where he lived until 1912. He now resides with his son, Adolph, in Hale township. He has reached the age of 73 years, and his wife, who is still living, is 76. Frank H. Hakel resided on the parental homestead until the age of 24 years. He worked out on farms until 1897, in which year he was appointed postmaster at Silver Lake and served in that position till Feb. 22, 1915. He also wrote fire insurance, was a notary public and operated a 40-acre farm near the village, which he had purchased in 1901. He still continues his insurance business. In November, 1914, he was elected county commissioner, in which office he is still serving. He has served on the Silver Lake school board for a number of years, having been both clerk and treasurer, and was also active in the erection of the present school building. As secretary of the C. S. Vojta Implement Company, he is associated with one of the largest and most important business enterprises of

the village. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder, and fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Hakel was married, Oct. 25, 1887, to Emily Clark, of Hale township, who was born in that township, Aug. 22, 1865, daughter of Lucius A. and Mary (Wosmek). Her father, a native of Vermont, was a pioneer of McLeod county, settling in Hale township in 1861. During the Indian massacre in the following year, he fled to Shakopee, where he remained until 1887, afterwards spending a year in travel. He died in Minneapolis April 15, 1885, at the age of 74 years. His wife now resides in Los Angeles with her eldest daughter, having attained the age of 73 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hakel have two children: Iva, wife of Frank J. Kasube, of Silver Lake, who has one child, Orilla M.; and Irene, who is attending the Silver Lake high school.

John R. Metelak. It has been the privilege of John R. Metelak to realize many of his worthy ambitions, and through exercise of industry, good judgment and business sagacity to wrest from his opportunities financial and general success. From small beginnings he has worked his way steadily forward, and at the present time is the owner of a well-cultivated property in Collins township, all of which has been accumulated through his own efforts. Mr. Metelak was born in Bohemia, December 26, 1875, one of the four children of James and Catherine (Paclik) Metelak. James Metelak was born in Bohemia, where he was engaged in farming in a small way until 1890, when he emigrated with his wife and four children, Agnes, James, John R., and Adolph, to the United States. Some of his neighbors in the old country had preceded him to America, settling in McLeod county, Minnesota, in the vicinity of Glencoe, and to this community he made his way, taking up his residence on a farm of eighty acres in section 26, Rich Valley township. Here he built a log house, 18 x 24 feet, and a straw barn, and commenced tilling his land with a yoke of oxen, the balance of his stock consisting of two cows. Thirty acres of his land had already been broken, and through his energy and perseverance he succeeded in breaking the remainder and putting it under cultivation. He rounded out his career on this property at the age of sixty-five years, after having accumulated a valuable acreage. Mr. Metelak was a Catholic in his religious faith and assisted in the building of the church of that denomination at Bear Creek. Mrs. Metelak still survives her husband, and has reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years. John R. Metelak was given his education in the public schools of Bohemia and was fifteen years of age when he accompanied the family to the United States. In his youth he had determined upon an agricultural career, and when but

eighteen years of age began operations of his own on a part of his father's place, in section 26, Rich Valley township, a tract of eighty acres of which about twenty-five acres had been cleared. In 1903 he sold this property and bought 160 acres in section 27, Collins township, on which there stood a poor set of buildings. These he replaced with more modern structures, including a new barn and granary, and put the land under a high state of cultivation. In 1911 he bought eighty acres more, in the same section, on which he has built a number of outbuildings. Mr. Metelak carries on diversified farming and raises a good grade of stock, and is generally accounted an agriculturist who is capable of making his labors pay him in full measure, and who can be depended upon to maintain the high standard set by McLeod county farmers. He has not sought public office, but takes an interest in affairs as they affect his community and willingly supports beneficial movements. With his family, he belongs to the Catholic church at Stewart. Mr. Metelak was married May 17, 1898, to Miss Josie Paron, of Carver county, Minnesota, who was born August 24, 1880, in Moravia, a daughter of Ignatius and Frances (Brabas) Faron. Mr. and Mrs. Paron were Moravian farming people and the parents of four children: Joseph, Frances, Frank and Josie. The father and Frances were the first to come to the United States, being followed by the mother, Frank and Josie two years later, and by Joseph, who was a soldier in the old country, four years later. Locating in Carver county, the father was engaged for eighteen years in railroad work, but spent his last years on a small farm which he had purchased and died there at the age of seventy-one years, the mother being sixty-nine years old at the time of her death. The family always worshipped at the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Metelak have been the parents of four children, namely: Martha; Frankie, who is deceased; Amy and John.

Henry A. Child, son of Lewis and Emily Child, of Hartford, Me., was born in Hartford, Maine, August 16, 1845. He enlisted in the Civil war in 1861 when only sixteen years old, and was a member of Company A, First Maine Cavalry, served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He went to Buffalo, N. Y., and took a business course, coming to Glencoe, Minn., in 1866, he taught a county school one year and in 1868 was principal of the Glencoe school. He attended Carlton College one year. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, in 1870, was elected county attorney and served in the State Legislature in 1872-73. He died in 1877. Jan. 1, 1870, he was married to Martha Little, by which union four children were born: Lewis Henry, who died while a student at the University of Minnesota; Ida H., who married Dr. W. L. Tifft, June 16,

1897; Dana, who died March 27, 1891, and Alice M., who is a teacher in the high school of Milwaukee. Martha Little, wife of Henry Child, is the daughter of Henry and Catherine Little, who moved to Minnesota in the fall of 1856 from Somerset county, Pa., and bought a farm one and a half miles east of Glencoe in Helen township.

Frank H. Sugden, whose death at his home in Stewart, McLeod county, April 5, 1909, cut short in middle life a useful and energetic career, was born at Sparta, Wis., July 5, 1862, son of Richard and Lucinda (LaMore) Sugden. On the father's side he was of English, and on the mother's of French-Canadian stock. When quite young he left home, going to Hastings, Minn., where he grew to manhood, attending the public schools. For some time he worked in the foundry at Glencoe. He then appeared in Stewart, McLeod county, finding work on the farm of Captain Mullen. After that he returned to Glencoe to work in the foundry, remaining three or four years. Taking up the grain business, he became buyer for the Empire Elevator Company, and this work he followed for some 20 years in Stewart, or up to the time of his death. He was also traveling auditor for the company. The year before his death Mr. Sugden bought the elevator now owned by E. M. Hanson and was its sole owner. He was also a stockholder in the Farmers' and Merchants' Elevator Company. As a citizen interested in the good of the community, he served on the village board and was mayor for several years, from 1902 to 1904. He was affiliated by membership with the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen and was a member of the Congregational church, in which he held the office of clerk and treasurer for several years. July 5, 1886, Mr. Sugden was married at Delhi, Minn., to Edith E. Bush, who was born in Dodge county, Wis., in 1863, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Ablard) Bush. The parents of Mrs. Sugden were natives of Lincolnshire, England, who were married in New York, subsequently coming to Wisconsin, and 31 years ago settling on the present site of Stewart, there being no village there at that time. Later they moved to a farm in Renville county, where he died, his widow then taking up her present residence in Hutchinson. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sugden were: Elmer E., of Toppenish, who was assistant editor of a newspaper; Richard H., of Wolford, N. D., cashier of a bank; Luella, formerly a teacher, who married Herbert Chittick; Frances, who was also a teacher, but is now the wife of Walter Chapel, a western ranchman; and Mildred, who is attending high school. Mr. Sugden was a man of high character and especially interested in the cause of education, which he endeavored to promote as far as he could. He served as clerk of the

school board 19 years and his work in this connection was of high value. In his death the community lost one of its most useful and esteemed citizens.

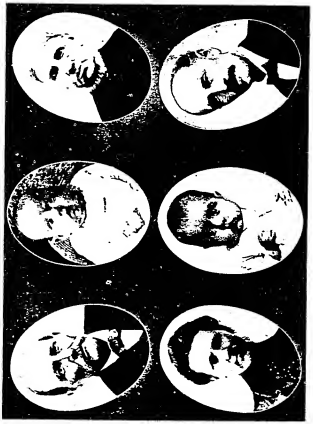
Louis Woodbury Lester, who died March 27, 1908, was born in the northern part of New York state February 9, 1840. When a boy he accompanied his parents to Chicago, and subsequently to Oshkosh, Wis. The family came to Minnesota in 1856, settling at Lester Prairie, McLeod county, which village was named in their honor, they being among its first settlers. The mother of the family, Mrs. John Lester, who died in May, 1907, was the first white woman to reside permanently in this locality. In 1871 L. W. Lester was elected register of deeds and removed to Glencoe, where he afterwards resided. He served in that office until January 1, 1880, then became county treasurer, having been elected in the previous fall, and held the office till 1884. In 1886 he was elected county auditor and served until 1892. He was married in 1880 to Mary A. Colby, who survived him, with one brother, Frank F. Lester, of Lester Prairie.

Frank J. Navara. That agriculture can be made one of the most agreeable and satisfying occupations of human life, that industry and good judgment and perseverance transform one's dreams into realities, and that honesty and fair-mindedness are among the most useful of human assets, are facts emphasized in the life of Frank J. Navara, whose career has been identified with McLeod county since 1887, and who, as farmer and citizen, has exerted a beneficial influence upon the institutions of his community. Mr. Navara, who is now a resident of Collins township, was born January 1, 1873, in Austria, and is a son of John and Mary (Riha) Navara. His father was born in that country, June 17, 1835, was there reared and educated and after his marriage settled down to the cultivation of a small farm. He was a hard and industrious worker, but the conditions in his native land were not such that he felt that the future held out anything for him there, and in 1887, with his family, he came to the United States and made his way to McLeod county, Minnesota, where some of his wife's relatives were living. He began farming on rented land in Rich Valley township, living in a log shack and breaking and cultivating his land with ox-teams, and continued to be thus engaged until 1905, when he came to Collins township to make his home with his son. Here he died May 3, 1915, at the age of eighty years, while Mrs. Navara still survives and is seventy-six years old. They had four children, namely: Joseph, Frank, Mary and Josie. The father was a member of the Catholic church and assisted to build the church of that denomination at Silver Lake. Frank J. Navara received

his education in the public schools of his native land, and was fourteen years of age when he accompanied the family to America. In school district No. 1, Rich Valley township, he was given one month's instruction in English, and since that time his education has been gained in the school of experience. After attaining his majority, he took up farming on his own account, having previous to this time worked for his father, and for twelve years was a renter in Rich Valley township. During this time he carefully saved his earnings, and finally, with his brother, Joseph, was enabled to buy the old Charles Richards farm, in Collins township, a tract of 160 acres. When they started operations here the improvements included an old frame house, but this has been replaced by a modern eight-room residence, with all conveniences, and in the spring of 1917 Mr. Navara will erect a new and commodious barn, in addition to which he will have substantial outbuildings for the purpose of housing produce an dstock and fences which will insure him against invasions from outlaying districts. He is a thorough and practical husbandman, and in addition to engaging in general farming, is a successful breeder of high-grade stock, including Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He is interested in public affairs in his community, and at this time is serving capably in the capacity of chairman of the township board of supervisors. His religious connection is with the Catholic church, which he attends at Stewart. Mr. Navara was married to Miss Emma Ruzicka, who was born at Hutchinson, Minnesota, a daughter of Joseph and Frances (Skolny) Ruzicka, natives of Austria, the former of whom died about 1898, when sixty-four years old, and the latter three years later when aged eighty-three. Mr. and Mrs. Ruzicka were the parents of five children: James, Louis, Mary, Joseph and Emma. By a former marriage Mr. Ruzicka had two children, Frank and Barbara, whose mother died in Austria. The parents of Mrs. Navara came to Minnesota at an early day and were living at St. Paul at the time of the Indian outbreak. Later they came to Hutchinson, where Mr. Ruzicka secured a tract of forty acres in what was then but a sparsely settled community. He built a log cabin, which is still standing, and began to cultivate his fields with a team of oxen, and in order to add to his small income worked for the early settlers as a blacksmith, a trade which he had learned in his native land. He built his own wagon from trees growing on his land, and in it sent his wheat to mill, but he generally made his trips for merchandise on foot. Mr. Ruzicka resided in the vicinity of Hutchinson throughout his life and came to be known as one of the substantial men of his community, the interests of which he has always had at

heart. A faithful member of the Catholic church, he helped to build the structures at Bear Creek and Silver Lake, and died firm in the faith. Mr. and Mrs. Navara are the parents of two children: Mabel Emma, born October 19, 1901, and Frank Joseph, born June 23, 1912. Mr. Navara is appreciated for his many sterling traits of character, for his devotion to the interests of the community, and for the example offered of ability, perseverance and ultimate success.

Edward Bethke, a well known stock buyer of Stewart, Minn., and the vicinity, was born in Posen, Germany, May, 1850, son of Fred and Rosa (Kreizer) Bethke. The parents were natives of Germany and in vocation were farmers. To them the following children were born: Augustave, Edward, Alvina, Bertha, Hulda and Charles. August, the eldest son, was the first one of the family to emigrate, settling in Chicago, where he toiled the remainder of his life. His sister Bertha was the next to come. She also settled in Chicago and became the wife of the late Ferdinand Kreuger. A few years later the sister Alvina came over and likewise settled in Chicago. She became the wife of August Peglaue, who was already a brother-in-law of Edward Bethke. Edward Bethke acquired his education in the land of his birth and there grew to manhood. He was also married there in 1874 to Minnie Peglaue, daughter of Frederick and Dorothy Peglaue, farmers of Germany, whose family consisted of Augustave, John, Charles, Fred, August and Minnie, the two last mentioned being the only ones who left their fatherland and came to America. Charles died in Germany, while John and Fred, who were soldiers of the standing army, were both in the War of 1870. The sister Augustave always remained in Germany to look after and care for her mother. To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bethke were born in Germany a son, Gust, and two daughters, Emma and Ida. Emma died and is buried in Germany. In 1882 Edward, wife and family, accompanied by his brother and sister, Charles and Hulda, left the land of their nativity en route for the United States, locating in Chicago, where Mr. and Mrs. Bethke's brother and sisters had previously settled. There both Charles and Hulda remained and there married, while Edward and wife with their children came west and settled in McLeod county, Minn. He first was employed as a farm hand, later moving to the village of Stewart, where he became employed by a Mr. Boding, a stock buyer and farmer. Mr. Bethke worked hard early and late and mastered all the details of stock buying and selling, and in time he engaged in the same business on his own resources and has continued in it, having been very successful. He



MR. AND MRS. CARL BALTUS
MR. AND MRS. MATHIAS BALTUS AND CHILDREN

ships on an average of 75 car-loads a year, accompanied in buying by two sons, Gustave and Otto. To Mr. and Mrs. Bethke were born the following children: Gustave, Emma (deceased), Ida, (deceased), Albert, Hulda, Lena, Charles, Otto, Lydia, Martha, Clara, Edward E., Alma and Margaret.

Mathias Baltus. The only one of the older settlers left on the west side of Collins township who has remained on his original holdings, Mathias Baltus has become one of the leading stock raisers of McLeod county, and his property, known as Spring Park Stock Farm, has gained a reputation that extends throughout Minnesota and many other states, Steady application to an idea, persistent industry and close study of his vocation have been contributing factors to Mr. Baltus' success, but while he has been busily occupied in this way he has not been neglectful of the duties of citizenship. Mathias Baltus, or Matt Baltus, as he is better known, was born March 11, 1876, in the state of Luxemburg, and is a son of Charles and Catherine (Frish) Baltus, also of that state, the father born in the village of Collmerberg, county of Mersch, January 6, 1825, and the latter at Fischbach, county Mersch, in June, 1837. Charles Baltus is a son of John and Catherine Baltus, who lived and died as farming people in Luxemburg, and the only one of their nine children to come to the United States. He grew up on his father's farm, was educated in his native land, engaged in farming on his own account, and was there married. In 1880 he left the old world for the new, arriving in New York Harbor May 22, after spending 27 days on the ocean, during which time, for three days, the vessel was in grave danger on account of icebergs. He was accompanied by his wife and three children: Theodore, who now resides in Preston Lake township, Renville county; Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Matt Endres, residing at New Rockford, N. D.; and Mathias. From New York Mr. Baltus came west to Minneapolis, Minn., arriving in that city with but $17 in cash, with a family to support and no place to live. He was, however, prepared to turn his hand to any honorable employment which presented itself, and from May until October he worked at various jobs and thus was not only able to support himself and family, but to lay enough by to travel to Glencoe, where he was given a position with his family as manager of a farm. For one year he worked in this capacity for Charles Smith, and with his meager earnings purchased a tract of 80 acres of land—a tree claim—in section 24, Preston Lake township, Renville county, which extended to the McLeod county line. On this land was a grove and a little two-room house, and on this property Mr. Baltus began his real struggle to gain his

fortune. He was possessed of a one-horse wagon, his team consisted of an old mare and a little pony, and his livestock was comprised of three cows, in addition to which he had a few chickens; aside from this his equipment amounted to practically nothing, but he possessed energy, willing hands, a strong heart and a firm determination, and with these he worked out his own salvation. The little two-room house served for a time, but when with the coming of prosperity he replaced it with a more comfortable residence; at first, his barn had consisted of a straw pile, but he soon was able to erect a substantial structure for the housing of his stock and produce, and, when he left his farm, after eleven years, to make his home with his son, he had added 160 acres of valuable land to his original purchase which he deeded to his oldest son, Theodore. A hard-working, industrious and persevering man, his success was all his own, and the comfort which he now enjoys is unquestionably his due. Mrs. Baltus died February 25, 1895, in the faith of the Catholic church. Mr. Baltus belongs to that denomination and was a generous contributor when the church at Stewart was built. Mathias Baltus was seven years of age when brought to this country, and his education was secured in the district schools of Renville county and the parochial school at Glencoe. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and always remained as his assistant until he secured from him a piece of land across the road from the home place, in McLeod county, a tree claim of 75 acres, which was already improved and known as the C. N. Perkins farm. As he started to work on his own account, Mr. Baltus became interested in the stock business, which he had favored from his youth, and in 1894 was able to purchase his first registered animal, a Chester White hog, a breed which he has made his favorite, and from year to year since, by personal travel in different states, he has personally selected his new blood lines. He has built up his operations in this direction to large proportions, having a hog model breeding and sale barn, 30 x 100 feet, with cement floor, stall and gates, and at this time has thirty-two farrowing sows. He uses the King ventilating system in his hog barn, and has an outside feeding platform 30 x 100 feet. In the line of cattle, Mr. Baltus raises full-blooded and high grade Holsteins. He began with his first registered bull in 1904, purchased of Theodore Filk of Biscay, and now has 45 to 60 head of graded and full-blooded animals, in addition to which he feeds cattle as a side line to his business, when occasions allow. A stock barn which he contemplates building, will be a model all the way through, 108 by 36 feet, with all the most modern and up-to-date features, including

a silo. Spring Park Stock Farm is also the home of full-blooded Percheron horses, and Coach horses, which bring top-notch prices in the market. Other departments are not neglected, for Mr. Baltus conducts a dairy, of the most sanitary kind, and breeds chickens and bronze turkeys on a large scale, while every available bit of his farm is given over to diversified farming. In addition to his home place in Collins township, he has 60 acres in Lynn township, and, in all, is operating 460 acres. He is a member of the Chester White Breeders Association, of Rochester, Indiana, and is a close student of stock breeding subjects. He also holds annually pure blood stock sales on his farm. He is an unbeliever of the traveling showmen with pure blood stock, paying more attention personally to individuality rather than to prize-winning stock. As a citizen Mr. Baltus has cheerfully answered the call of his fellow-citizens when he has been asked to assume official civic responsibilities, and has served as supervisor and as chairman of the township board. His fraternal connections is with the Catholic Order of Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of Columbus; his religious affiliations are with the Catholic church at Stewart, being one of the contributors towards its erection and also one of the contributors toward the Cathedral at St. Paul. Mr. Baltus was married June 20, 1900, to Miss Rosella Richards, of Hutchinson, who was born in Lynn township, McLeod county, Minn., Oct. 11, 1877, daughter of August and Catherine (Zeigenfus) Richards, pioneers of this county, who came overland in a covered wagon from Wisconsin. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Baltus: Lucille Caroline and Catherine Grace, who are at home; and twin sons who died in infancy. The Baltus home is a hospitable one, where the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Baltus are always made welcome.

Robert Alexander. Although the agricultural activities of Robert Alexander belong to the past rather than the present of McLeod county, he is still remembered as a farmer who through more than 35 years was engaged in tilling the soil of Collins township and as a citizen who assisted his community in many ways in its growth and development. Mr. Alexander was born in Wisconsin, November 27, 1840, a son of John Alexander. He received his education in the public schools of his native state and was a young man when he came to McLeod county, Minn., where he engaged in farming. In 1877 he was married to Miss Hattie F. Benjamin, who was born at Greenbush, Sheboygan county, Wis., August 7, 1850, a daughter of Daniel and Clarice C. (Burns) Benjamin. Daniel Benjamin was born at North Adams,

Massachusetts, and was married in the East, his wife being a native of Halifax, Vt. In the late forties they moved to Wisconsin, where Mr. Benjamin was engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil war, at which time he answered the call of his country for volunteers and left his little family on the farm to enlist in Company B, of the famous old "Eagle Regiment" of Wisconsin Volunteers, with which he fought during the period of the war. His eldest son, Herbert, also enlisted in the same regiment and met a soldier's death at Vicksburg, of fever, and his two other sons, William and Judson, died while he was wearing the uniform of his country. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Benjamin, with his wife and child, Hattie, Hannah (known as Rosalia), having come a year previously, to Minnesota and located in New Auburn township, Sibley county, where the father was for a time engaged in farming. Subsequently, the family moved to Glencoe, and later to Lake Crystal, where both parents died on the old White farm in Sumter township, on which, years before, Mr. White and his son were massacred by the Indians. The historic old White building still stands as a relic of those perilous times and blood stains still remain on the floor. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander located on a farm of 160 acres, in section 25, Collins township, to which Mr. Alexander later added until he had 320 acres. At the outset of his career he had both horse and ox-teams and was in a position to make a success of his undertakings, although his home was somewhat isolated, his nearest neighbors being Tipp Dunn and William Baker, and his nearest mill being at New Auburn. He brought his farm to a high state of development, erected good buildings, and was a contributing factor in the various movements which made this part of McLeod county one of the most fertile and prosperous sections of a prosperous community. For some years Mr. Alexander served as a member of the school board, and his interest in educational advancement was always keen. He was a consistent member of the Congregational church. In his declining years Mr. Alexander moved to the White place, a tract of 140 acres in Sumter township, and there his death occurred May 1, 1914. Always honorable and upright in his dealings with his fellow men, he won and retained their respect and confidence, and when he died left many warm friends behind to mour his loss. Mrs. Alexander, who still survives, resides in the White homestead and is one of the highly respected ladies of her community. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander: May, who is deceased; Fannie, a resident of Ord, Nebraska; Maynard and Raymond, twins; and Rexford. Maynard still lives

on the old Collins township farm and is one of the enterprising and progressive agriculturists of his locality. Robert Alexander was a democrat, but never cared for public office, although he helped his party to the best of his ability and always gave his aid to its candidates.

John Lewin, a well known tailor of Stewart, (now deceased) was born in Posen, Germany, April 19, 1854, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewin. Carl Lewin was a tailor by trade and died when seventy-five years of age. His wife died at the age of fifty. John Lewin was an only child. He attended school in Germany and learned the tailor's trade from his father. In 1875 he entered the army and served for two years. In the fall of 1877 he came to the United States with the intention of bettering his condition and located in Chicago, Ill., where he worked at his trade. After a time he visited an uncle, John Schultz, of Glencoe and was so pleased with conditions there that he was induced to engage in farming and hired out to August Sylvester of Dryden township, Sibley Co. for seven months. In 1881 he returned to his uncle and secured some railroad land which had been broke and engaged in farming for himself. He built a frame house and bought an ox team and wagon. During that winter he hauled wood and often the poorly defined trails would be drifted over by the severe snow storms and it would take a week or more to make a trip. He soon sold his property and went to Glencoe where he opened up a tailoring establishment which he operated for twenty-six years. In 1906 he located in Stewart and engaged in the general merchandise business with his two sons, John and Fred. In 1915 he sold this and again engaged in the tailoring work establishing a shop in Stewart. He held township office having been a member of the village council for three years. Mr. Lewin died April 11, 1916. Mr. Lewin married in the fall of 1879, Bertha Frank. This marriage resulted in the following children: Anna, Mrs. R. E. Bensler of Stewart; Fred C., of Minneapolis; Hulda Ida, at home with mother; John Herman, a grocer at St. Paul. The family faith is that of the Lutheran church.

Frederick R. Rasmussen, proprietor of "Half Way Place" stock farm, in Section 34, Lynn township, was born in Horsens, Denmark, June 6, 1875, a son of Nels and Karen (Olsen) Rasmussen. Nels Rasmussen, born in Denmark in June, 1838, came to the United States in 1883, buying a farm and homesteading 80 acres where the subject of this sketch now resides. After operating the place until 1901, he retired to Hutchinson, where he now lives. He married Karen Olsen, who was born April 19, 1840 and died October 25, 1909. Frederick R. Rasmussen was eight years old when he accompanied

his parents to America. After attending the common schools, he entered the State Agricultural School, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then remained at home, until his marriage working for his father. Then, in 1901 and 1902 he rented the home farm, subsequently removing to Spring Brook, Wis., where he stayed three years. He then bought the home farm of 240 acres, 80 acres of it being in Section 34, Lynn township and 160 acres in Section 3, Collins township. He also owns 480 acres of timber land in Gull Lake township, Washburn county, Wis. In 1913 he rebuilt his house. He has three barns for horses, each 32 x 32 feet, and two for cattle, one of which is 28 x 70 and the other 24 x 40; also two silos, 14 x 33 and 14 x 35, with one double wall and one triple wall. Mr. Rasmussen raises short-horn cattle, having a herd of 58 head, including five registered animals. He milks 16 cows out of his herd. He also raises Plymouth Rock and Black Minorca chickens. Seven acres of his land are devoted to the culture of alfalfa. He has been secretary of the County Union of the American Society of Equity since 1914; secretary of Heatwole Local Union of the same since 1912 and treasurer of School District No. 81 since 1906. He is a stockholder in Heatwole Creamery, also in the Farmers' Elevator at Hutchinson and in the Equity Co-operative Exchange, of St. Paul. His religious affiliations are with the Danish Lutheran church, at Hutchinson and his fraternal with the Modern Woodmen of that place. Mr. Rasmussen was married, February 1, 1901, to Simnie Petersen, who was born March 25, 1876, in Denmark, a daughter of Soren and Maren (Andersen) Petersen. Her father was a native of Denmark who came to America in 1885, settling in Boon Lake township, Renville county. He died in Mercer, N. D., in the spring of 1907, aged 70 years. Her mother, who was born in 1847, is now living in Spokane, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen have five children: Sylvia, Evelyn, Raymond and Frederick (twins) and Karen.

Henry Proehl, for many years an active and prosperous farmer of Round Grove township, who is now living retired in Stewart, McLeod county, was born in Sibley county, Minn., August 10, 1859, son of Christof and Sophia (Beneke) Proehl. The father was a native of Hanover, Germany, who came to America in 1856, with his wife and two children, the voyage, made by sailing vessel lasting 33 days. His parents had died in Germany before they left. He was born on his parent's farm January 11, 1820. His wife was nearly 11 years younger than himself, the date of her nativity having been December 18, 1830. On reaching the United States, they located first in Illinois, where they spent one summer. Then Christof Proehl, leaving his family there, came to Minnesota and located

a claim in Washington Lake township, Sibley county. The land was covered with timber, but he found or made a small clearing and built a log house, also planting a piece of ground with potatoes. In the fall he returned for his family, bringing them to the nearest point by steamboat and then driving to his claim. He brought with him some pine boards for a floor, as well as some provisions, and their cabin was also furnished with a small stove. In company with N. Beneke he owned a yoke of steers, but the first winter had no cow. His first crop he put in with a hoe. There was a small water-mill at Faxon and after getting his grain ground he carried the flour 18 miles on his back. Corn they ground in their own handmill. When the Indian troubles began they took refuge in Carver, in which place Mr. Prehl left his son Henry and sister and went back home, they remaining there until the scare was over. After making that place their home until 1879, they moved to Section 33, Round Grove township, McLeod county, leaving, however, their oldest boy, Fred, on the farm in Sibley county, which had been partly cleared. On the farm he bought in Round Grove township there was a small frame house, which they made their residence. He was now provided with a horse team and other conveniences and work on the new place progressed rapidly. It remained his home until the end of his life, or about seven years in all, his death occurring in 1886. Starting in with 160 acres, he had increased his holdings to 500 acres. Among his other activities he helped to build the Lutheran church at Hamburg, Carver county, and was also prominent in the erection of the church of that denomination in Round Grove township, of which he was one of the first members. In the former church he was a trustee. Henry Proehl attended school in Carver county, which was a boy's school, located close to the county line. He also attended a church school at Hamburg. Growing to manhood on the farm, he acquired a knowledge of agriculture and assisted in operating the home place. In company with his brother William he carried on the farm in Round Grove township for three years. The brother then sold out his interest to Mr. Kloempken, who thus became a partner in the enterprise, the farm at this time containing 350 acrs. Here Mr. Proehl bred pedigreed shorthorn cattle and later sheep. With the latter industry he was somewhat familiar, as hisfather had kept a few sheep, our subject's mother in early days spinning wool from which to make caps and mittens for the family. Aside from his personal interests he was active in town affairs, holding the offices of assessor and supervisor for six or seven years and serving on the school board for 26 years as treasurer. He was a partner in the creamery and a member of its board of directors and helped to organize the Farmers'

Elevator at Stewart. A member of the Round Grove Lutheran Church, he served on its board 27 years and was active in all its work. About a year ago he retired from the farm and took up his residence in Stewart, where he now lives. Henry Proehl was married, March 27, 1884, to Anna Henschen who was born in Carver county, Minn., March 27, 1866, daughter of Ernst and Henrietta (Fomberg) Henschen. Her parents were natives of Hanover, Germany, and came separately to the United States, the father coming first and located in Cleveland, Ohio, whence he came to Carver county, Minn., in 1859, founding a homestead in Benton township. Mr. and Mrs. Proehl have had ten children: Henry E., Sophia, John, Maria, Anna, Hilda, Selma, Freda, Martha and Ida, the two last mentioned being now deceased.

John Novotny, who belongs to the progressive and energetic agricultural element of McLeod county which has done so much to maintain high standards of farming and stock raising here, has been a resident of Collins township for more than fourteen years and in this period has developed a productive farm and placed himself in a well established position in the confidence of his fellow citizens. Mr. Novotny was born on a farm in Scott county, Minnesota, June 24, 1862, and is a son of John and Anna (Rybak) Novotny. The parents of Mr. Novotny were natives of Bohemia, in which country John Novotny was a laborer, and in 1862 came to the United States by sailing vessel, the young married couple locating in Scott county, Minnesota. There Mr. Novotny, who had a capital of only about $100, began working out among the farmers and thus accumulated enough means to purchase forty acres of land, on which there were no improvements. Later he added thirty acres and built a log house and log barn with straw roof, and began cultivating the soil with an ox-team and a wooden pin drag which he had made himself. His wagon was also made by him and its wheels were cut out of logs, but in spite of the handicap of such primitive equipment he was started on the road to success when his sudden death occurred in 1868, when he was but thirty years of age. He was a member of the Catholic church, a man who lived his religion, and one who worked hard and faithfully and was honorable in his dealings with his fellow men. After his death his wife's parents, Albert and Anna Rybak, came to the United States, arriving after having spent nine weeks on the ocean in a sailing vessel. Mrs. Rybak died at the home of her daughter some years thereafter, while the father survived for a time and passed away in Lesueur county. The children of John and Anna Novotny were: John, Martin, Peter and Mary, all of whom were born in the log cabin except John. Mrs. Novotny died at the home

MR. AND MRS. JAMES OLESON

of her son John, in McLeod county, in 1913, aged seventy-two years. John Novotny received his education in the district log schoolhouse in the vicinity of the homestead in Scott county, grew to manhood on the home place, and at the age of twenty years struck out for himself, his first work being done as a hand among the farmers of his community. In this manner he acquired sufficient capital to buy a farm in Linsborg township, Lesueur county, an improved tract of 110 acres, with a log house, on which he resided for twenty years, steadily adding to his acreage and improvements and erecting new buildings as occasion demanded and his means allowed. In 1902 Mr. Novotny disposed of his Lesueur county farm and came to McLeod county, where he bought 240 acres of land in section 28, Collins township, on which there were small buildings. Since that time he has added eighty acres to his original purchase and has developed one of the really valuable farms of the township, which boasts of substantial modern buildings, up-to-date improvements, and machinery of the finest character. In addition to carrying on diversified farming, he is a raiser of high grade cattle, and in every department of his farm work has achieved satisfying success. To his superior agricultural qualifications, Mr. Novotny adds the advantages of keen intelligence, broad general information and a personality pleasing, adaptive and confidence inspiring. His religious connection is with the Catholic church. In township matters he has lent his support, both moral and material, to beneficial measures and has assisted other public-spirited citizens in the promotion of enterprises which have been needful for the general welfare. While a resident of Lesueur county, Mr. Novotny was married to Miss Teresa Kyer, who was born in that county in 1862, a daughter of Michael and Nettie Kyer, natives of Bohemia who came to the United States in 1858 and passed the rest of their lives on the farm. They were members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Novotny are the parents of six children: Mary, Anna, who is now Mrs. Louis Zlanka; Rosa; Julia; John and Jeffrey.

James Oleson, who for many years, was one of the best known and most respected residents of Lynn township, McLeod county, was born in Denmark, May 30, 1859. He was a son of Jorgen and Inga Marie (Christensen) Oleson, natives of Denmark, who came to America in 1871, settling with his family in Lynn township, this county. Jorgen's first farm consisted of 80 acres in Section 11. This he sold in 1873, buying 240 acres in section 34 of the same township, on which place he resided until his death, which took place July 25, 1893. He married Inga Marie Christensen, who died April 9, 1909, aged 82 years. James Oleson was but a boy of 11 years when his

parents settled in Lynn township. He was brought up to farming and after his marriage in 1890, homesteaded Section 33, Lynn township, where he remained five years. He then rented the old home farm in Section 34 and conducted it until his death, which occurred September 3, 1909, when he was but 50 years of age. He was married, April 4, 1890, to Sinnie Christensen, who was born in Lynn township, McLeod county, February 9, 1868, daughter of Soren and Marie (Oleson) Christensen. Her father, a native of Denmark, came to America in 1867, buying a farm in Section 2, Lynn township, this county, which he carried on until he was accidentally drowned, at the age of 42 years, in 1869. His wife survived him many years, dying February 18, 1912, at the age of 72. Mr. and Mrs. James Oleson had a family of six children: Everett, who was graduated from the Hutchinson high school in 1910, and who is now renting the home farm; Edna, a graduate of the Hutchinson high school in 1911, who later studied in St. Cloud Normal School and is now a teacher; Sidney, a student of pharmacy at the State University; and Harvey, Bernice and Margaret, residing at home. James Oleson was a fine type of the foreign born citizen, to whom the great Middle West and North West owe so much of their development and progress. Although a busy man on his farm he was ever interested in the public welfare and ready to sacrifice a part of his time to assist in local affairs. For ten years he was a member of the township board and served on the school board of District 31, being clerk of it six years. Prosperous in his farming operations, he was also a stockholder in the Farmers' Elevator at Hutchinson and in the Heatwole Creamery. He realized the value of education for his children, all of whom do credit to their upbringing.

James Metelak. Of the citizens of Bohemian birth who have found McLeod county a pleasant and profitable community in which to center their activities, mention is due James Metelak, whose fertile and productive farm is located in Collins township. Mr. Metelak has made a success of both his farming and stock raising operations, and during the more than a quarter of a century in which he has lived in the county has shown his desire to discharge faithfully the duties of citizenship. He was born in Bohemia, April 1, 1868, and is a son of James and Catherine (Paclik) Metelak. James Metelak the elder was a farmer in his native land, but his opportunities for advancement were slight, and he finally decided to emigrate to the United States, whence some of his old neighbors had preceded him. Accordingly, in 1890, with his wife and four children, Agnes, James, John and Adolph, he came to Glencoe, McLeod county, Minnesota, and located in Rich Valley township, where

he purchased a farm of eighty acres on section 26. About thirty acres of this land had been broken, but there were no buildings, and Mr. Metelak's first task was the erection of a log house, 18 x 24 feet, and a straw barn. His stock consisted of a yoke of oxen and two cows, and his equipment was equally indifferent in other ways, but his perseverance and industry enabled him to develop a good property, erect substantial buildings and accumulate a large amount of live stock and, when he died, at the age of sixty-five years, he was in comfortable circumstances. He was a Catholic in his religious belief and assisted in the building of the church at Bear Creek. Mrs. Metelak is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. James Metelak of this reveiw received his education in the public schools of his native land, and was there reared to manhood in a humble but honorable home. He early learned the value of honest toil, and when he started upon his own career, at the age of twenty-four years, was ready to meet and overcome any obstacles which might arise in his path. In order to get his start he worked out among the farmers and carefully saved his earnings, and his next forward step was the renting of a farm from Mr. Alexander, on which he conducted operations for about nine years. Mr. Metelak became a landholder when he bought a tract of eighty acres, in Section 26, Collins township, a property on which there were no improvements of any kind. This lack he soon remedied by the erection of buildings and the making of various improvements, and his crops and stock did so well that at the end of three years he was able to purchase 120 acres additional, on which there were several buildings. Four years later he had progressed sufficiently to add another eighty acres to his holdings, and all of this land is now under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Metelak has a good set of buildings on his home place, including a large stock and grain barn, 32 x 80 feet, of his own erection. He does diversified farming, and from the outset of his career his good judgment and industry have been evidenced in the success that has rewarded his efforts. When he started stock handling, Mr. Metelak placed his faith in Durham cattle and these he has continued to make his herd, although for a short period he experimented with Holsteins. Jersey Red hogs are his pride, and Percherons are his favorites in horses. Mr. Metelak is interested in the creamery at Sumter and is a stockholder in the First State Bank of Brownton. He is a broad-minded and progressive man, well posted on current events and entertaining sensible opinions on questions of public interest. He has been a member of the board of school trustees of his locality. With his family he attends the Catholic church at Stewart. In 1891 Mr. Metelak was married to Miss Fannie

Cacaka, who was born in Bohemia and came to the United States in 1888. She was a daughter of John and Fannie Cacaka, farming people of Bohemia, whose other children were John, Josie, Anna and Kate, of whom Anna remained in Bohemia. Mr. and Mrs. Metelak have two children: Kate and James. Mrs. Metelak died Sept. 29, 1912.

Francis H. Hawlik, cashier of the State Bank of Silver Lake was born in Bohemia, July 26, 1868 son of Frank and Josephine (Zeleny) Hawlik. His father was born in Bohemia and came to America in 1869 locating in Racine, Wis., where he was a trunk maker and died in 1872 at the age of twenty-seven. His wife now lives in San Jose, Cal. Francis H. came to Silver Lake, McLeod county, Minn., with his mother in 1875 and lived on the farm with his mother and step father, Frank D. Fimon, in Rich Valley township until 1881 when he began working out. He earned his own living from the time that he was thirteen years of age, and worked in Glencoe, Minneapolis, and Hutchinson, until March 1896. Then he became assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank of Hutchinson, where he remained until Oct. 1, 1901. The State Bank of Silver Lake was organized in May, 1902 and he became cashier. He served on the village council of Silver Lake for four years, being president of same for two years. For four years he was treasurer of the village council and recorder one year. He served on the school board five years. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. of Hutchinson Temple No. 59. Mr. Hawlik was married Sept. 8, 1896 to Mary J. Helcel of Crete, Neb., daughter of Charles and Antoinette (Krenek) Helcel, farmers of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Hawlik have four children: Henry J. W., a graduate of the Silver Lake High school in 1914 and a student in the Civil Engineering department of the State University; Hartley H.; Evelyn E.; and Garfield F. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

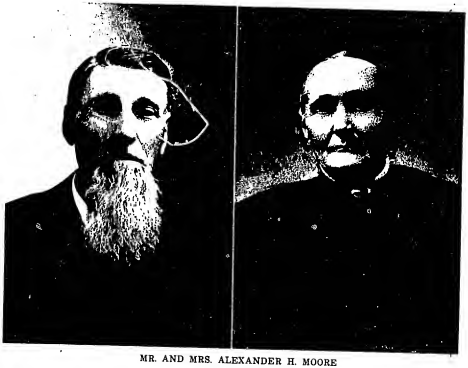
Garfield W. Brown, probate judge of McLeod county, was born in Pipestone, Minn, March 16, 1881, son of Warrington B. and Mary (Halliday) Brown. His father was born in Vermont and his mother in England. They now live at Pipestone, where the former is engaged in the farm implement business. Garfield W. Brown in his youth attended the public and high schools of Pipestone, being graduated from the latter in 1901. In the same year he entered the State University of Minnesota, taking the Academic course. He then entered the law department, from which he was graduated in 1906. On Feb. 12, 1907, Mr. Brown opened law offices in Glencoe, in partnership with F. E. Reed. Their association lasted two years, at the end of which time it was dissolved and Mr. Brown has since practiced alone. During this time he has built up a large clientele. In November, 1910, he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, taking office Jan. 1, 1911, and serving two years, including the special session in 1912. In November, 1913, he again came before the people and was re-elected as representative for another term of two years. In November, 1916, Mr. Brown was elected judge of the probate court of McLeod county, taking his seat Jan. 1, 1917, and succeeding the Hon. C. M. Tifft, who was elected to the office of district judge. He has served efficiently as a member of the board of education and for the past two years has been vice-president of the board. He is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., and of the Commercial Club. Judge Brown was married Dec. 28, 1910, at Crookston, Minn., to Mayme Westerberg, and they are now the parents of three children: Janet Louise, Phillip Garfield and Robert Stannard. The family is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Simson R. Bipes, proprietor of a farm of 138 acres in Section 17, Sumter township, was born on his parents' homestead in Section 28, this township, in May, 1875, son of Charles J. and Elizabeth (Sauter) Bipes. The father was a son of Charles Bipes, a native of Germany who came to the United States, locating near Fountain City, Wis., from which locality he and his family afterwards removed to Carver county, Minn., homesteading land there on which he passed the rest of his life. He had six children: Edward, John, Charles J., Catherine, Elizabeth and Austin. Charles J. Bipes was born near Fountain City, Wis., July 19, 1850 and died in Sumter township, March 13, 1913. He grew to manhood in Carver county and early acquired a knowledge of agriculture and stock raising. When 23 years old he was married, July 2, 1873, to Elizabeth Sauter, who was born at Chaska, Carver county, Minn., in October, 1855. Her parents were John and Catherine Sauter, natives of Pennsylvania but of German ancestry. After their marriage the young couple located in Section 28, Sumter township, on a tract of 160 acres, to which they later added 40 acres more. Their house was built with mud bricks and had frame siding, but he had a horse team with which to begin his farming operations. In 1874 he removed to a new location on wild prairie land, Glencoe being the nearest village, and this place was his home until his death. He was a member of the Methodist church, which he served as trustee for many years and he took a leading part in erecting the church of that denomination in his township and at Brownton. He and his wife had seven children: Valeria, Simson, Adolph, Henry, Lydia, Levi and Edward. Simson R. Bipes was brought up on his parents' homestead in Sumter township. His educational opportunities were limited but he had an excellent chance to learn farm-

ing, which naturally became his occupation. He first rented a farm in Penn township, which he ran for three years, at the end of which time he moved onto the old homestead, remaining there five years. He then purchased his present farm in Section 17, which he has since cultivated with profitable results, raising a good grade of stock and also some excellent fruit. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Brownton, he is now serving as its secretary. Mr. Bipes was married, November 12, 1902, to Emma Popp, who was born July 1, 1876, daughter of Frederick and Wilhelmina (Froemming) Popp. Her father was born in Schlenwitz, Germany, and came about 1863 to Acoma township, McLeod County, he and his wife being married January 12, 1871. For a number of years he farmed on a homestead in Lynn township, finally retiring to Hutchinson in 1901. As a farmer he had the usual pioneer experiences, starting with ox team and having to build a log house for himself and wife. He was a leading man in his township, serving the school district as treasurer and the township in other offices from time to time. He was a member of the Evangelical church at Acoma. His death occurred December 3, 1913, when he was 69 years old, he having been born February 15, 1844. His wife, Wilhelmina Froemming, was a daughter of Carl and Hannah Froemming, who came to Acoma township, McLeod county, from Germany. They started with an ox team and log house, carrying their grain to the mill at Henderson. Mrs. Froemming spun wool for the family use. They were members of the Evangelical church and services were often held in their house. Mr. and Mrs. Bipes have five children: Wilbur, Luellin, Benjamin, Irene and Mildred.

Willis D. Moore. A companion of the wilderness of Collins township and a sharer in the prosperity unfolded by the zeal and understanding of its tireless workers, the late Willis D. Moore spent his days in the pursuits of agriculture and at the time of his death in 1915 owned an excellent farm of 310 acres. He had been the builder of his own fortune, and in his career had maintained through all vicissitudes an unblemished character, faithfully meeting the obligations incident to his lot and discharging with manly fidelity the duties incumbent upon him in all the relations of life. Mr. Moore was born at Hastings, Minn., Nov. 8, 1857, a son of Alexander H. and Sarah A. (Howell) Moore. Alexander H. Moore was born at Bloomington, Ill., July 25, 1837, a son of Benjamin and Hannah (VanWinkle) Moore, natives of Ohio and early settlers of McLean county, Illinois. A short time after the birth of their son, Benjamin Moore and wife moved to Rock county, Wisconsin, and in that community the grandfather died in 1844 and

WILLIS D. MOORE



MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER H. MOORE

the grandmother about four years later. At the age of 17 years, Alexander H. Moore removed to Hastings, Dakota county, Minn., and about one year later he engaged in farming there, which he continued until the Civil war come to interrupt his activities. On August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company F. Eighth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and, the Indian massacre occurring soon thereafter, was stationed at New Ulm, and subsequently at Fort Snelling and Fort Ridgely. In 1864 Mr. Moore participated in the expedition under General Sully, following which his regiment was sent to the South, where it took part in the engagement at Cedars, near Murfreesboro, and Mr. Moore was then given charge of a ward in the general hospital at Nashville, where he remained until receiving his honorable discharge in May, 1865. After his return from the war this gallant soldier resumed farming in Dakota county where he remained until 1867 and then moved to Rice county, where he was also engaged in farming. In 1872 he took up his residence in Renville county and bought a farm, but after two years purchased a property of 80 acres in section 35, Lynn township, McLeod county, and there resided until 1899. He then retired to Hutchinson where he died March 19, 1911. He was an industrious and successful farmer and a public-spirited citizen, and had the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens in each locality in which his activities were prosecuted. On Feb. 4, 1857, at Prescott, Wis., Mr. Moore married Sarah A. Howell, who was born in Jackson county, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1840, daughter of Simeon and Nancy (Roath) Howell, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Willis D., Jennie E., Gilbert E. and Minnie F. Mrs. Alexander Moore died Dec. 17, 1916. Willis D. Moore received his education in the schools of Northfield and Hutchinson, after leaving which he was engaged for four years in mill work. However, he had been reared as a farmer, and when the call of the soil proved too strong, he returned to agricultural labors and in 1886 secured 150 acres of wild land, without improvements, in Collins township. Here he built a frame house, 16 x 22 feet, and a straw barn and began to cultivate his land with the aid of an ox-team. During the early part of his life as a farmer, he lost an arm in operating a corn husker, and this necessitated his retirement for two years, during which time he lived at Hutchinson. However, he did not allow this to discourage him in his farm work, for at the end of the period mentioned he returned to active agricultural work and succeeded in accumulating 310 acres, all of which he put under cultivation. Among the numerous buildings which he erected was a commodious modern barn 36 x 60 feet, with cement flooring, and his other buildings were proportionate in size and equipment. Mr. Moore was

one of the pioneers in the breeding of Red Polled cattle and full-blooded Poland-China hogs, while he also did a large business in a good grade of horses. He was a member of the official board of the Collins Creamery and had an interest in the Co-operative Elevator at Hutchinson. While not one to seek preferment in public life, he was ever ready to serve his community in any way that lay within his power, and for several years was a member of the school board of his township. His fraternal connection was with the Woodmen and the Odd Fellows, at Hutchinson. In the death of Mr. Moore, which occurred December 9, 1915, his community sustained a distinct loss. All his undertakings had been attended by deserved success, and he was ranked as one of the leading farmers of his township. This prominence in agricultural pursuits was wholly due to the energy, perseverance, wise management and honorable dealing which were the distinguishing features of his life. Aside from his record as a farmer, he always maintained an excellent standing as a citizen and was considered one of the most worthy and useful members of his community. July 27, 1882 Mr. Moore was married to Miss Carrie M. Olson, who was born Jan. 1, 1861, in Denmark, daughter of Jergen and Inga Marie (Christenson) Olson, both of whom were from Denmark, Jergen Olson's birth taking place in November, 1830, and that of his wife Inga Marie, May 4, 1827. They came to the United States in 1871, with five children: Mary, James, Carrie, Margaret and Ole, Christian being born in Lynn township, this county, two miles west of Hutchinson, where they first settled. Two years later they removed to a farm six miles southeast of Hutchinson in the same township, where the father died at the age of 62 years, July 25, 1893, and the mother at the age of 82 years, April 9, 1909. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore: Chester A., December 7, 1884; James Clifford, July 27, 1886, and Fred F., June 20, 1888. Chester A., who resides on the home farm and conducts its operations, is one of the progressive and enterprising young farmers of Collins township, and is a graduate of the agricultural school. James Clifford, who graduated from the Hutchinson high school and took a commercial course in the business college at Hutchinson, is now assistant cashier of the State National Bank at Miles City, Montana. He married Helen Weston and they have two children: James Weston, born March 5, 1914, and Robert Willis, born Sept. 3, 1915. Fred F., graduated from the agricultural department of the State University in the class of 1914 and is now engaged in teaching agriculture.

Emil A. Leistico, a well known and popular resident of the village of Stewart, who is a grain buyer for the Monarch Elevator Company, was born on a farm in Nobles county, Minn.,

April 19, 1882, a son of Carl and Augusta (Maschkie) Leistico. Both parents were natives of Germany and came to this country before their marriage, which took place in Hutchinson, Minn. This place was their first home, and they began farming four miles east of the village, Carl Leistico starting with nothing but his hands to aid him. It was not until his second year on the place that he succeeded in getting an ox team. He, however, put up a log building for shelter and after getting their ox team they also managed to procure five head of stock, five sheep and seven hogs. His wife spun the wool for the family. The nearest mill was at Carver, to which Mr. Leistico was obliged to walk in order to get flour. He would also walk to St. Paul for groceries, being over a week on the road. Later he drove to both places with the ox team. When the Indian outbreak occurred they fled to Hutchinson, but though they thus saved their lives, their house was burned and their stock killed. Although they went back to their place they did not stay there but moved to the vicinity of Young America, in Carver township. Before starting over again, however, Mr. Leistico stayed awhile at the Fort in Hutchinson to help protect the settlers there. In making a fresh start Mr. Leistico got an ox team from some of his neighbors, for which he had to pay in work. This new farm consisted of 160 acres, all timber land and he stayed on it 18 years, during which time he cleared 100 acres, also erecting a log building for a residence. He was a member of the Lutheran church and for some time services were held in his house. Later he took a prominent part in helping to build a church at Young America. In 1881 Mr. Leistico sold his farm and settled in Nobles county, buying a section of prairie land. Here he built a good frame residence, which was his home and that of his family for 22 years. Then he moved to Lake Preston, Renville county, buying 285 acres there. After retaining this property awhile he sold it and, retiring from active work, took up his residence in Worthington, Nobles county, where he subsequently died. He and his wife had ten children: Herman, born at Hutchinson, Albert, Fred, Bertha, Minnie, Tillie, Henry, Otto, Emil A. and Edward. Emil and Edward were born in Nobles county, the others with the exception of Herman, in Carver county. Emil A. Leistico when a boy attended school in Nobles county. When old enough he engaged in farming for himself in Preston Lake township, Renville county and was there for five years. He then worked one year at Hector for the Hutchinson Produce Company, farmed for a year and a half and then engaged in mercantile business in Stewart with his brother Otto, being thus occupied four years. He then sold out and took up carpenter work, contracting in this section for about a year and a

half. At the end of that time he became connected with the elevator business as a buyer for the Monarch Elevator Company and has filled that position for the past three years. While residing in Preston Lake township, Renville county, Mr. Leistico served as school treasurer. He is a member of the Lutheran church. He married Martha Schulte, a native of Meeker county and daughter of Henry Schulte. He and his wife have one child, Oliver.

Fred F. Baliman, a successful farmer of Round Grove township, was born in Wabash, Minn., March 29, 1876, son of Edward and Mary (Graner) Baliman. He received his education in the district school of Round Grove township and Stewart high school. He remained at home with his father on the farm in Round Grove township and then went to McHenry county, N. Dak., and took a homestead. Subsequently selling this, he returned to the 200 acre tract of his father in Round Grove township. To this he has since added eighty acres. He raises good stock and carries on general farming. He has served on the school board since he was 21 years of age. Mr. Baliman was married in October, 1914, to Emma Piehl, a native of Round Grove township, and daughter of William Piehl.

Charles Reiner. The successful management of 400 acres of land in a community where competition is keen and high standards prevail presupposes the possession of a thorough knowledge of agricultural science, as well as of shrewd business ability. When these requisites are met in the head of a farming enterprise and to them is added the progressive and enquiring tendencies of the younger generation, a harmony should result as gratifying generally as it is financially. Such a combination of interests is found on the farm of Charles Reiner, known as Twin Pines Farm, in Collins township, McLeod county, where Mr. Reiner, with his sons, is working out a satisfying rural success. Mr. Reiner was born in Baden, Germany, November 5, 1862, and is a son of Magnus and Mary Reiner, who passed their lives in the old country, the father being a small farmer and clock maker. There were fifteen children in the family, all of whom grew to manhood or womanhood: Roman, Ethelbert, Joseph, Fredling, Edward, Waybert, Gottlieb, Charles, Ignatius, Otto, Artilhite, Josephine, Amanda, Julian and Francis. Of these, Joseph, Ethelbert, Waybert and Otto went to Russia following the Franco-Prussian war; Edward to Hungary; and Ignatius came to the United States and located at Hutchinson, Minnesota. Charles Reiner was the first of his family to come to America. He had received ordinary educational advantages in his native land, and as a youth had applied himself to farming, both with his father and others, and following the German custom, was called upon to

CHARLES REINER AND FAMILY

serve his time in the regular army of his country. This did not coincide with his plans, however, and in 1881, a young man of nineteen years, he emigrated to the United States and found employment among the farmers of McLeod county, Minnesota. His first work in his adopted land was done in stacking straw on the present site of Stem's lumber yard, but after about three months among the country residents he decided upon a business career and accepted work with a butcher at Hutchinson, and followed that trade for two years. With his capital thus earned, he established himself in business as the proprietor of a liquor store, and conducted this enterprise until the spring of 1888, when he returned to the meat business, this time as the owner of an establishment of his own. Six months later he sold out to again engage in the liquor business, and followed this until the fall of 1889, when he engaged in farming for his father-in-law. In 1890 Mr. Reiner took up a homestead in Lynn township, securing a tract of 80 acres in section 32, on which he built a frame house. This 80-acre property formed the nucleus for his present magnificent homestead, consisting of 400 acres, all of which has been accumulated through Mr. Reiner's own efforts and those of his energetic sons. Each year has seen new buildings erected and new improvements installed. A number of the buildings were first erected on the original property, but since then have been moved to the present home place, in section 5, Collins township, where, in addition to a modern residence, there are to be found a new barn, 56 x 80 feet, and absolutely complete in all its equipment, and a silo with 100 tons capacity. The Twin Pines Farm is famous as a producer of grain, and Mr. Reiner and his sons have also gained more than a local reputation in the direction of stockraising, their specialties being Holstein cattle, Poland-China hogs and full-blooded Percheron horses. While his farm has been responding with increasing bountifulness to his untiring efforts, Mr. Reiner has not been idle in other directions, for several business enterprises have had the benefit of his sagacity and judgment. Among these is the Collins Creamery, of which he was one of the organizers in 1904, and of which he was president from the time of its inception until 1914, then for two years was vice-president and is now again president. He has also been active in community affairs, and has served for a number of years as a member of the local school board. A Catholic in his religious views, Mr. Reiner assisted generously in the building of the churches of this denomination at Stewart and Hutchinson. An interesting relic in Mr. Reiner's possession, indicative of the race that once made up the population of this now prosperous and civilized community, is an Indian pipe, which he plowed up on

the shores of Lake Eagle, which adjoins his farm. Mr. Reiner was married June 4, 1888, to Caroline Richards, who was born in Lynn township, this county, daughter of August and Catherine (Zeigenfus) Richards, natives of Germany and pioneers of this county, who came overland in a covered wagon from Wisconsin. They settled in Lynn township and engaged in agriculture operations. The father is now deceased and the mother is living with her son Charles Richards at Hutchinson. Mr. and Mrs. Reiner are the parents of six children: Charles H., born Feb. 16, 1889, who was married, March 2, 1916, to Gertrude Mead and has one child, Sylvester; Frank A., born Nov. 8, 1891, who married Agnes Schilling; Joseph L, born March 2, 1895; Edward J., born Dec. 9, 1896; Viola R., born Jan. 30, 1907, and Leo born July 4, 1912. Charles, Joseph and Edward are associated in farming with their father all three being young and skilled farmers of Collins township. Frank A., resides at Northfield and is connected with the well known Schilling Dairy Farm. Viola and Leo reside at home.

Nels P. Nelsen, who is engaged in operating Plain View Farm in Section 18, Sumter township, was born in Denmark, December 1, 1866, son of Peter Nelsen and Ana Marie Peterson, who lived on a farm in that county. The father still resides there, being now aged 73 years. The mother died in 1915 at the age of 70. They had eleven children: Nels P., Hans W., Karen Marie, Gertrude Marie, Anna M., Henry U., Antoin, Martin and three who died young. Hans was the first of the family to come to America, arriving in Hutchinson, a single man, in 1891, having come to join a friend who had settled here before him. He now lives in Sumter township. Nels P. Nelsen while still residing in Denmark was ambitious to get along in the world and assist his parents and his thoughts often turned to America, which he knew was a land of better opportunities. In 1892, while a single man, he put his intentions into execution, said good bye to the old folks and sailed for the land of promise. He had received a partial education in Denmark, but after coming here attended school two winters in Brownton. He had about $90 when he arrived here and so was better off than many newcomers, but he wasted no time, going to work for Fred Schmitz in Penn township, and he kept up his industrious habits until within five years he had saved $1000. He then went home to Denmark for a four months' visit and on his return brought with him his future wife, to whom he was married in 1899. Her name was Elizabeth Anderson, and she was born October 22, 1871, a daughter of Jens and Anna (Rasmussen) Anderson, who were farming people in Denmark. Her father died at the age of 71 years, but her mother is now living at that age. Their eight children

were: Rasmus, Carl (deceased) Christina, Elizabeth, Andrew, Henrica, Sena and Marie. Of these children Rasmus and Andrew had preceded Elizabeth to America, locating in Dakota. In 1900 Mr. Nelsen and his wife bought a tract of 60 acres in section 18, Sumter township, the same on which they now live. There was a small one-room house on the place and a barn, 24 x 28 feet. To his original farm Mr. Nelsen has added 40 additional acres. He has a small but good orchard, having set out fruit trees for his own use. In his general farming he follows the rotation system. Among the improvements he has made he has cut in a large amount of tiling. His stock consists of Holstein cattle and Chester White hogs. Four acres of his land is sown with alfalfa, which he regards as the best crop for feeding. He is a member of the Shipping Association. He attends the Danish Lutheran church of Heatwole and also the church of that denomination at Hutchinson both of which he helps to support. He and his wife have two children, Frances and Ancher. Another child, the first born, Dagney by name, died at the age of 14 years.

Vincent J. Klinkhammer, the genial and pleasant proprietor of the dray line of Stewart, was born in Collins township, March 9, 1889, son of Nicollet Klinkhammer. Vincent J. received his early education in the common school of his neighborhood and High school of Stewart and grew to manhood on the farm near the village. He engaged in contracting on road work and employed men and teams, giving his entire attention to this work for three years. Then he took charge of the dray line of Stewart in March, 1915 and continued to some extent in the road contracting work. He is a member of the C. O. F. and of the Catholic church of Stewart.

Frank John Kasal was born February 10, 1868, in LeSueur county, Minnesota, and is a son of John and Barbara Kasal, natives of Bohemia, who left that country in 1866 with their two children, Rosie and Barbara. After ten weeks on the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, the little party arrived at New York, from whence they made their way to Lesueur county, Minnesota. In his native land Mr. Kasal had been a laboring man, and on his arrival at his destination began to work at whatever honorable employment presented itself, until finally he was able to secure forty acres of wild wooded land in Linsburg township, on which there were no improvements. For his home he built a log cabin, 12 x 16 feet, and this was followed by a straw shed for the shelter of his one ox, which he had raised from a calf. In the first year he borrowed another animal to make up a team with which to draw his home-made drag, with wooden pins, while his wagon, built of native trees, was borrowed from a neighbor who had used it for five years.

Mr. Kasal had intended to use this vehicle for only two days, but subsequently bought it and got good use out of it for two years. For food the family was often compelled to depend upon field corn, which was ground up in a coffee mill, and when Mr. Kasal desired to obtain flour and other merchandise, he was compelled to travel twenty-two miles, carrying his produce on his back. In spite of these handicaps, he was making a success and establishing a home for his growing family when, at the age of thirty-six years, he met death by a stroke of lightning. He was a religious man, and he and the members of his family walked four miles to attend the Catholic church. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kasal in LeSueur county: Frank John, Mary and Josie. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. Kasal married Frank Allal, a native of Bohemia who had lived in the county for some time, and they had two children: Albert and Joe. Mrs. Allal died about 1903 at the age of sixty-four, having survived her second husband several years. As a boy, Frank John Kasal was given but few opportunities to gain an education, although he was given some instruction in the church and also attended the log schoolhouse of his community for short periods. For the most part his youth was passed in the hard and unremitting work of the farm, and he was brought up to ideas of thrift and habits of industry. On February 23, 1892, he was married in Lesueur county to Mary Chrony, who was born in that county, a daughter of Joseph and Katie (Kenton) Chrony, natives of Bohemia. Her parents left their native land about 1866, with one daughter, Anna, and after six weeks in a sailing vessel arrived in the United States and settled in Lesueur county, where they passed the rest of their lives. Their children born in this country were: Mike, Mary, Frank, Rosa, Joe, James, Kate, Christina and Laura. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Kasal settled on his father's farm, where Mr. Kasal had driven the ox-team with its primitive equipment as a boy. After six years on that land he disposed of his interest therein and came to McLeod county, where he bought 142 acres in section 34, Collins township, on which there were small buildings. This he put under a good state of cultivation and improved with good and substantial buildings, and next added 154 acres in section 33 to his holdings, following this purchase with two others, in which he acquired 156 acres in section 33 and 190 acres in section 34. It is such progressive and substantial records as his that explain the fine standing of McLeod county as a wealthy agricultural district. Mr. Kasal has well defined ideas regarding stock raising, and never deviates from his policy of raising only high-grade stock. As improvements to his property he has erected a modern comfortable house,

and a commodious barn, 34 x 90 feet, with silo attached. He is heart and soul a farmer, an appreciator of the farmer's independence and freedom from restraint, and a believer in the mission as the foremost factor in the world's progress. He is public-spirited and ready to participate in anything for the advancement of the community, and has served as a member of the school board, in addition to ably discharging the duties of the office of township treasurer, which he now holds. With his family, he belongs to the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Kasal have been the parents of eight children: William, Ben, Frank, Mike, Mary, Nora, James and Arthur, of whom Ben, Mary and James are deceased.

John H. Sanken, who owns and operates a fine 240 acre farm in Sumter township, was born in Hassan Valley township, August 25, 1862, son of Henry and Maggie (Peters) Sanken. The father, Henry, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, April 18, 1824, and was there married in 1855, soon afterwards coming to America with his young wife. After a long ocean voyage they landed in this country and went first to Illinois, where they lived for some years, as three children were born there: Sophia and Lena (twins) and Hannah. They then resolved to seek their fortunes in the Northwest, hearing that they could there get land for nothing by homesteading. Accordingly they set out with an ox team for McLeod county, Minn., the journey occupying several weeks. Their first winter was spent in Hassan Valley, during which time Mr. Sanken hauled logs with which to build on a homestead he had selected in Section 14, Sumter township. This tract contained 160 acres and was all wild land. The next spring they moved onto their land, but soon the Indian troubles began and they had to flee to Carver. About three weeks later, the danger being over, they returned and resumed the work of improving their property. They had a log house 20 x 26 feet and a straw shed for a barn. Their stock consisted of a couple of cows. Their mill was at Carver and Mr. Sanken often went to Hutchinson on foot. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Minnesota Regiment and served nine months in the South. After returning he resumed his labors on the farm and continued them until he had a set of good buildings and his holdings had increased to 280 acres. He was a member of the Evangelical church at Biscay and one of its trustees from its organization. He also belonged to Robert L. McCook Post, G. A. R. The last ten years of his life were spent in Glencoe, where he was buried, his death occurring Feb. 1910. His wife died February 24, 1901, at the age of 62 years. In addition to their three children born in Illinois, Sophia, Lena and Hannah, and John H., born in Hassan Valley township, they had seven

others, one of whom died in infancy, the survivors being: Christopher, Henry, August, Annie, Bertha and Liza. John H. Sanken's opportunities for obtaining an education were few and meagre, but he made the best of those he had and grew to manhood on the parental homestead. In 1887 he struck out for himself, buying a tract of 80 acres in Section 8, Sumter township. There were no improvements on the place, but he built that year a part of the present house, with board and straw sheds for barns. He was married in the following year and he and his family have since been located on this place. He has increased the size of his farm to 240 acres, built a good modern house, and a barn 40 x 60 feet. He keeps Holstein cattle, Chester White hogs and Norman graded horses. He is a member of the board of directors of the Biscay creamery and has served on the township school board for the last 24 years. His religious affiliations are with the Evangelical church. Mr. Sanken's marriage occurred June 21, 1888, the maiden name of his wife being Henrietta Hopps. She was born in Illinois in 1870, daughter of Henry and Margarita (Ewald) Hopps, the parents being of Holstein, Germany, who came to the United States a young married couple, in 1867, settling first in Illinois. From that state they soon came to McLeod county, Minn., and after a year or so in Sumter township, located on a tract of 160 acres in Section 36, Hassan Valley township. This tract was wild land and Mr. Hopps started in to improve it, using an ox team and building a log house. Here he lived many years, finally retiring to Glencoe, where he died at the age of 64. His widow still survives him and is now living in Glencoe. Before quitting his farm Mr. Hopps had increased its size to 280 acres, besides erecting good buildings, so that it was a very well improved piece of property. He was a member of the school board for 26 years. One of the early members of the Evangelical church at Biscay, he also served as its trustee, and was on its building committee. For some time before his death he was a member of the Glencoe council. He was also one of the original organizers of the creamery at Biscay and a member of its board, and a representative of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company. On his farm he raised Hereford cattle. His children born here were Henry and Elnora. Mr. and Mrs. Sanken have three children Herbert, Earl and Luella.

William Sanken, a former citizen of Sumter township, where he was well known and respected, being generally known as John William Sanken, was born in Germany, November 26, 1839, his father, Henry Sanken, being a day laborer who lived and died in his native land. William married in Germany Amulia Behrns, and with his wife and one child, Henry, born

September 9, 1866, came to America in the spring of 1867. They landed at New York after a voyage of 19 days by steamer and at once started for Minnesota, William having a brother, Henry Sanken, who was already settled in Sumter township, McLeod county. He arrived here somewhat in debt and so lost no time in getting to work. Going to Hennepin county, he worked there for a year or so until he was unfortunate to meet with a bad accident, losing his arm while engaged in operating a threshing machine. He then returned to Sumter township and took up a homestead of 40 acres in Section 8, the land consisting of bare prairie. Here he built a log house, 14 x 16 and a straw shed and with an ox team that he had brought with him began his improvements. He had one cow and two pairs of oxen, with an old wagon and he made a wooden pin drag. The nearest mills were at Hutchinson and Glencoe. He was greatly handicapped, of course, by the loss of his arm and had a hard time in starting. One year fire destroyed his buildings, but in spite of these discouragements he persevered and in time bought 160 acres more land. He also erected good buildings and was regarded as one of the prosperous men of the township, this place being his home for the rest of his life, which came to an end, Jan. 13, 1905. He was a member of the Lutheran church and was active in the building of the church of that denomination at Biscay. His wife died at the age of 35 in 1881. Their children were: Henry, born in Germany; Timm, in Hennepin county; and Margaret, Amelia Rosa and William, all born in Sumter township, McLeod county, of whom Amelia is now deceased. Henry Sanken was educated in the district school and still resides on the old homestead, which he has never left, except for a period of nine months. He raises Jersey cattle of good grade, besides horses, and is a share holder in the Biscay creamery. For two years he has served as constable. He is one of the best known men in the township and is one of its energetic and prosperous farmers. His brother Timm resides on the homestead with him.

William John Brandt, a farmer who owns 200 acres of land in Sumter township, was born in the province of Holstein, Germany, April 8, 1866, son of Thies and Marie (Heuer) Brandt, the father being a laborer. The family consisted of nine children: Peter, Anna, William J., August, Rudolph, Edward, Adolph, John and Amelia. Peter was the first to come to the United States. Stopping one year in New York, he then came on to Minnesota. Then, in 1883, William J. and his sister Anna came, heading for Sumter township, McLeod county, where Peter was already located. William arrived here with nothing and had to work out for about six years before he could save enough money to start in for himself, which he

finally did, renting a farm in Sumter township. He led a bachelor's life for two years and then, July 29, 1896, married Augusta Napp, who was born in Holstein, Germany, February 26, 1871, she being a daughter of Theodore Napp. Her parents came to this country in 1882 with three children, John, William and Augusta, locating in Davenport, Iowa. Afterwards they went to Illinois and still later returned to Iowa, where Theodore Napp died at the age of 78 years and his wife at that of 58. They were members of the Lutheran church. After his marriage William J. Brandt rented a farm for some ten years and then bought a tract of 120 acres in section 18, Sumter township. They are still residents of the township and now have 80 acres more in Section 7, which adjoins Section 18. There was a house on the place when Mr. Brandt bought it but he had to build a barn. He keeps good graded stock and is doing a prosperous business as a farmer. He is a member of the Lutheran church at Brownton. He and his wife have had five children: Ferdinand, John, Arthur, Helen, and one that died in infancy, whose name was Marie.

Christof Stockman, owner of a fine farm and residence in Sumter township, where he stands high in the regard of his fellow citizens, was born in Hanover, Germany, December 13, 1850. He was about eight years old when he came to the United States. His educational opportunities were confined to a short attendance at the church school, as, at an early age, he had to make himself useful on his father's farm. On this in time he made improvements, among others, erecting a good frame house to replace the log structure. He also increased the size of the farm from 160 acres to 240 acres. December 4, 1872 he married Eliza Dahming, who was born March 6, 1852, in Hanover, Germany, daughter of Frederick and Anna (Mauck) Dahming, their other children being Christina, Henry, Christof and Katie. Eliza and Christina came first to the United States as single girls, in 1868, they having an uncle in this country. Three years later they came to McLeod county. The father and mother with the rest of the children came in 1871, locating in Glencoe, where they lived the rest of their lives, Mr. Dahming dying at the age of 81 years and his wife at that of 82. They were members of the Lutheran church which they helped to build. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Stockman continued to reside on their original homestead until about ten years ago, when they removed to Sumter township, buying a tract of 240 acres in section 18, there being a small house and barn then on the place. Mr. Stockman has since erected a fine farm house of 14 rooms; also a barn, 36 x 80 feet. He raises Holstein cattle, Chester-White hogs and a good grade of horses. He and his wife have three children: Edward; Ida, wife of William Torrey, and Emma, now Mrs. William Ehlers, residing on the home place.

George A. Griebie, a successful young farmer of Collins township, was born in Douglas county, Minn., son of George Gottlieb and Sarah (Miller) Griebie. George Gottlieb Griebie was born Jan. 15, 1842 and married Dec. 3, 1871, Sarah Ellen Miller, who was born in Minnesota, March 22, 1851. They had the following children: Charles R., born Jan. 2, 1873; George and Mary L., twins, born April 28, 1876 and died August 1, and May 3, respectively; Osker Eugene, born August 3, 1878; George A., born Oct 11, 1880; John E., born Feb. 26, 1883; James C., born May 11, 1886 and died Dec. 1, 1887; Henry Ernest, born Feb. 29, 1888; Henrietta Ellen, born June 3, 1892. George Gottlieb Griebie died March 16, 1901 and his wife died Sept. 23, 1909. George A., received his schooling in Douglas county, Minn., and grew to manhood on the farm in section 11, Collins township, McLeod county, where he now is engaged in farming with his brother Osker Eugene. Their father secured this tract of 234 acres as wild prairie land and improved it and brought it to a high state of cultivation. There are good buildings and a good grade of stock is raised. In addition to their farming, George and Osker Eugene (generally known as Eugene) have operated a threshing rig for seven or eight years. George is a member of the Collins Creamery Co. Mr. Griebie was married to Paulina Drews, born in Jasper county, Mo., March 27, 1881, daughter of Carl F. and Louisa Tracy Hegwer Drews. Mr. and Mrs. Griebie have one adopted child, Helen, born Sept. 13, 1911. Carl F. Drews, son of John and Bertha Drews was born in Germany and came with his parents to the United States when three years of age. They located at Sheboygan, Wis. and cut their way through a trackless forest to reach their homestead where they lived the rest of their lives and reared a family. Carl F. left home at the age of seventeen and hired out to work. He helped work on the bridge built across Sandusky Bay and then went to Missouri and purchased a home in Jasper county where he lived until 1890. Then he went to Oklahoma and the next nine years were spent on a claim in the Indian territory. He then went to Coffeyville, Kansas and lived there until his death at the age of fifty-four years. His wife was born in Chase county, Kansas and died at the age of fifty-two years. They had thirteen children of whom ten are living: Arthur, Pauline, Frank, Emma, John, Lula, Leonore, Carl, Anna and Dorothy.

Warren J. Ives, in former years one of the leading merchants of Hutchinson, Minn., was born at Dickinson, Franklin county, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1838, son of Warren and Louisa (Ladd) Ives, the father being an attorney of that place. Warren J. remained

at home until 14 years of age, and then went to live with Dr. G. Sprague, with whom he remained five years, attending school and reading medicine; but not liking that profession, he took up the carpenter's trade. Aug. 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company G. 106th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently for gallantry in action he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. After his discharge he came west and located at Red Wing, Minn., where he engaged in the manufacture of barrel staves and headings. In the spring of 1871 he came to McLeod county, locating at Hutchinson, and at once purchased an interest in the G. K. Goodnow mercantile business, with which he was connected until his death March 2, 1899. In 1883 Mr. Ives was largely instrumental in the founding of the Hassan Valley Creamery and had charge of it subsequently for many years. In 1885, by his efforts and those of others, a company was formed to build a railroad to connect with the St. Louis road at Young America, and had the line surveyed, though it was never built. Mr. Ives served as mayor of Hutchinson several times. In 1880 he was elected to the legislature and was one of the board of managers in the impeachment trial of Judge E. St. Julien Cox. In 1881 he was re-elected to the legislature, and in 1887 he received the appointment of state dairy commissioner. Mr. Ives married Maria Goodnow, by whom he had six children: Ella F., Fred W., Helen B., Matt C. G., Genevieve and Violet May.

James T. Mullin is one of the industrious and reliable farmers of Collins township, classed with the rising generation of agriculturists, who are acknowledged to be as broad and scientific in their methods and as fruitful in valuable results as the workers in any other branch of modern activity. In the field of agriculture it has often happened that the fathers have secured broad and fertile tracts of land which the sons have brought to their full capacity of productiveness. The rough, preliminary labors of the pioneers are as necessary as the developing work of the after generations; all combine for the general advancement of the wonderful agricultural development of the West. James T. Mullin was born in Wheatland township, Rice county, Minnesota, Sept. 3, 1874, and is a son of John and Martha (Thompson) Mullin, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. His grandparents were James and Catherine Mullin, also of that part of Erin, whose children were: James, John, Samuel, Jane, Mary, Catherine, Elizabeth and Margaret. Among these children, John was the first to come to the United States. He left Ireland March 16, 1857, on a sailing vessel, on which also as passengers were the lady who was to become his wife, Martha Thompson, with her parents, Andrew and Ann (McCormick) Thompson, and the other

children, Andrew, John, Thomas, Margaret and Elizabeth. The boat made port at New York, May 2, 1857, and the little party was met by two other children of Andrew Thompson, James and William, who had come before. After arrival in the United States, John Mullin located at St. Paul, and for several years was engaged in teaming and farming, and when the Civil war came on he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he fought for three years, a part of this time being spent in quelling the Indian outbreak. On his return from the war he secured a farm in Wheatland township, Rice county, a tract of 80 acres of wild land on which he erected a log house with basswood floor and shingles cut from logs. He was married in September, 1868, and brought his bride to the new home, and together they settled down to make a farm. Mr. Mullin had an ox-team and a small amount of stock, and soon was started on the way to a successful career, his energy and industry combining with his native shrewdness and ability to gain him prosperity. He and his wife resided on this farm until 1881, when Mr. Mullin sold out and came to McLeod county, here locating on a tract of 120 acres of wild land in section 24, Collins township. Once again he started in a log house, but this was soon replaced by a frame residence, around which grew other substantial buildings, and later he added 80 acres more land. Here he rounded out his long and successful career in March, 1905, when he died in the faith of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Mullin always took an interest in matters which affected his locality and served as a member of the school board in both Wheatland and Collins townships. Mrs. Mullin still survives and resides on the Collins township homestead. There were four children in the family: Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine and James T., the first-named now being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, the parents of Mrs. Mullin, located in Wheatland township, Rice county, among the first settlers, resided in a log cabin, cultivated their land with an ox-team, and sent their grain to Dundas to be milled. They passed their entire lives after coming to America on that farm, and there Mr. Thompson died in 1870, when about 80 years of age, Mrs. Thompson being 64 years old at the time of her death in 1864. They were faithful members of the North Ireland Presbyterian church and services were held at their home during the early days. James T. Mullin was seven years old when brought to McLeod county, and his education was secured in the district schools of Collins township. He has always resided on the home place, of which he took charge at the time of his father's death, and on which he has made numerous improvements of a substantial and lasting character. In addition

to diversified farming, he raises a good grade of stock, and in both departments is winning success through his enterprising and progressive methods. Mr. Mullin is an official in the local shipping association and in other ways has shown his good business judgment and sound ability. As a citizen he has served his community in several local offices, having been for one term a member of the Collins township school board and for six years a member of the township board of supervisors. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Odd Fellows Camp at Brownton and the Encampment of that order at Hutchinson; and the Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Brownton and has many friends in both bodies. He is unmarried and makes his home with his mother.

Fred C. Schweikert, son of J. George and Sophia (Stueble) Schweikert, was born in Carver county, Minn., June 11, 1871. His parents are now deceased, the father dying in 1904 at the age of 77 years, and the mother in 1903. They were both born in Germany, J. George Schweikert settling in Canada when a young man and there following the cooper's trade. There also he met and married Sophia Stueble and subsequently they came to Minnesota, locating in Carver county, where they spent the rest of their lives. Their nine children were: Elizabeth, born in Canada, who died in Washington; Martha, now Mrs. John Glaser, a resident of this state; George, who is in Texas; John, who died in 1909 and who was a resident of Carver county; Christine, now Mrs. Fred Harms, of Hamburg, Minn.; Fred C., subject of this sketch; Annie, wife of Otto Oelfke, of Hamburg, Minn.; Sophia, wife of August Albright, residing in North Dakota; and Martin, who lives in Washington. After finishing his education in the country schools, Fred C. Schweikert worked two years for a merchant at Hamburg, Minn. He then entered the furniture and implement business for himself at Gibbon, Minn., being thus engaged for six years. After that, selling out his business, he came to McLeod county and bought 120 acres of land south of Lester Prairie, for $50 an acre. This was in 1901 and he resided on it until January 1, 1906, when he sold it for $208 an acre. He had increased the value of the farm by making many improvements on it, building a new house and barn, granary and chicken-house. While living there he was engaged in breeding full blood Holstein cattle, Poland-China hogs and Percheron and Hamiltonian horses. He also did a dairy business, milking on an average of 15 cows daily. When he sold the farm he entered into the hardware business at Lester Prairie. Mr. Schweikert is a member of the German Lutheran church. He was married November 1, 1894, to Minnie Gebhardt, who was born in 1872, daughter of Christian and Catherine (Schupp) Gebhardt. Both her parents are now living, the father being a farmer, located northeast of Lester Prairie. They had seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Schweikert's family numbers five children: Oscar, born September 8, 1896; Edwin, May 13, 1898; Hilda, August 3, 1901; Hattie, August 8, 1903; and Herbert, April 2, 1906.

John Wick. Prominent on the list of retired farmers of McLeod county of recognized moral and material worth, whose services have largely helped to develop the interests of their communities, is found the name of John Wick, of Collins township, whose active agricultural labors here extended over a period of a quarter of a century. Mr. Wick was born at Posen, West Prussia, Germany, May 5, 1842, and is a son of Martin and Dora (Yelske) Wick. Martin Wick was born in Germany, and there followed the trade of blacksmith throughout a long and honorable career, passing away in his native land in advanced years, as did also his wife. Of his seven children, five grew to years of maturity: Martin, Charles, John, Gottlieb and Laura. John was the first to come to the United States, and he was later followed by Martin, Laura coming some time after. John Wick received a public school education in Germany and as a lad learned the trade of blacksmith under the tuition of his father. He was married in 1871 to Ernestina Swant, a daughter of Julius Swant, and in 1873, with their one child, started for the United States, making their way from Germany to Scotland, and taking passage at Glasgow for New York. Duly arriving in this country, Mr. Wick went to Chicago, where he secured employment in the blacksmith department of the works of William McCormick, where he remained twelve years, in the meantime carefully saving his earnings with a definite end in view. In his case it was the call of the country rising above the din of the city, and this call he answered in 1885, when he came to Stewart, Minnesota, and bought 320 acres of land in Collins township, McLeod county, of which 25 acres had been cleared, and on which there stood an old shed to serve for residential purposes. As soon as he had settled down, Mr. Wich proceeded to erect a better house during the time that he could spare from the cultivation of his fields, and in a short time was well established and on his way to the winning of a success. In 1887 he bought his present farm, in the same township, which added 160 acres to his possessions, and to which he moved during the following year. Here he found a set of small buildings, which sufficed him for a while but which later proved inadequate to his needs, so that he replaced them with more substantial and commodious structures, including a fine modern house and barn 36 x 56 feet. This property Mr. Wick also improved in other ways, making it one of the val-

uable farms of the township, and here he continued to be actively engaged in general farming and the raising of stock until advancing years caused him to retire to the comfort and rest that his unremitting labors had earned. At that time he shifted his responsibilities and cares to younger shoulders, and his son, Gustave, is now operating the homestead in an entirely capable manner. John Wick was known as a thorough, systematic and successful farmer, truly typical of the most worthy and substantial agricultural element of McLeod county. He has been identified with the best interests of the township since his arrival, has always taken a prominent part in all public enterprises, and church and school have ever found in him a strong friend and advocate. For many years a member of the Lutheran church, he assisted materially in the building of the church at Stewart. He has given his children a thorough mental training and has fitted them for useful and honorable lives. Mrs. Wick died October 8, 1913, aged 65 years. Her children were: William, Ida, Martha, Clara, Max, Anna and Gustave, (twins), Otto Bernard, Henry and Theresa and Mollie, now deceased. Gustave Wick, who is carrying on operations on his father's farm is one of the skillful and thoroughly trained agriculturists of Collins township, and is getting excellent results through his energetic and progressive work. He was educated in the public schools and ever since starting upon his independent career has devoted himself to farming. He is representative of the material that must be depended upon in the coming years to maintain McLeod county's agricultural prestige.

Fred William Wick belongs to a family well known in agricultural circles of McLeod county. Those bearing the name have established a reputation for agricultural ability and sound citizenship, and the family has lost none of its prestige in these directions through the activities of Fred W. Wick, whose entire career has been passed in Collins township. Mr. Wick was born at Chicago, Ill., October 19, 1871, a son of John Wick. He secured his early education in the public schools of Chicago, and was about 14 years old when he came to McLeod county, his subsequent training being acquired in the district schools of Collins township. He was reared to farming pursuits and began operations on his own account on a rented property in Round Grove township in 1901, but two years later became a landlord when he bought his present farm, a tract of 160 acres lying in section 17, Collins township. At that time there was an old house located on the property, but this Mr. Wick has replaced with a modern eight-room residence, and in addition has erected a good barn and outbuildings. He now farms 220 acres, using the most modern methods, and be-

sides raising the standard crops of the locality devotes a good deal of attention to the breeding of a good grade of stock. His interest in the welfare of his community has led him to take part in the enterprises which have made for progress and development, and for several years he has been a member of the township school board. With his family, he belongs to the Lutheran church. Mr. Wick married Miss Hulda Wagner, daughter of Fred Wagner, of McLeod county, and to this union there have been born two children: Harold and Iver.

Otto Bernard Wick, who is favorably known in agricultural circles of McLeod county is connected with the ownership of a farm of 160 acres in section 17, Collins township. He is an example of the farmer who has sought success in business life in the city, only once again to return to the benefits and opportunities of the country. Mr. Wick belongs to the younger generation of farmers of his county and is a native of the township in which he now resides, having been born here September 7, 1887, a son of John Wick, a well known farmer here. Otto Bernard Wick received good educational advantages, attending first the district school in the vicinity of his father's farm, and subsequently spending two years in a business college at Minneapolis. When he was ready to start upon his own career, he left the parental roof and took up the trade of barber, which he followed for six years at Minneapolis as a journeyman. At the end of that time he was prepared to enter business on his own account, and did so as the proprietor of a tonsorial establishment at Bowbells, the county seat of Burke county, North Dakota. After gaining some experience at that point, he returned to Minneapolis and opened a similar enterprise, but after a short time disposed of his interest therein and went to north of Duluth, from whence he returned to Collins township in the fall of 1915, at that time settling on his present tract of 160 acres in section 17. Since that time Mr. Wick has prosecuted his farming operations in an industrious and enterprising manner, in both the direction of general farming and stockraising, and in his intervals of leisure has found time to install many improvements, including a modern home and commodious barn. An atmosphere of prosperity is found in the well-kept buildings, the modern improvements and the sleek, high-grade cattle, evidencing the presence of good management and farming ability. On November 30, 1912, Mr. Wick was married to Miss Anna Johnson, who was born in Meeker county, Minnesota, a daughter of Martin and Sophia (Hegt) Johnson. Mr. Johnson was born in Malmo, Sweden, March 11, 1856, came to the United States in 1881 and settled on a farm in Meeker county, Minn., engaged in railroad construction work, later working as an architect 10 years. In

1892 he bought a farm in Grant county, Minn., where he died April 15, 1913. He was a member of the Lutheran church. He married Sophia Hegg, who was born in Meeker county, Feb. 14, 1874, a daughter of Peter and Anna Hegg, natives of Karowstad, Sweden, who came to America in 1870, by sailing vessel. Settling in Meeker county, Minnesota, they purchased 80 acres of railroad land in the Swede Grove community and passed the remainder of their lives in farming. Their children, the two first born in Sweden, and the rest in Minnesota, were: Emily, Alfred, John, Sophia, Tillie, Amanda and Henning, and a Henning who died at the age of four years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson were: Anna, Arthur, Elma, Hazel, Alice, Chester, Luella, Nellie, Stella, Myrtle and Irene, all living, and Andy, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wick are the parents of two children: Bernice, born Feb. 15, 1914; and Vernelle, born Aug. 16, 1915.

Leroy E. Newcomb, a thriving farmer of Sumter township, was born at Glencoe, McLeod county, Minn., March 4, 1874, son of Alburn R. and Laura (Horner) Newcomb, the latter being the widow of Fred Morgan. The father was born in Pennsylvania, in Susquehanna county, and was a son of Uriah Newcomb, who was of Welsh ancestry. One of eight children, he was reared and educated in his native state and was 21 years old when a strong desire to better his prospects in life led him to seek the Northwest and he made his way to Platteville, Wis. That part of the journey from Galena, Ill., to Platteville he made with team. At the latter place he found work running the ferry boat across the river and remained there until 1858, at which time he set out for Minnesota, making the journey by team in company with a family by the name of Guards, who settled in Glencoe. He located on a farm in Sumter township and in addition to farming he engaged in trapping for the Hudson Bay Company. At the breaking out of the Civil war he endeavored to enlist but was rejected. During the Indian troubles he was employed in hauling soldiers across the country. He had obtained a tract of 160 acres in Sumter county, securing it by purchasing script, the patent being signed by Abraham Lincoln. The buildings he had erected were burned by the Indians, and instead of rebuilding them he went to Iowa, where he had a brother and remained there about a year. He then returned to McLeod county, locating for a time at Glencoe. His next experience was as stage driver and for some time he was engaged in running the stage between Blakely and Hutchinson. This stage was his own property and in it he carried as passengers at various times nearly all the residents in that part of the country and was personally acquainted with most of them. Mr. Newcomb

next opened a grocery store at Glencoe, in company with a Mr. Moore, but after running this awhile he went into the meat market business, which was his last experience as a merchant, as in the spring of 1881 he located on the farm in section 7, Sumter township. At that time it contained but 80 acres but he later added 80 more, keeping the original buildings. Here he resided until his death about 1908 at the age of 72 years. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Glencoe. His wife died about 1894 at the age of 46 years. They had three children: Fred C., Leroy E. and Mabel F., who married Ed. May. Leroy E. Newcomb was educated in the district school in Sumter township and a high school in Iowa, which he attended for one term. For a time also he attended the old Stevens Seminary at Glencoe, before his parents left that place. He grew to manhood on the farm in Sumter township and at the age of 18 went to Iowa. After his marriage he located on the old homestead in Sumter township, finally purchasing the original 80-acre tract, on which he now lives. He raises good graded stock and has been successful in his farming operations. He took an active part in the organization of the Farmers' Shipping Association at Brownton and has always been ready to aid in any good cause tending to the benefit of the general community. At Boscobel, Wis., Mr. Newcomb married Alice May, daughter of David May. He and his wife have six children: Florence, Ruth, Olive, Gladys, Leonard and Richard.

Henry A. Wendt was born in Hennepin county, Minn., Aug. 4, 1892. He is a son of John H. Wendt, now a retired farmer living in Waconia, at the age of 63, and came to Minnesota in 1881. Mrs. John H. Wendt, whose maiden name was Emma Pofahl, is living at the age of 60 years. The subject of this sketch remained at home with his parents until 1912, at which time he was 20 years old. He then went to work in the garage of Elmer O. Burton and was thus employed until August 17, 1914. He went into business for himself. Mr. Wendt was married June 28, 1915, to Lena Schultz, of New Germany, Carver county, Minn. Her parents, Albert and Martha (Kohle) Schultz, are both living, the father, a horseman, being 42 years old and his wife 41. Mr. and Mrs. Wendt are members of the German Lutheran church.

Fred Karstens, a prosperous farmer of Sumter township, also proprietor of a summer hotel on Lake Marion, was born in Holstein, Germany, May 20, 1865, son of Klaus and Mary (Reimers) Karstens. The father was a day laborer who came to the United States in 1880. Other members of the family had come here long before, however, a sister of Klaus, Mrs. Nubbe, settling in Illinois as early as 1856, whence in 1876

she and her family came to Lynn township, McLeod county. The family of Klaus Karstens made a large party, as he and his wife were accompanied by eight children, John, Maggie, Lizzie, Fred, Jake, William, Christopher, and Anna. One other, named Lena, had died in Germany. Subsequently a tenth child was born in Minnesota and named Marie. On arriving in this country the older boys soon got busy in farming, John getting a tract of 40 acres in Sumter township, on which place the parents passed the rest of their lives, the father dying in 1890 at the age of 63 years, and the mother in 1904 at the age of 73. In religious belief they were Lutherans and attended the church of that denomination at Biscay. A sister of Klaus Karstens, Mrs. Sophia Myers, whose husband's name was John, and who came to America with the other sister, Mrs. Nubbe, now resides in Brownton. Fred Karstens was educated in Germany and after coming to McLeod county he took hold of farming with plenty of vim, determined to do his share in paying off the family debts and in establishing a home for the family, especially his parents. After the 40 acres on which they lived had been secured, he rented a farm for one year and then went to St. Paul, where he worked as coachman for a family from 1887 to 1902. He was already married, having changed his condition in life in 1886. In 1902 he returned to McLeod county and bought three and one-quarter acres of land on the shore of Lake Marion, it lying on the line between Collins and Sumter townships. The land was all slough and brush, but he cleared and improved it and put up a hotel of 18 rooms, 36 x60 ft. which he named "Lake Marion Grove Hotel." He also built a few boats and later bought another acre for $400 making a ball ground. A bowling alley had been established the first year. In addition to these amusements he erected a dancing pavillion, 28 x 32 feet in dimensions. The bowling alley was burned the third year but he has since built a boat-house, a launch and two cottages. Five years ago Mr. Karstens purchased a tract of 160 acres in section 6, Sumter township, this land lying just across the road from his resort. It had a good house and barn, but the latter burned the following year and he replaced it by a well built barn of 50 x 60 feet. He has fenced and improved the land and here he carries on dairying and stockraising, keeping Holstein cattle and full-blooded Chester White hogs. He also carries on diversified farming, is a member of the Farmers' Shipping Association and is a stockholder of the creamery at Biscay. Mr. Karstens was married July 21, 1886, to Bertha Paulson, who was born in Holstein, Germany, daughter of Ferdinand and Johanna (Johnson) Paulson, who came with their family to Glencoe,

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McLeod county, in 1882. Mr. Paulson engaged in farming in Glencoe township, of which he remained a resident until his death in 1890 at the age of 76 years. His wife died in 1889 at the age of 68. Their children were: Amelia, who remained in Germany; Marie, Bertha, Maggie and Martha. The two last mentioned are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Karstens have three children: Edolph, now Mrs. Seeland of Brownton, Ferdinand and Leslie.

Oscar H. Smith, publisher of the Lester Prairie News, was born in Trempealeau county, Wis., Dec. 22, 1872. Two years later his parents moved to Fountain City, Wis., where the father died. Later the family moved to Alma, Wis., and then to Eau Claire, Wis., and here the mother passed away in the year 1885. Being thrown upon his own resources at the age of 13 years, young Oscar entered the employ of a large department store as errand boy at a stipend of $2.50 a week. In 1886 he entered the employ of the "Democrat," a German paper published in that city, and here he learned the first rudiments of the printing business. A year later Daniel L. Elbert, a job printer at Eau Claire, became interested in the boy and induced him to work for him. Elbert encouraged the lad to study evenings and eventually arranged for him to attend evening school. Between working in the day time and going to school at night, the boy developed an activity that has clung to him ever since. Two years later he entered the employ of the Eau Claire Leader, a morning daily, as pressman. Besides paying better wages, the position permitted him to go to school during the afternoon. Later he took a course in the Shaver college, and then accepted a position as foreman on the Forum, published in that city. In 1890 the young man got the western fever and came to Minnesota. He worked for a short period on the Minneapolis Tribune, later going to the Journal. Being anxious to get into the printing business for himself, he determined to learn the country newspaper business, a branch of the trade he was not familiar with. He accepted a position on the Arlington Enterprise, and shortly after was sent to Fairfax to take charge of a new paper being established there. He eventually became the owner of this paper, but sold it and returned to Minneapolis, where he again entered the employ of the Journal. A year later found him publishing the Waverly (Minn.) Tribune in conjunction with R. D. Topping; now deceased. He then went to Hutchinson, Minn., to enter the employ of S. G. Peterson, then publisher of the Independent. During this time the Lester Prairie Journal was established, the paper being printed at Hutchinson. In January, 1895, a plant was installed at Lester Prairie and the Journal

was published from its own office with Mr. Smith as editor and manager. The following spring the paper was traded to W. E. Talboys for the Glencoe Register, which for a period of five years was published by Peterson & Smith. The latter disposed of his interest in the paper to his partner and in January, 1901, returned to Lester Prairie and made a deal for the purchase of the Journal. After moving to Lester Prairie, the deal fell through and Mr. Smith started a new paper, which he called The News. In June of the same year he purchased the subscription list and good will of the Journal and the latter paper was discontinued by its owner, Mr. Talboys, the plant being moved to Chisholm, Minn. The News has been published continuously by Mr. Smith since its inception and now has one of the most complete and thoroughly equipped printing plants to be found in any small town in this section. In April, 1902, Mr. Smith was appointed postmaster at Lester Prairie and this position he has held through changing administrations for a period of 15 years, being postmaster at the present writing. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' State Bank of Lester Prairie, being the first vice-president of the institution. Banking was distasteful to him, however, and he later disposed of his interests in the institution and severed his official connection with the bank. In politics Mr. Smith has been an active Republican ever since the free silver issue was fought out. He has served as secretary of the county committee, been a member of various congressional, state and national committees, and has always held a high place in the councils of his party. Beyond the position of postmaster of his home town, he has never accepted any political position, although such has been frequently offered him. In 1896 he was tendered the position of assistant superintendent of the Government Printing office at Washington, D. C., by President McKinley, but declined the offer. The writer of this sketch, who has been an almost life-long friend of Mr. Smith, personally knows of at least two other instances where the latter refused good political positions offered him, in each instance stating that he preferred to follow his chosen profession and to devote his energies toward realizing the ambition of his life—to own and operate a thoroughly up-to-date country newspaper plant and publish a paper that would be a power for good in the community. How well he succeeded we leave the people of McLeod county to judge. Mr. Smith was married June 21, 1897, to Miss Edith Milbrath, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Milbrath, of Lester Prairie. To them was born one daughter, Irene Muriel, who passed away at the family home at Lester Prairie Sept. 19, 1909, at the age of ten years and five months.

See History of Meeker and McLeod county 1888

Spurgeon Simpson Beach was born in Decatur, Ill., March 7, 1860, son of George and Mary (McCoy) Beach. He was educated in the Methodist Academy at High Forest, Minn., which he attended for two years, and at the North Missouri Normal school, at Kirksville. From 1881 to 1891 he taught school in McLeod and Carver counties and was at the same time engaged in farming on land he had bought near Brownton, situated in section 26, Collins township. This land he farmed until 1901, when he sold it. Mr. Beach is state lecturer on Co-operation for the Extension Division of the State Agricultural School. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Shipping Association, president of the Farmers' National Bank, treasurer of the Co-operative Creamery and vice-president of the Elevator Company. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is acting as one of its trustees, and teaches in the Sunday school, of which he has been superintendent for eight years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and is a past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was elected to the state legislature in 1898, but defeated for the state senate in 1906. He was township superintendent eight years, township clerk four years and a member of the school board 12 years. Mr. Beach was married, February 22, 1885, to Clara Huffman, and they have nine children.

Henry L. Simons, banker, was born at Glencoe, Minnesota, Dec. 20, 1859, the eldest son and second child of Luman G. and Miriam C. (Little) Simons. His parents were among the early settlers in the community, Luman G. Simons, surveyor and civil engineer, from Elmira, New York, having located here in 1855, Miriam C. Little, his wife, being the eldest daughter of Henry and Catherine Little, who came in the same year from Stoyestown, Pennsylvania. For many years Luman G. Simons was the only land surveyor in this part of the country, known as "West of the Big Woods" and the lines of most of the early farmers' claims were located by him. Henry L. Simons has continued to be a resident of Glencoe. After attending such public schools as were available in the early days of the community, he engaged from 1876 to 1892 in the drug store business at Glencoe, then served four years as postmaster, and from January 1, 1896, has served as president of the First National Bank, Glencoe, Minnesota. He was married June 11, 1885, to Anna Louisa Sophia Stockman, daughter of Henry Stockman, pioneer of Carver county.

graduated from Stevens Seminary in the class of 1901. Thus prepared for life's struggle, he entered the First National Bank as clerk and bookkeeper. By promotion in 1909 he was assistant cashier and in 1914 was chosen cashier, a position he is filling with marked credit. Mr. Thoeny is an active participant in every good cause that tends to the betterment of his town and county. He is treasurer of the Glencoe Club, and in 1912 was elected chief of the Glencoe Fire Department, in which office he is still serving. During the years 1915 and 1916 he served as alderman from the second ward of his city. Fraternally he is affiliated with Hope Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., of Glencoe; Chapter No 38, R. A. M., of Glencoe; Zion Commandery No. 2, K. T., of Minneapolis and Zurrah Temple, N. M. S., of Minneapolis, also with Camp No. 2335 M. W. A., of Glencoe. Of Hope lodge he is now serving as secretary. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing. On June 19, 1908, Mr. Thoeny was united in marriage with Elizabeth Laura Mielke, of which union two children have been born: Matthias Adolph, Oct. 21, 1910, and Henry Eugene, Feb. 26, 1916.

Charles W. Tinker, M. D., one of the most respected residents of the village of Stewart, where he has been located for many years, was born at Morristown, Lamoille county, Vt., May 28, 1856, son of Albert and Sarah Jane (Waters) Tinker. Charles W. Tinker received an academic education and at the age of 19 years began the study of medicine with Dr. F. H. Milligan at Wabasha, Minn. Later he took the full course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1878. Then returning to Minnesota he began practice in the city of Wabasha, where he remained one year. At the end of that time he came to Stewart and opened an office and has since built up a large and successful practice. A Democrat in politics Dr. Tinker served as town clerk of Collins for four years and he has always taken a keen interest in the moral and material welfare of the community in which he has made his home. June 10, 1883, Dr. Tinker was married to Edith May Senescall, who was born in Dakota county, Minn., daughter of William and Mary Senescall.

(MINNESOTA CONGRESSMAN 1888 & CIVIL WAR VETERAN) - Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler MARTIN WM. JOHNSON Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No.____ on chart No.____

Address 514 WEST MENOMINEE

City, State BELVIDERE, ILL. 61008

Date JAN. 6. 1989

42

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 MARTIN WM. JOHNSON
b. JULY 6, 1948 AT 9:45 AM
p.b. RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA.
m.
d.
p.d.

(VIETNAM ERA VET#349400533)
(FATHER OF TARA ANN JOHNSON)

2 MELVIN HARRY JOHNSON (Father of No. 1)
b. JULY 26, 1914
p.b. GLENCOE, McLEOD CO.MINN.
m. MAY 2,1947 BERKELEY, CAL.
d.
p.d.

3 LORETTA DOROTHY SWANSON (Mother of No. 1)
2ND. WIFE
b. JUNE 2, 1923 4:00 AM
p.b. GLENCOE, MINN.
d.
p.d.

(ADOPTED BY HOWE'S)

7 LAURA MATHILDA POLLMANN (Mother of No. 3)
b. OCT. 31, 1902 RICH -
p.b. VALLEY T., McLEOD CO.-
d. MN.
p.d.

JULIA ANNE BINGENHEIMER
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. JAN. 27,1954 d.
p.b. BELVIDERE, ILL p.d.

4 WILLIAM ALBERT JOHNSON (Father of No. 2)
b. APRIL 18, 1887 SUMTER,
p.b. TWP., McLEOD CO. MINN.
m. MARCH 6, 1911 MNPLS.
d. OCT. 11, 1969
p.d HUTCHINSON, MINN.

5 ELSIE ANNA KNICK (Mother of No. 2)
b. OCT. 15, 1889 MONTEREY
p.b. WAUKESHAU CO. WISC..
d. JAN. 9, 1956
p.d. HUTCHINSON, MINN.

6 MARTIN SWAN SWANSON (Father of No. 3)
b. OCT. 30, 1891 BALDWIN,
p.b. ST. CROIX CO., WISC..
m. MAY 15, 1921 GLENCOE
d. OCT. 30, 1987 GLENCOE,
p.d BURIED FORT SNELLING- IN MINNEAPOLIS

8 CHARLES CHRIST. JOHNSON (Father of No. 4)
b. JUNE 24, 1855 HALFDAY
p.b. LAKE CO., ILLINOIS
m. FEB. 8, 1882 HUTCHINSON
d. FEB. 12, 1916 GLENCOE,
p.d McLEOD CO., MINN.

ALVINA AMALIE MIELKE (Mother of No. 4)
b. DEC. 16,1862 WACONIA,
p.b. CARVER CO., MINN.
d. JAN. 22, 1949
p.d GLENCOE, MINN..

10 CHRISTIAN F. KNICK (Father of No. 5)
b. MARCH 30, 1846
p.b. TONAWONDA, N.Y.
m. NOV. 21, WATERTOWN
d. MAY 11, 1923
p.d HUTCHINSON, MINN.

11 MARIE A. DOBBRATZ (Mother of No. 5)
b. APRIL 15, 1853 KOLPIN
p.b. KOLBERG CO. POMMERANIA.
d. OCT. 31, 1927
p.d. HUTCHINSON, MINN.

12 SVEND (SWANSON (SVENDSEN) (Father of No. 6)
b. MAY 27, 1847 OPPDAL,
p.b. TRONDHEIM, NORWAY
m. 1878 IN DONNES, NORWAY
d. APRIL 19, 1916
p.d BALDWIN, WISC..

13 DOROTHY MARIE DANIELSON (Mother of No. 6)
b. SEPT. 14, 1849 HUSBY,
p.b. NESNA, TRONDHEIM, NORWAY
d. FEB. 15, 1941
p.d. BALDWIN, WISCONSIN

(HAD 2 WIVES)

14 RUDOLPH FRIED. POLLMANN (Father of No. 7)
b. MAY 18, 1881 RICH VALLEY
p.b. TWP. McLEOD CO. MINN.
m. DEC. 29, 1901 GLENCOE
d. NOV. 13, 1948 CEDAR -
p.d MILLS, MEEKER CO. MINN

15 ABBY O.S.T. GRABOWITZ

ADOPTED BY EILERS (Mother of No. 7)
b. DEC. 12, 1882 GREEN
p.b. ISLE TWP. SIBLEY CO. MN.
d. SEPT. 22, 1942
p.d. CROSBY ?, MINN..

16 WM. CLAUS CHRIST. JOHNSON Chart No.____
b. KRONPRINZENKOOG, GERMANY (Father of No. 8, Cont. on Chart No.____)
m. 1854 ILL. OR WISC.
d. JUNE 28, 1901 GLENCOE.

17 AUGUSTA WIEBKE HATHJE(N) (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on Chart No.____)
b. FEB. 27,182
d. NOV. 10, 1899 GLENCOE,

18 JOHANN MIELKE (Father of No. 9, Cont. on Chart No.____)
b. FORSYTH, DANZIG, GERMANY
m. 11-23-47 ALT KYSCHAU
d. APR.8,1885 GLENCOE, MN.

CAROLINE F. ITTRICH (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No.____)
b. ALT KYSCHAU
d. FEB.17,1815 BLUE ISLAND MINN.

20 MICHAEL KNICK SR. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on Chart No.____)
b. APR.5,1807 HOHEN-KRANIG
m. 1837 HOHEN-KRANIG, GERM.
d. 7-22-1893 BROWNTON, MN.

21 ELIZABETH HEN. BERNSEE (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on Chart No.____)
b. 1-11-1815 HANSEBERG
d. 2-24-1901 BROWNTON, MN.

22 CHRISTOPH DANIEL DOBBRATZ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on Chart No.____)
b. 10-22-1805 STERNIN
m. STERNIN OR KOLPIN?
d. 3-13-1884 HARTLAND, WIS

23 JOHANNA L. PREY (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on Chart No.____)
b.
d. 12-3-1894 ASHIPPUN, WIS

24 SVEND HALVORSEN (Father of No. 12, Cont. on Chart No.____)
b. 7-28-1799 OPPDAL
m. OCT. 19,1836 OPPDAL,
d.

25 INGER SVENDSDAUGHTER (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on Chart No.____)
b. 12-26-1807 OPPDAL
d.

26 NILS ANDREAS DANIELSON (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No.____)
b. 5-17-1807 HUSBY
m. 9-25-1838 NESNA, HUSBY
d.

27 LAVINA KRIST. PEDERS DTR (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on Chart No.____)
b. 6-1817 HUSBY NORWAY
d.

28 HERMANN A.G. POLLMANN (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.____)
b. 6-29-1857 OBER-CORNECK
m. 12-4-1880 GLENCOE, MINN
d. 2-18-1897 RICH VALLEY

29 EDITH ZARNKE (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No.____)
b. 9-13-1864 RICH VALLEY
d. 3-24-1936 GLENCOE, MINN
(2 WIVES)

30 AUGUST MICHAEL GRABOWITZ (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No.____)
b. 12-22-1851
m. MAY 5,1874 GREEN ISLE,
d. 3-27-1915 BECKER CO. MN

31 AUGUSTA WENTZLAFF (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on Chart No.____)
b. 10-5-1856
d. 12-14-1882 GREEN ISLE,
MINN. AFTER CHILD BIRT

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XEROXED

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Martin Wm. Johnson

Address 514 W. Menominee

City, State Belvidere, Ill. 61008

Date April 1, 1985

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on chart No. ____.

b. Date of Birth
bp. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
dp. Place of Death

(Originally Johannssen & Jannssen) To U.S. 1853 May 15?

4 Claus Christian Wm. Johnson (Father of No. 2)
b. Jan. 5, 1833 Kronprinzenkoog, Marne, Holstein Germany.
m. 1854? Lake/Cook Co. Ill.
d. June 28, 1901 (Veteran of Co. L, 1st. Minn. Heavy Artillery)
dp. Glencoe, Mc Leod Co., Minn.

Wm Elected to House of Rep. for Minn. 1885.

2 Charles Christian Johnson (Father of No. 1)
b. June 24, 1855 Illinois
bp. Lake/Cook Co. line
m. Feb. 8, 1882 Hutchinson, Mn.
d. Feb. 12, 1916
dp. Glencoe, Minn.

5 Augusta Wiebke Rogers (Mother of No. 2)
(originally Rathje(n)
To U.S. 1854-55??
b. Feb. 27, 1824 Kattrepel
bp. Holstein, Germany
d. Nov. 10, 1899
dp. Glencoe, Minn.

1 William Albert H. Johnson
b. April 18, 1887
bp. Sumter Twp. Mc Leod Co., Minn.
m. March 6, 1911 Minneapolis, Minn.
d. Oct. 11, 1969
dp. Hutchinson, Minn. (Ship Fortuna)
Arrived Quebec, Canada 6/16/62

8 Johann Mielke (Father of No. 3)
b. May 29, 1818 Forsyth, Fosshutte, Berent Co., Danzig state, Old Germany
bp.
m. Nov. 23, 1847 Alt Kyschau
d. April 8, 1885
dp. Mc Leod Co., Minn.

3 Alvina Amalie Mielke (Mother of No. 1) Twp.
b. Dec. 16, 1862 near Waconia,
bp. Carver Co., Minn.
d. Jan. 22, 1949
dp. Glencoe, Minn.

7 Caroline F. Ittrich (Mother of No. 3)
b. Dec. 11, 1831 Alt Kyschau,
bp. Beremt Co., Danzig state.
d. Feb. 17, 1915 Bird Island
dp. Renville Co., Minn.

Elsie Anna Knick (Spouse of No. 1)
b. Oct. 15, 1889 d. Jan. 9, 1956
bp. Monterey, Wisc. dp. Hutchinson, Mn.

9 Wiebke Catrina Holthusen (Mother of No. 4)
b. Jan. 9, 1814 Marne
bp.
d. Ill., Wisc., or Minn.
dp.

10 John Rogers (= Jochim Rathje (Father of No. 5)
b. 1768-70
bp. Graurel, Hohenwestedt parish, Rendsburg Co.,
m. May 3, 1814
d. Dec. 20, 1843 age 75
dp. Deichshörn, Kattrepel

11 Caroline Magdalena Eliz. Dorthea-Dressjen (Mother of No. 5)
b. 1790
bp. Dingen, Bauerschaft, Eddelak parish.
d. Sept. 12, 1845 age 56
dp. Deichshörn, Kattrepel

(a farmer)
12 Christian Mielke (=Mylcke) (Father of No. 6)
b. 1781 ?
bp.
m. 1807 ?
d. July 7, 1838 Fosshutte,
dp. Neu Palseschken, Berent Co.

3 Marie Tes(s)mer (Mother of No. 6)
b. 1791 ?
bp.
d. July 12, 1830 Fosshutte,
dp. Danzig state, Old Germany.

(a farmer)
14 Christian Ittrich (Father of No. 7)
b.
bp.
m.
d. Nov. 3, 1832 Alt Kyschau,
dp. Berent Co., Danzig state

15 Eleonore Worsech (youngest-child (Mother of No. 7)
b.
bp.
d. Nov. 4, 1839 Alt Kyschau,
dp. Berent Co., Danzig state.

16 Claus Johannssen (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1762 ?
m. Marne ?
d.

17 Margarethe Geissler (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1775
d. Aug. 25, 1828 Barlterdei

18 Christian Friedrich Holthu (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1772 Marne July 20
m. July 3, 1804 Marne
d. May 29, 1842 Marne

19 Anna Mark. Wiebke Katrin D =Delfs. (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1783
d. Sept. 9, 1862 Fahrnstadt

20 Jurgen Rathje (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1739
m. Nov. 26, 1767 Hafenkrug
d. March 27, 1788 Grauel

21 Elsabe Bencken (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1738 Grauel
d. Oct. 10, 1811 Heinkenbor

22 Hinrich Dressen (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. Oct. 16, 1764 Stru
m. Nov. 16, 17 ea-3rd wife) in Deichshorn?
d.

23 Dorthea A. Klüvern (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. Kudendorf, Dingen
d. Aug. 30, 1813 Eddelak

24 b. m. d. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)

25 b. d. (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)

26 b. m. d. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)

27 b. d. (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)

28 b. m. d. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)

29 b. d. (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)

30 b. m. d. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)

31 b. d. (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)

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Ancestor Chart (of Haagseng-Hoxeng farm)

Name of Compiler Martin Wm. Johnson
Address 514 W. Menominee
City, State Belvidere, Ill. 61008
Date Nov. 21, 1981

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on chart No. ____.

Chart No. ____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

(Oppdal is now in Sor Trondelag "-county, records begin 1739)

(Donnes was formerly of Nesna parish, & -records begin 1701, now Nordland Co..)

1 Martin Swan Swanson (Svendsen)
b. Oct. 30, 1891 (one twin died)
p.b. Baldwin, Wisconsin
m. May 15, 1921 Glencoe, Minn..
d. Oct. 30, 1987
p.d. Glencoe, Minn.

(WW I Service # 3369940)

2 Svend Swanson (originally-(To U.S. ? April or June)Svendsen)
(Father of No. 1)
b. May 27, 1847 Oppdal,
p.b. Trondheim, Norway.
m. 1878 in Donnes
d. April 19, 1916
p.d Baldwin, Wisc. + Buried ? grave unmarked ?

3 Dorthea Marie Danielsen(Nils dtr.)
(Mother of No. 1)
b. Sept. 14, 1849 Husby, Nesna,
p.b. Jelgeland, Norway
d. Feb. 15, 1941
p.d. Baldwin, Wisc. + Buried ? grave unmarked?

4 Svend Halvorsen (Farm of Wognld-Styrvold)
(Father of No. 2)
b. July 28, 1799) Oppdal,
p.b. Trondheim, Norway.
m. Oct. 19, 1836 Oppdal
d.
p.d

5 Inger Svends Dtr.
(Mother of No. 2)
b. Grothe farm Dec. 26,1807
p.b. Oppdal, Norway
d.
p.d.

(Hon. discharge 10/1/1919 Camp Dix N.J.)

6 Nils Andreas Danielsen
(Father of No. 3)
b. May 17, 1807
p.b. Husby, Norway
m. Sept. 23, 1838 in Nesna.
d.
p.d

7 Lavina Kristina Peders dtr.
(Mother of No. 3)
b. June , 1817 on Horn farm
p.b.
d.
p.d. (adopted by Howe family)

Laura Mathilda Selma Pollmann
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. Oct. 31, 1902 d.
p.b. Mc Leod Co., Mn. p.d.

8 Halvord Svensen (of Hoxeng-Scharsem farm)
(Father of No. 4)
b. Aug. 23, 1772.
p.b. Oppdal, Norway
m. April 10, 1798 in Oppdal.
d.
p.d

9 Barbroe Erichs dtr. (of Scharsem farm)
(Mother of No. 4)
b. Dec. 12, 1775
p.b. Oppdal, Norway
d. Feb.
p.d

10 Svend Ingebrigtsen (of Grythe farm)
(Father of No. 5)
b. April 23, 1762
p.b. Oppdal, Norway
m. Feb. 16, 1797 in Oppdal.
d.
p.d

11 Marit Oles dtr.(of Grothe ?
(Mother of No. 5)
b. May 20, 1770
p.b. Oppdal, Norway
d.
p.d.

12 Daniel Danielsen
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m. Nov. 1, 1806 in Donnes
d.
p.d

13 Anne Jeremias dtr.(2nd wife
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 1773 ?
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Peder Lorentz(en) Jonsen
(Father of No. 7)
b. 1769 ? Horn farm
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

15 Beret Martna
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Sven Haagensen (Soldier in 1757)
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m. July 12, 1757 Oppdal..
d.

17 Marit Gunders dtr.(Vognild-
(Mother of No. Farm)
b. 1735 Cont. on chart No. ____)
d. Hogseng farm.

1775 Soldier

18 Erich Erichsen(Scharsem farm)
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. March 9, 1749 Oppdal
m.
d.

19 Marit Erichs dtr.
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. Oct. 1, 1747
d.

20 Ingebright Erichsen of Grothe
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1727
m. Dec. 28, 1752 Oppdal
d.

21 Marit Hellougs dtr. of Stue
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

22 Ole Oleson a schoolmaster
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1729
m. June 19, 1766 Oppdal
d.

23 Sifri Ingebrigts dtr. of-Grothe
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

24 Daniel
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

25 [illegible]
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

26 Jeremai
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

27
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

28 Jon
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

29
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

31
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

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They used a paternal naming system. The name of farm they were born on is after last names.

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Martin W. Johnson
Address 514 W. Menominee
City, State Belvidere, Ill. 61008
Date Jan. 6, 1985

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on chart No. ____.

Chart No. ____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Svend Svendsen to Swan Swanson
b. May 27, 1847 Styrvold, Oppdal,
p.b. Trondhiem, Stift, Norway
m. 1878 in Donnes
d. April 19, 1916
p.d. Baldwin, Wisc.

2 Svend Halvorsen of Wognld farm
b. July 28, 1799 Oppdal,
p.b. trondheim, Norway
m. Oct. 19, 1836 Oppdal
d.
p.d

3 Inger Svendsdtr.. of Grothe
b. Dec. 26, 1807
p.b. Oppdal
d.
p.d.

4 Halvord Svensen of Schasem
b. Aug. 23, 1772
p.b. Oppdal
m. April 10, 1798 Oppdal
d.
p.d

5 Barbroe Erichsdtr.
b. Dec. 12, 1775
p.b. Oppdal
d.
p.d.

6 Svend Ingebrightsen Grothe
b. April 23, 1762
p.b.
m. Feb. 16, 1797 Oppdal
d.
p.d

7 Marit Oldsdtr. of Grothe
b. May 20, 1770
p.b.
d.
p.d.

8 Sven Haagensen of Hoxeng
b.
p.b.
m. July 12, 1757 Oppdal
d.
p.d

9 Marit Gunders Dtr. of Vognild
b. 1735
p.b.
d.
p.d

10 Erich Erichsen of Scharsum
b. March 9, 1749
p.b. Oppdal
m. March 28, 1775
d.
p.d

11 Marit Erichsdtr.
b. Oct. 1, 1747
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Ingebright Eric sen of Grothe
b. 1727
p.b.
m. Dec. 28, 1752 Oppdal
d.
p.d

13 Marit Hellougsdtr.
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 Ole Olesen of Grothe
b. 1729
p.b.
m. June 19, 1766 Oppdal
d.
p.d

15 Sigri Ingebrightsdtr. of Grothe
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Haagen
b.
m.
d.

17
b.
d.

18 Günder
b.
m.
d.

19
b.
d.

20 Eri Olsen of Gulager farm
b.
m.
d.

21 Barbara Olsdtr. of Riise
b.
d.

22 Erich Olesen of Lyc en
b.
m.
d.

23 Marit Johnsdtr.
b.
d.

24 Eri
b.
d.

25
b.
d.

26 Hellouğ
b.
m.
d.

27
b.
d.

28 Ole
b.
m.
d.

29
b.
d.

30 Ingebright
b.
m.
d.

31
b.
d.

Dorthea Marie Danielsen (Nils dtr.
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. Sept. 14, 1849 d. Feb. 15, 1941
p.b. Husby, Nesna p.d. Baldwin, Wisc.

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Ancestor Chart CONNICK ON 1850 census.

Name of Compiler Martin Wm. Johnson
Address 514 W. Menominee
City, State Belvidere, Ill. 61008
Date April 1, 1985

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on chart No. ____

Chart No. ____

arrived N.Y. city Sept.8,1843 on ship said (Old Lutheran Dissident) in- German church records now in UTAH.

(Michael Knick Sr. bought land- (in Ikonia Twp. in 1849 Wisc.)

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Elsie Anna Knick
b. Oct. 15, 1889 North of Oconomowoc,
p.b. in Monterey, Wisconsin
m. March 6, 1911 Minneapolis, Minn.
d. Jan. 9, 1956 Mc Leod Co., Minn.
p.d. Hutchinson, Minnesota.

2 Christian Knick
(Father of No. 1)
b. March 30, 1846 by Tonawanda, in
p.b. Martinsville, N.Y..
m. Nov. 21, 1871 Watertown, Dodge Co. Wisc.)
d. May 11, 1923
p.d Hutchinson, Minnesota.

3 Marie A. Dobbratz
(Mother of No. 1)
b. April 15, 1853 Kölpin or Kolberg, Köslin Co. N/E of
p.b. Stettin, Pommern . or Neuhoff.
d. Hutchinson, Minnesota.
p.d. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Oct. 31, 1927)

4 Michael Knick Sr.
(Father of No. 2)
b. April 5, 1807 Hohen-Kränig
p.b. Königsberg Co., Mark-Brandenburg, Germany.
m. May 7, 1837 Hohen-Kränig
d. July 22, 1893 Penn Twp.,
p.d Mc Leod Co., Minnesota.

5 Elizabeth Henriette Bernsee
(Mother of No. 2)
b. Jan. 11, 1815 Hanseberg,
p.b. Königsberg Co.
d. Feb. 24, 1901 Brownton,
p.d. Mc Leod Co, Minnesota.

6 Christoph Daniel Dobbratz
(Father of No. 3)
b. Oct. 22, 1805 Kölpin or Sternin, N/W of Schievel-
p.b. bein, Köslin Co. Pommern.
m.
d. March 13, 1884
p.d Hartland, Wisconsin.
TO U.S.A. Oct. 1863-65 ???

7 Johanna L. Prey
(Mother of No. 3)
b. Sept. 9, 1812 Kolberg
p.b. town or county.
d. Dec. 3, 1894 Ashipun, Wisc.
p.d. or Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

William Albert H. Johnson
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. April 18, 1887 d. Oct. 11, 1969
p.b. Mc Leod Co., Mn p.d. Glencoe, Minn.

8 Martin Knick (land owner)
(Father of No. 4)
b. April 5, 1753 Woltersdorf, 2 miles S/W of Königsberg
p.b. E. side of Oder river.
m. Sept. 9, 1778 Hohen-Kränig
d. June 9, 1821 Hohen-Kränig
p.d Königsberg Co., Germany

9 Dorthee Louise Marie Fischer
(Mother of No. 4)
b. 1762
p.b.
d. Sept. 14, 1820
p.d Hohen-Kränig,

10 Christian Christoph Bernsee
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d Hanseberg ?

11 Dorthea Krohnen or Marie Elisa. Rossen or Rojen.
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

14 August Friedrich ? Prey
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

15
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 Christian Friedrich Knick
(Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

17 Rebecca Vorpahl
(Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

18
(Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

19
(Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

20
(Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

21
(Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

22
(Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

23
(Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

24
(Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

25
(Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

26
(Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

27
(Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

28
(Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

29
(Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30
(Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

31
(Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

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Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler

Address

City, State

Date

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on chart No. ____.

Chart No. ____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

1 Herman Andreas Gotthelf Pollmann
b. June 29, 1857 Ober Börnecke
p.b. East Germany
m. Dec. 4, 1880 Glencoe, Minn
d. Feb. 18, 1897 Rich Valley
p.d. TWP. Mc Leod Co., Minn.

Edith Zarnke
(Spouse of No. 1)
b. 9/13/1864 d. 3/24/1936
p.b. Mc Leod Co. MN p.d. Glencoe, MN.

2 Christoph Frederick Pollmann
(Father of No. 1)
b. 1819 confirmed Dalldorf
p.b.
m. March 21, 1841 Dalldorf & Ober Börnecke)
d. Returned & died April
p.d 25, 1891 Dalldorf

3 C Katherine Elis. Dorthea Schuft
(Mother of No. 1)
b. Jan. 13, 1820
p.b. Ober Börnecke
d. August 13, 1873 Rich
p.d. Valley Twp., Mc Leod Co

4 Christian Friedrck -
(Father of No. 2)
b. 1787 ?
p.b.
m. before 1822 ?
d. Feb. 15, 1860 age 72-10
p.d Dalldorf

5 Dorhtea Elisab. Gerwin
(Mother of No. 2)
b. 1789 ?
p.b.
d. Jan,2, 1858 age 69-29
p.d. dalldorf

6 Johann Friedrich Schuft
(Father of No. 3)
b. 1786 ?
p.b.
m. April 17, 1817 O.B.
d. July 12, 1856 age 70-1-18
p.d Ober Börnecke

7 Margretha Koch
Catharine Marie Korb
(Mother of No. 3)
b. 1798 ?
p.b.
d. March 13, 1857 age 58-8-11
p.d. Ober Börnecke age 58-8-11

8 ____
(Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

9 ____
(Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d

10 ____
(Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

11 ____
(Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
p.d.

12 Peter Schuft
(Father of No. 6)
b. 1751 ?
p.b.
m.
d. Jan. 29, 1824 age 72-9-23
p.d Ober Börnecke

13 Christine Catharine Elis. Linn?
(Mother of No. 6)
b. 1748 ?
p.b.
d. Aug. 26, 1819 age 71
p.d. Ober Börnecke

14 Christian Korb
(Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

15 Marie Elis. Larl Karl
(Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 b. (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d.

17 (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

18 b. (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d.

19 (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

20 b. (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

22 b. (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

24 b. (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

26 b. (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

28 b. (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30 b. (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

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Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler: Martin Wm. Johnson
Address: 514 W. Menominee
City, State: Belvidere, Ill. 61008
Date: Nov. 21, 1981

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on chart No. ____.
(To U.S. 1859 or 60 ?)
(went back to Germany)

(To New Orleans July ? 1860 ?)

1 Laura Mathilda Selma Pollmann
b. Oct. 31, 1902 Rich Valley Twp., p.b. Mc Leod Co., Minnesota.
m. May 15, 1921 Glencoe, Minn. 1st Lutheran church)
d. p.d.

(adopted by the Howe family)

2 Rudolph Fredrich Pollmann (Father of No. 1)
b. May 18, 1881 Rich Valley Twp. p.b. Mc Leod Co., Minnesota.
m. Dec. 29, 1901 Glencoe, Mn. (1st. marriage)
d. Nov. 13, 1948 Cedar Mills Twp. p.d Meeker Co., Minnesota.

3 Abby Selma Olive Tillie Grabowitz (Mother of No. 1)
b. Dec. 12, 1882 Green Isle Twp. p.b. Sibley Co., Minnesota.
d. Sept. 22, 1942
p.d. Crosby, Minn. + Buried

(adopted by the Eilers family)

4 Hermann Pollmann (Father of No. 2)
b. June 29, 1857 in Borneck
p.b. or Dalldorf, Saxony, Germ.
m. Dec. 4, 1880 Glencoe, Mn.
d. Feb. 18, 1897 Rich Valley,
p.d Mc Leod Co., Minn. Buried in Glencoe.

5 Edith Zarnke (Mother of No. 2)
b. Sept. 13, 1864 Rich Valley
p.b. Twp., Mc Leod Co., Minn.
d. March 24, 1936
p.d. Glencoe, Minn. + Buried

6 (Father of No. 3)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

7 Augusta Wentzlaff (Mother of No. 3)
b. Oct. 5, 1856 or 57
p.b. Konitz ? West Prussia
d. Dec. 14, 1882 Child birth
p.d. Green Isle Twp., Sibley Co.

8 Christoph ? Frederick Pollmann (Father of No. 4)
b. 1819
p.b. Saxony or Mecklenburg state
m. March 21, 1841 Dalldorf
d. April 25, 1891
p.d Dalldorf by Groeningen, Magdeburg, Saxony, Germany.

9 Katherine Dorthea Schuft (Mother of No. 4)
b. Feb. 1820 Ober (Upper) Elizabeth
p.b. Börnecke, E. Germany
d. Aug. 13, 1873 Rich Valley-
p.d Twp., Mc Leod Co., Minn buried in Glencoe, Mn.

10 August H. Zarnke (11/24/53) (Father of No. 5)
b. Jan. 24, 1814 Gross Luckow or Zwickau
p.b. by Jatznick, Ueckermunde Co.)
m. 1847
d. Aug. 10, 1897
p.d Glencoe, Minn. + Buried

11 Amelia Barkkow (Mother of No. 5)
Emelia
b. May 27, 1823
p.b. Gross Luckow, Co. Prenzlau.
d. Oct. 28, 1908
p.d. Glencoe, Minn. + Buried?

12
(Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

13
(Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b.
p.d.

14 Gottlieb ? (Father of No. 7)
August ?
Wentzlaff etc.)
Wentzlerff
Wentzloff
Wentzlaff
b.
p.b. Leipzig, W. Prussia?
m.
d.
p.d

15 Rosena Lutz ? (Mother of No. 7)
b.
p.b. Leipzig, W. Prussia
d.
p.d.

16 Christian Frdr. pollmann (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

17 Dorthea Elis. Gerwin? (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1789 ?
d. Jan. 2, 1858 Dalldorf,

18 Johann Friedrich Schuft (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
Christoph ? G. Schuft
b. Ober
m. in Börnecke
d. (Korb or Koch ?)
Fredericka ~~Frederke~~ ?

19 Katherine Margretha Elisabeth (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

20 Charles? Zarnke (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 10/6/1769 ?
d. 11/3/1857 Mayville, Wisc.?

21 Catherine ? (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
Co.)
b.
d.

22 John (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

23 Mark Brandenburg (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

28 (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

Martin Swan Swanson (=Svendsen) (Spouse of No. 1)
b. Oct. 30, 1891 d. Oct. 30, 1987
p.b. Baldwin, Wisc. p.d Glencoe, Minn.

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

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Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler: Martin Wm. Johnson
Address: 514 W. Menominee
City, State: Belvidere, Ill. 61008
Date: Dec. 28, 1985

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on chart No. ____.

Chart No. ____

b. Date of Birth
pb. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
pd. Place of Death

1 Claus Christian (Wm.) Johnson
b. Jan. 5, 1833
p.b. Kronprinzenkoog ?
m. ? Illinois ? or Germany?
d. June 28, 1901
p.d. Glencoe, Mc Leed Co., Minnesota.

2 Jacob Johannssen (Father of No. 1)
b. Feb. 8, 1806
p.b. Marne ?
m. Sept. 2, 1832 Marne ? Kronprinzen Koog
d. Nov. 14, 1883
p.d. Biscay, Mc Leod Co., Minnesota

3 Mary Wiebke Catrina Holthusen (Mother of No. 1)
b. Jan. 9, 1814
p.b. Marne
d. Minn. or Ill. or Wisc.
p.d.

4 Claus ? Janssen Johannssen (Father of No. 2)
b. 1762 ?
p.b. Marne ?? or Kronprinzenkoog??
m.
d.
p.d

5 Liesbeth Margarethe Geissler (Mother of No. 2)
b. 1775 ?
p.b.
d. Aug. 25, 1828
p.d. Barlterdeich

6 Christian Friedrich Holthusen (Father of No. 3)
b. July 29, 1772
p.b. Kühla by Oldendorf
m. July 3, 1801 Marne
d. May 29, 1842 Marne
p.d Marne

7 Anna Margretha Wiebke Delfs (Mother of No. 3)
b. 1782?83
p.b.
d. Sept. 9, 1862
p.d. Fahrnstedt ?

8 ____ (Father of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

9 ____ (Mother of No. 4)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d

10 ____ (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d

11 ____ (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
d.
p.d.

12 Heinrich Holthusen (Father of No. 6)
b. July 28, 1730
p.b. Kühla, by Oldendorf
m. 1753 Kühla
d. March 21, 1782
p.d Kühla

13 Margareth Jürgen (Mother of No. 6)
b. 1733
p.b. Heinbockel, by Oldendorf
d. Aug. 12, 1816
p.d. Kühla

14 Johann Delfs (Father of No. 7)
b.
p.b. Wolmerdorf near Meldorf
m. Sept. 31, 1776
d.
p.d Dumel/Demel

15 Wiebke Catrin Damels/Dehmel (Mother of No. 7)
b. Dec. 1752
p.b.
d.
p.d.

16 ____ (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

17 ____ (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

18 ____ (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

19 ____ (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

20 ____ (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

21 ____ (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

22 ____ (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

23 ____ (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

24 Heinrich Holthusen (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

25 Margaret (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

26 Olrich Jürgen of Heinbockel (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. Sweden
m. 1732
d.

27 Margret Bokelmann of Kühla (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

28 Johann Delfs (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

29 Antje (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30 Johann Christopher Damels/Dehmels (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1715
m. June 1749
d. Dec. 15, 1771 Elvers

31 Margaretha Elfes/Elffers (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1718
d. Oct. 3, 1786

Augusta Wiebke Rathje - Rogers (Spouse of No. 1)
b. Feb. 27, 1824 d. Nov. 10, 1899
p.b. Kattrepel p.d. Glencoe, Minn.

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SURNAME FILE

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN 5	COLUMN 6
SURNAMES	TIME PERIOD	RELIGION	GERMAN TOWN/CITY OR U.S. TOWN/CITY	GERMAN DISTRICT OR U.S. COUNTY	GERMAN PROVINCE/STATE OTHER COUNTRY OR U.S. STATE
Johannssen	1800s	Luthern	Kronprinzenkoog	So.Dithmarschen Co.	Holstein-
Jannssen	1800s	SAME INFORMATION		AS ABOVE-	Germany
Rathje	1800s	Lutheran	Kattrepel	So.Dithmarschen Co.,	Holstein -
Mielke	1800s	Lutheran	Forsyth	Berent Co.	Danzig, Germany.
Ittrich	1800s	Lutheran	Alt Kyschau	Berent Co.,	Danzig, Germany.
Holthusen	1800s	Lutheran	Marne	So. Dithmarshcen Co.,	Holstein-Germany
Knick	1800s	Lutheran	Hohen-Kränig	Konigsberg	Co., Neu Mark, Brandenbe g
Knick	1700s	Lutheran	Woltersdorf	Konigsberg	Co., Neu Mark " "
Bernsee	1800s	Lutheran	Hanseberg	Konigsberg	Co., Neu mark," "
Dobbratz	1800s	Lutheran	Sternin	Kolberg	Co., Pommerania.
Prey	1800s	Lutheran	Kölpin ?	Kolberg	Co., Pommerania.
Wentzlaff	1800s	Lutheran	Konitz ?		West Prussia ?
Pollmann	1800s	Lutheran	Ober Börnecke	Quedlinburg	Co., E. Germany.
Grabowitz	1800s	Lutheran			Magdeburg West Prussia ?
Schuft	1800s	Lutheran	Ober Börnecke	Quedlinburg	Halle co., E.Germany.
Pollmann	1800s	Lutheran	Dalldorf	Oschersleben	Magdeburg Co., E. Germany
Zarnke	1800s	Lutheran	Zwickau or Gross Luckow	" Ueckermunde	Co., E. Germany.
Bingenheimer	1700s	Catholic	Selzen	Oppenheim	Co., W. Germany (Rhein-
Rohloff	1800s	Lutheran	Raddo ??		nd Pommerania
Steffen	1800s	Lutheran	Paatzig	Regenwalde	Co., Pommerania.
Behnke	1800s	Lutheran	Tivis or Tivoli	Stargard	Co., Pommerania.
Johnson	1800s	Lutheran	Kronprinzenkoog	South	Dithmarshen Co. -
					Holstein, Germany.
Rogers	1800s	Lutheran	Kattrepel	So. Dithmarshen Co.	Holstein, G.
Lösch	1700s	Lutheran	Selzen area	Oppenheim	Rheinland Co., W. Germany.
Wenninger	1800s	Catholic	Bischberg	Bamberg	W. Germany(Baden)
Becker	1800s	Catholic	Selzen	Oppenheim	Co., W. Germany. (Rhein
Reichart	1800s	Catholic	Bamberg	Bamberg	W. Germany. (Baden)
Abraham	1800s	Lutheran	Neu Stettin	Co.,	W. Prussia ??
Dobratz	1800s	Lutheran	Sternin	Kolberg	Co., Pommerania.

Martin William Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, IL 61008

SURNAME FILE

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN 5	COLUMN 6
SURNAMES	TIME PERIOD	RELIGION	GERMAN TOWN/CITY OR U.S. TOWN/CITY	GERMAN DISTRICT OR U.S. COUNTY	GERMAN PROVINCE/STATE OTHER COUNTRY OR U.S. STATE
Johannssen	1800s	Luthern	Kronprinzenkoog	So.Dithmarschen Co.	Holstein-
Jannssen	1800s	SAME INFORMATION		AS ABOVE-	Germany
Rathje	1800s	Lutheran	Kattrepel So.	Dithmarschen Co.,	Holstein -
Mielke	1800s	Lutheran	Forsyth	Berent Co.	Danzig, Germany.
Ittrich	1800s	Lutheran	Alt Kyschau	Berent Co.	Danzig, Germany.
Holthusen	1800s	Lutheran	Marne So.	Dithmarshcen Co.,	Holstein-Germany
Knick	1800s	Lutheran	Hohen-Kränig	Konigsberg	Co., Neu Mark, Brandenbe
Knick	1700s	Lutheran	Woltersdorf	Konigsberg	Co., Neu Mark " " g
Bernsee	1800s	Lutheran	Hanseberg	Konigsberg	Co., Neu mark," "
Dobbratz	1800s	Lutheran	Sternin	Kolberg	Co., Pommerania.
Prey	1800s	Lutheran	Kölpin ?	Kolberg	Co., Pommerania.
Wentzlaff	1800s	Lutheran	Konitz ?		West Prussia ?
Pollmann	1800s	Lutheran	Ober Börnecke	Quedlinburg	Co., E. Germany.
Grabowitz	1800s	Lutheran			Magdeburg West Prussia ?
Schuft	1800s	Lutheran	Ober Börnecke	Quedlinburg	Halle co., E.Germany.
Pollmann	1800s	Lutheran	Dalldorf	Oschersleben	Magdeburg Co., E. Germany
Zarnke	1800s	Lutheran	Zwickau or Gross Luckow	Ueckermünde	Co., E. Germany.
Bingenheimer	1700s	Catholic	Selzen	Oppenheim	Co., W. Germany (Rhein
Rohloff	1800s	Lutheran	Raddo ??		Pommerania nd
Steffen	1800s	Lutheran	Paatzig	Regenwalde	Co., Pommerania.
Behnke	1800s	Lutheran	Tivis or Tivoli	Stargard	Co., Pommerania.
Johnson	1800s	Lutheran	Kronprinzenkoog	South Dithmarshen	Co. -
					Holstein, Germany.
Rogers	1800s	Lutheran	Kattrepel	So. Dithmarshen	Co. Holstein, G.
Losch	1700s	Lutheran	Selzen area	Oppenheim	Co., W. Germany. Rheinland
Wenninger	1800s	Catholic	Bischberg	Bamberg	W. Germany (Baden)
Becker	1800s	Catholic	Selzen	Oppenheim	Co., W. Germany. (Rhein
Reichart	1800s	Catholic	Bamberg	Bamberg	W. Germany. (Baden)
Abraham	1800s	Lutheran	Neu Stettin	Co.,	W. Prussia ??
Dobratz	1800s	Lutheran	Sternin	Kolberg	Co., Pommerania.

Martin William Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, IL 61008

SURNAME FILE

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN 5	COLUMN 6
SURNAMES	TIME PERIOD	RELIGION	GERMAN TOWN/CITY OR U.S. TOWN/CITY	GERMAN DISTRICT OR U.S. COUNTY	GERMAN PROVINCE/STATE OTHER COUNTRY OR U.S. STATE
Klahsen	1878	Lutheran	Maryland Twp.	Ogle	Illinois
Klaassen	1878	Lutheran	Maryland Twp.	Ogle	Illinois
Klahsen	1850	Lutheran	Larrelt	Emden	Hannover
Klaassen	1850	Lutheran	Larrelt	Emden	Hannover
Klages	1854	Lutheran	Florence Twp.	Stephenson Co.	Illinois
Klaages	1854	Lutheran	Florence Twp.	Stephenson Co.,	Illinois
Klages	1826	Lutheran	Leopoldstal	Horn	Lippe, W. Germnay
Schweppe	1832	Lutheran	Leopoldstal	Horn	Lippe, W. germany
Lang	1855	Lutheran	Rock run Twp.	Stephenson co.	Illinois
Lang	1806	Lutheran	Bodersweier		Baden, w. Germany
Isermann	1870	Lutheran		Stephenson	Illinois
Isermann	1842	lutheran	Brakelsiek	Schieder	Lippe, W. Germany
Klahsen	1880	Lutheran	Riddott	Stephenson	Illinois
Vodden	1900s			DeKalb Co	Illinois
Vodden	1900s		Aurora	Kane Co.	Illinois

Martin William Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, IL 61008

St. Johns United church of christ cemetery, a few miles south of Biscay, Mc Leod Co., Minn.. By Martin Wm. Johnson. This is not the St. Johns Lutheran church cemetery, done by Rick Perschau.

Bertha Ewald 1857 - 1937

John Ewald 1846 - 1931

Edward A. Ewald Aug. 7, 1894- Oct. 10, 1918 WWII Meuse Argone, France death. Co. D. 127th Inf.

Minnie Ewald May 29, 1853 - June 28, 1900 wife of Hans.

Hans Ewald Feb. 7, 1844 - April 3, 1940.

Marie Ewald Dec. 30, 1856 - Dec. 30, 1933.

Maria f. Ewald Feb. 28, 1819 - Sept. 27, 1898. Maiden name (Karsten).

Peter Ewald Jan. 13, 1812 - June 27, 1883.

Peter Ewald Oct. 24, 1839 - Jan. 21, 1927.

Friedericka Beutling born in Rumshagen Mechlenburg, Schwerin 1828 - Sept. 12, 1894.

Carl F. B. Beutling born in Rumshagen, March 27, 1825 - July 12, 1881.

Johann Holtz born in Straletz, Mechlenburg. Died Sept. 7, 1871 age 79.

Johann D. Peters Oct. 14, 1832 - Sept. 29, 1890.

Eliza Peters Jan. 27, 1842 - April 6, 1916.

Peter J. Peters 1824 - 1879.

Anna M. Peters 1832 - 1906 .

Johann Mielke born May 29, 1818 Forsyth Co. Berent, District Danzig, West Prus.

Caroline F. Mielke Sept. 11, 1831 - Feb. 17, 1915. Maiden name (Ittrich).

D.J.C.H. Pape Feb. 23, 1845 Rolsbuettel, Hannover. D. June 9, 1896 Scranton, PA.

MARTIN W. JOHNSON
514 W. MENOMINEE
BELVIDERE IL 61008

Christian Schmildt March 15, 1826 Pommerania-June 4, 1899

Wilhelmine C. (Ladewig)____ March 14, 1834 age 46-11 Mo.

Caroline M. Pahlman Sept. 6, 1847 - Oct. 21, 1931.

Henry H. Pahlman April 4, 1840 - Dec. 26, 1931

Katherine Reimers Oct. 16, 1842 - April 13, 1907.

John Reimers (Civil war Vet.) Jan. 4, 1841 - Feb. 3, 1894.

Robert Reimers June 14, 1871 -Feb. 18, 1904.

Catherine Thompson born in Holstein State, Germany Oct. 15, 1812 - July 27, 1881.

John B. Thompson born Holstein Nov. 14, 1804 - Aug. 8, 1886.

James P. Busson Feb. 28, 1818 -Sept. 3, 1899.

Elena busson(wife) Aug. 26, 1815 - March 26, 1883.

Eleonora (Ittrich) Nemitz-Nehmitz Sept. 17, 1833 - Sept. 15, 1917.

Wilhelm Nemitz Oct. 17, 1828 - Sept. 15, 1895.

Louis Busson Nov. 1, 1859 - May 14, 1895.

Caecilie M.M. Busson Sept. 18 1860 - Feb. 3, 1896.

Ferdinand Paulsen Sept. 23, 1824 - Feb. 19, 1900.

Johanna Paulsen Sept. 28, 1828 June 17, 1898.

Continued -

St. Johns United church of christ, rural biscay, Minn. Contd.

Emil A. Paulsen Oct. 10. 1854 - Aug. 26, 1884.

Claus Karstens June 25, 1826 in Busenwort, Holstein,Ger.. - April 20, 1890.

Maria Karstens March 29, 1832 - Dec. or Oct. 11, 1907.

Wilhelmine Gottlieb Fridritz Nov. 11, 1824 -Feb. 23, 1890 Says Rrunert or Preunert? May be wife of Gottlieb ?

Carl Henry Buck-Son of Rev. C. Buck. 1902 - 1923.

Margratha Broderius March 16, 1842 - Feb. 4, 1906.

George Broderius Feb. 17, 1830 - Sept. 15, 1900.

Caroline Janke July 4, 1931 - June 14, 1905.

Wilhelm F.E. Janke May 9, 1824 - Sept. 8, 1897.

Heintz - Father 1826 - 1911.

Lydia Heintz 1863 - 1881.

Jacob Hein 1870 - 1934.

Caroline Block Aug. 30, 1829 - March 20, 1868.

Philip Block Feb. 28, 1827 - Jan. 20. 1884.

Wilhelmine Block Oct. 9, 1829 - May 1, 1908.

John P. Meier Nov. 26, 1835 or 1885 - May 28, 1989.

Fred Windhow 1832 - 1894

Anna M. 1821 - 1898.

Maria D. Karstens 1829 - 1880.

John Karstens 1862 - 1869.

Nick J. Karstens 1862 - 1869.

Jacob Johnson Feb. 18, 1806 in Kronprinzenkoog, Marne, Holstein, Died Nov. 14, 1883 Name was previously Jannssen & Johannssen. Sons WM. & Henry buried in Glencoe. To Lake Co. Ill. 1853 & 1854 from South Dithmarschen county. Wife Mary Wiebke Catrina Holthusen died in Illinois or Brillion, Wisc.. born Jan. 9, 1814 in Marne. Also married there Sept. 2, 1832.

Louise Braack(en) Nov. 27. 1831 - Feb. 25, 1892.

Emily Braack(en) April 2, 1849 - June 28, 1909 .

Stephen H. Braack(en) Nov. 21, 1839 - July 25, 1910.

The church records for this church were at pastor David Martens, 712 1st. Ave. N., Lester Prairie, Minn. 55354. tel. no. 395-2432. They were on a shelf in closet by front door. May be a new pastor now.

Martin Wm. Johnson born July 6,1948 Rapid City, So. Dakota. Living in 514 W. Menominee, Belvidere, Ill. 61008. I'm tracing CarverCo. Sibley Co. & Mc Leod Co. Minn. surnames of Dobratz/Dobbratz, Knick, Johnson, Prey, Rogers/Rathje(n), Mielke/Mylcke, Ittrich, Pollmann, Schuft, Zarnke, Grabowitz, Wentzloff/Wentslaff etc. Swanson.

MARTIN W. JOHNSON
514 W. MENOMINEE
BELVIDERE IL 61008

Jacob Johnson's name was entered as Johannssen & Jannssen in Kronprinzenkoog & Marne, Holstein church records on Microfilm. May have come to N.Y.C. Feb. 28, 1854 from port of Hamburg.

The church records for the Mielke Ittrich family are on microfilm in Salt Lake city, Utah.

State of Minnesota,)
) ss.
County of Mc Leod.)

District Court,
Eighth Judicial District.

In the matter of the petition of Laura Pollmann for the change of her name to Laura Howe.

The above entitled action came on for hearing and determination before the Hon. C.M. Tifft, Judge of said Court, at chambers in the City of Glencoe in said County of Mc Leod, on the 16th day of April 1921, upon the petition of said applicant.

The petitioner appeared in person and had also present with her two witnesses, Roger A. Howe and Sarah Howe, to prove the allegations and to prove her identity. No one appeared in opposition to said petition.

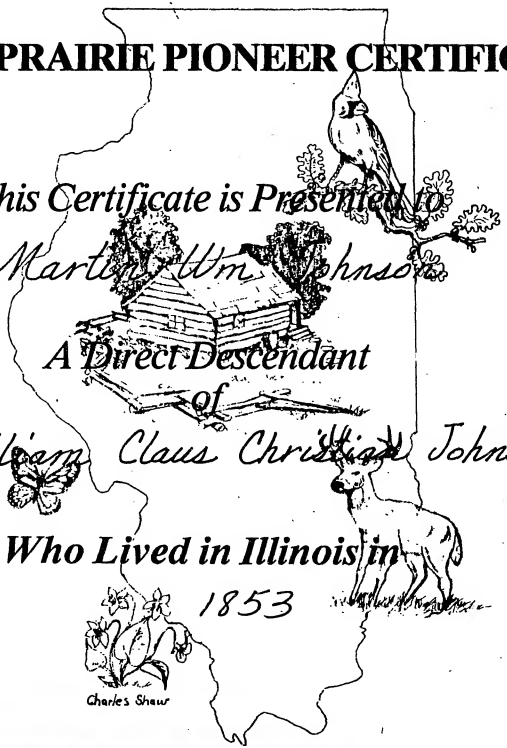
Upon hearing said petition and the testimony of the witnesses sworn in support thereof and being satisfied that the facts set forth in said petition were true and that it was proper that said petition be granted, it is hereby ordered that the prayer of said petitioner be granted and that the name of said petitioner be and hereby is changed from Laura Pollmann to Laura Howe.

Dated at Glencoe, Minnesota, this 16th day of April 1921.

C. M. Tifft

Judge of said Court.

ILLINOIS PRAIRIE PIONEER CERTIFICATE



This Certificate is Presented to

Martin Wm Johnson

A Direct Descendant

of

William Claus Christian Johnson

Who Lived in Illinois in

1853

Charles Shaw

Wisconsin State Genealogical Society

Pioneer Family Certificate

The Wisconsin State Genealogical Society takes pleasure in awarding this Certificate to the following descendant of a pioneer settler who lived in Wisconsin by 1850:

Tara Ann Johnson

This Certificate is awarded in special tribute to the following ancestor(s) of the above descendant showing the County and the year of arrival, if known:

Michael Knick and Elizabeth Henriette (Bernsee) Knick
and Christian Frederick Knick
Jefferson County, by 1849

Awarded this 11th day of April, 1985 at Madison, Wisconsin

Elaine Hekeman
President

Douglas T. Hegnes
Director

Century Family Certificate

The Watertown Genealogical Society, in conjunction with the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the founding of Watertown, Wisconsin in 1836, takes great pleasure in awarding this special tribute to:

Martin William Johnson

A descendant of the following pioneer immigrant(s) who settled in Jefferson or Dodge counties 100 or more years ago.

Christoph Daniel and Johanna L. (Frey) DOBBRATZ — Dodge County by 1865
Marie A. DOBBRATZ, their daughter — Dodge County by 1865

Awarded this 14th day of December, 1987 at Watertown, Wisconsin.

150 WATERTOWN 1987
what a town!
August 6-9

Shirley Radtke
President

Century Family Certificate

The Watertown Genealogical Society, in conjunction with the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the founding of Watertown, Wisconsin in 1836, takes great pleasure in awarding this special tribute to:

Martin William Johnson

A descendant of the following pioneer immigrant(s) who settled in Jefferson or Dodge counties 100 or more years ago.

Christoph Daniel and Johanna L. (Prey) DOBBRATZ	Dodge County by 1865
Marie A. DOBBRATZ, their daughter	Dodge County by 1865

Awarded this 14th day of December, 1987 at Watertown, Wisconsin.

150 WATERTOWN
what a town!
August 6-9

Shirley Radtke
President

Pioneer Family Certificate

The Watertown Genealogical Society, in conjunction with the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the founding of Watertown, Wisconsin in 1836, takes great pleasure in awarding this special tribute to:

Martin William Johnson

A descendant of the following pioneer immigrant(s) who settled in Jefferson or Dodge counties by the year 1856.

Michael and Elizabeth Henrietta (Bernsee) KNICK	Jefferson County 1849
Christian Friederick KNICK	Jefferson County 1849

Awarded this 14th day of December, 1987 at Watertown, Wisconsin.

150 WATERTOWN
what a town!
August 6-9

Shirley Radtke
President

Pioneer Family Certificate

The Watertown Genealogical Society, in conjunction with the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the founding of Watertown, Wisconsin in 1836, takes great pleasure in awarding this special tribute to:

Martin William Johnson

A descendant of the following pioneer immigrant(s) who settled in Jefferson or Dodge counties by the year 1856.

August Heinrich ZARNKE and his wife,
Ottilie Emelie Florentine (Barkow) ZARNKE — Dodge County by 1855

Awarded this 14th day of December, 1987 at Watertown, Wisconsin.

150 WATERTOWN
what a town!
August 6-9

Shirley Radtke
President

MARTIN WILLIAM JOHNSON FAMILY

I was born July 6, 1948 in Rapid City South Dakota, the son of Melvin H. Johnson & Loretta D. Swanson. My brother William (Bill) Martin Johnson was born May 30, 1951 in Glencoe, Minn.. Bill Lives in a house on North Olson Road in Caledonia. He plans on building a new house in Belvidere ? We have a half sister by my fathers first wife. She is Phylis Anne Johnson born April 13, 1942 in Benton or Coos Co., Oregon. She married Victor Rohloff in Le Sueur, Minn. in 1960. The Rohloff's are originally from Radde /ow ?, Pommerania. See William (Bill) Johnson and Melvin H. Johnson family biographies. See James Malone Hess Jr. family biography.

I graduated from Belvidere High School in 1967. Also Rock Valley College in Rockford, Ill. in.1971. I received a Honorable discharge from the Marines in 1968. I received a Honorable discharge from the Army April 16, 1975 at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.. PFC , service no. 349-40-0533. I have a house painting business and am a licensed & registered Illinois Real Estate Broker since 1976. My hobbies are hunting, fishing & tracing ancestors of relatives & friends for twenty years. My library has 800 history & genealogy books, 300 rolls of microfilmed inf., several thousand sheets of microfiched inf.. All my research has been sent to various groups, libraries, archives & relatives in the U.S.A.. Also books, translations & indexes Ive compiled and published on Boone Co. area and other parts of the U.S.A.. See Author / Title fiche index at Salt lake City, Utah library or their branch libraries. Also see 1964 thru 1971 Belvidere High School year books and Belvidere newspapers for past sports accomplishments of me & my brother. I am a member of American Legion Post 77. I believe in Democracy & Freedom & the capitalist free enterprise system, which provides a incentive for a person to better themselves educationally or Job wise. I dislike Communist & Socialist forms of government, which do not. The U.S.A. Govt. is the best form of Government on Earth.

My daughter is Tara Ann Johnson. She was born April 27, 1983 in Swedish American Hospital in Rockford, Ill.. Her mother is Julie Ann Bingenheimer, born July 27, 1954 in Belvidere, Ill.. Tara was baptised at the St. James Catholic Church July 3, 1983. Her Uncle is Daniel Bingenheimer who plays Pro basketball in Spain. See the Robert F. Bingenheimer Sr. family biography. A picture of Tara & me is enclosed. I plan on being buried in the Glencoe, Minn. City cemetery in the plot of my Great Great Grandpa William Claus Christian Johnson, who was a Civil War veteran and elected to the Minn. State house of representatives in 1885, from Mc Leod Co., Minn.. The cemetery board has reserved space in this plot for me. Vodden name may be connected in 1970/71. Or Voden surname spelling. from Kirkland, Ill..

Submited by -

Martin Wm. Johnson

Martin William Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, IL 61008

PICTURE FOR MARTIN WM. JOHNSON FAMILY HISTORY.

MARTIN WM. JOHNSON & DTR. TARA ANN JOHNSON

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 w. Menominee
Belvidere, Ill. 61008
1-815-547-4752

Michael Knick Sr. Family
MY ANCESTOR.

The Knick's in Watertown, Wisc. area are of two main branches. They may possibly be related back in Germany in 1600 or 1700's. The Two families in the Watertown area were Michael Knick Sr. & Hermann Julius Knick. Michael Knick Sr. & family left Hohen-Kränig, Co. Konigsberg, N.M., Brandenberg, Germany, on east side of Oder river south of Stettin. The Church records on microfilm say Old Lutheran dissident, went to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.. Inf. from Hohen-Kränig church records. The family arrived in N.Y. Sept. 8, 1843 on Ship ARAB, with other ships comming in that were part of pastor Kinderman's group to Buffalo N.Y. area & Cedarburg, Wisc.. They went To Buffalo, N.Y. & then Martinsville, North Tonawanda, N.Y.. In 1849 he bought a small farm in Ixonia Twp. & Lebanon Twp. line. The name was misspelled Connick in the 1850 Ixonia Twp. census, no. 081. Members of the family were latter in Watertown, Oconomovoc Twp., & Ixonia & Monterey, Wisc.. By 1895 most of the family had moved to Penn Twp. & Brownton, Mc Leod Co., Minn.. Michael Knick Sr. was born in Hohen-Kränig April 5, 1807. Married May 7, 1837 in Hohen-Kränig & also in Hanseberg, to Miss Elizabeth Henriette Bernsee, who was born Jan. 11, 1815 in Hanseberg. Michaels parents were Martin Knick - born April 5, 1753 in Woltersdorf, NeuMark, parish Jädickendorf, Konigsberg Co.. He married Dorthee Louise marie Fischer Sept. 9, 1778 in Hohen-Kränig. She was born in 1762. Martin died June 9, 1821 in Hohen-Kränig, the son of Christian Friedrich Knick & Rebecca Vorpahl. Dorthee died Sept. 14, 1820 in Hohen-Kränig. Elizabeth was the Dtr. of Christian Christoph Bernsee & Dorthea Krohnen or Marie Eliz. Rossen or Rojen. Michael died July 22, 1893 in Penn Twp. Mc Leod Co., Minn.. His wife Eliz. died

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere. Ill. 61008

Michael Knick Sr. family
MY ANCESTOR.

-Feb. 24, 1901 in Brownton, Minn.. Both buried in St. Mathews L.C. cemetery in Penn Twp.. Church records in Germany are on microfilm in Salt Lake City, Utah. Children= August Friedrich Wilhelm knick - born Dec. 2, 1839. Married Charlotte W. Zwerg May 12, 1864 at Ixonia, Wisc.. Friedrich Wilhelm knick - born Jan. 18, 1842 in Hohen-Kränig. Married Wilhelmina Zwerg (a twin sister to above). Marie A. Knick - born Feb. 4, 1844 in Martinsville, Niagara Co., N.Y.. Baptised in Buffalo ?, N.Y.. Married William L. Lenz may 15, 1862 in Jefferson Co.?. Christian F. Knick (My Line) born march 30, 1846 near Martinsville N.Y.. Married Marie A. Dobbratz Nov. 23, 1871 in South Watertown, Wisc.. Sophia Dorthea Knick - born March 16, 1848 in Martinsville, N.Y.. Married Herman A. Gaulke Nov. 17, 1861. Michael knick Jr.-born April 2, 1855 in Ixonia or Oconomovoc, Wisc.. Married Helen Gambriel or Gambel Nov. 27, 1875. Ferdinand Fred Knick - born 1855 ? in Ixonia or in Oconomovoc. Married Adelheit Donicht in 1886. Rebecca Knick - born 1850 in Ashippun or Monterey, married a Bishoff ? Also see August H. Zarnke & Christoph Dobbratz biographies for additional descendants of Marie A. (Dobbratz) Knick. The Julius Herman knick came to Watertown, Wisc. in 1870. Julius Herman Knick was born Dec. 12, 1828 in Dobberphul or Stargard, Co. Pyritz, by Alt Damm, near Stettin. Naturalizatin papers for Herman knick say he arrived in N.Y. Nov. 1870.. He married Caroline Albertine Riske April 18, 1871 in Watertown. 2nd marriage for her ? She was born Nov.11, 1842 in Dobberphul. He died July 13, 1897 & she died jan. 12, 1924. Emmanuel Lutheran cemetery. He had knick relatives in Hillsboro & Tomah, Wisc. & Cripple Creek, Colorado & Multomah co. Oregon. Herman Julius knick's wife Caroline arrived in U.S. in Oct. 1874 ?

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, Ill. 61008
1-815-547-4752 early or late.

Christoph Daniel Dobbratz family
My ancestor.

This is not the Christoph Frd. Chr. Dobbratz or Carl Christoph Dobratz family. Christoph Daniel Dobbratz was born in or near Sternin or Kolpin, Pommerania near Schivelbein. Sternin's parish was at Reselkov. He was married before 1834 to Johanna L. Prey or Preh - born Sept. 9. 1812 in town or Co. of Kolberg. Possible Prey relatives in Watertown, Neosho & Mayville area. (Not the Irish Prey Line). Seems to be at least 5 children. Christoph Daniel Dobbratz lived in Watertown & died after he moved to Hartland, Wisc.. He was a mason or bricklayer. The family came to Wisconsin between Oct. 1863 & 1865. He died March 13, 1884. His wife died Dec. 3, 1894 at a daughters home in ashippun or in Milwaukee. Both are buried in the large Dobbratz family plot in the Watertown Lutheran cemetery. A son Bernhard Reinhard Dobbratz - born Feb. 15, 1834 in or near Kolpin or Sternin. died oct. 3, 1917 He is buried in Woodlavn cemetery in Plymouth, Wisc.. He arrived in U.S. in 1863 from Hamburg port, from village of Neuhoff. He married Anna Lothammer in Watertown, Wisc. in 1873. His second or third marriage. A Amelia Augusta Borchardt married a Bernhart Dobbratz in Milwaukee in 1859. May tie in some how? A son Friedrich (Fritz) Chr. Dobbratz - born March 6, 1842 in Plauenthin - died Oct. 25, 1916. Buried in W.L.C.. He married Emily M. Hafemeister, a daughter of Johann Ludwig Hafemeister & Johanna Wilhelmina Tews, in 1867. A daughter Friedericke Johanna Dobbratz - born in Kolpin, married Johann friedrich Ferdinand Spiegelberg & Latter married Johann Krause. A daughter Emilie Dobbratz - born April 10, 1844 in Germany, died April 10, 1915 in Watertown. She married a Friederick Kaeding in 1861. A daughter (My Line) Maria A. Dobbratz - born April 15, 1853 in Kolberg or Kolpin, married Christian Knick Nov.

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, Ill. 61008

Christoph Daniel Dobbratz family

- 21, 1871 in South Watertown, Wisc.. See Knick Biography. Christian & Marie had a daughter Elsie Anna Knick - born Oct. 15, 1889 in Monterey, Wisc.. She maried William Albert H. Johnson March 6, 1911 in Minneapolis, Minn.. They lived in sumter Twp. & latter retired in Hutchinson, Minn.. They had 3 sons, Morris, Melvin & William. Melvin H. Johnson (My line) was born July 26, 1914 in Glencoe, Minn.. Melvin married Loretta D. Swanson May 2, 1947 in Berkeley, Calif.. She was born in Glencoe, Minn. June 2, 1923. I Martin Wm. Johnson was born in Rapid city, So. Dakota July 6, 1948. My brother William Martin Johnson was born in Glencoe, May 30, 1951. His first two sons Shawn E. & Jamie M. Johnson were born in Rockford, Ill. & latter adopted by their mothers parents in Belvidere. Their father first married Anne Marie Hess in Belvidere in 1971. His second wife is Cindy Klahsen of Freeport, Ill.. Married in Rockton, Ill.. Children - Sonya, Tosha & Jaramiah. My daughter Tara Ann Johnson was born in Swedish American Hospital in Rockford, Ill. April 27, 1983. Her mother is Julie Anne Bingenheimer - born Jan. 27, 1954 in Belvidere, Ill.. Her Bingenheimer ancestors came from Selzen, Germany in 1843 to Slinger, wisc.. My Johnson line was originally Johannssen & Jannssen in Lutheran Church records in Marne & Kronprinzenkoog, Holstein, germany. The Swanson line was originally Svendsen, from Donnes & Husby, Norway. To Baldwin, wisc. in 1883. The Johnson's / Jannssen's arrived April 20, 1854 in N.Y. on ship Humbolt. The Mielke Ancestors arrived at Quebec port June 16, 1862 on Ship Fortuna. Bingenheimers arrived in N.Y. July 12, 1843 on ship Irad Ferry. Henry Bingenheimer & William C.C. Johnson were civil war veterans. I am a business graduate of Rock Valley College - Rockford. Ill. 1971. Honorable discharge April 16, 1975 at Fort Leonardwood, Mo..

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, Ill. 61008
1-815-547-4752 early or late.

August Heinrich Zarnke Family

The Zarnke family lived in Theresa Twp. (June 1st. 1855 census) & Williamstown Twp. (1860 census) Dodge Co., wisc.. The name is spelled many different ways in records & even changed in the 1917 Mc Leod Co., Minn. history book. Zarnke, Zarnecke, Zarncke, Zankey, Zronke & Zarnk on grave stone. August Heinrich Zarnke - born Jan. 24, 1814 near Jatznick ? Ueckermunde Co., West Pommerania. Married Ottilie Amelia Florentine Barkow or Barkholz in 1847 in Germany. She was born May 27, 1823 in Gross Luckov, Co. Prenzlau, Mark Brandenburg. Family emmigrated to U.S. Sept. 24, or Oct. 10, 1853. Left for port of New Orleans? He was a cabinet Maker in Germany & a carpenter in Wisc.. August H. Zarnke Sr. died Aug. 10, 1897 in Glencoe, Minn.. Amelia died Oct. 28, 1908 in Glencoe. Their voyage lasted nine weeks. They first settled in Cairo, Ill.. then moved on to Mayville, Wisc.. About 1861 they moved to Rich Valley Twp., 3 miles north of Glencoe, Mc Leod Co., Minn. & bought a farm. Children = Friedericke Fritze Zarnke - born 1842 Germany. Carl charles Friedrich Wilhelm Zarnke - born June 9, 1848 Germany. Married Henrietta Günther. August Julius Heinrich Zarnke - born Nov. 9, 1851. married 1879 in Minn. to Anna Blank. Ferdinand Frank Zarnke - born June 9, 1855 in Mayville, Wisc.. Married Matilda Hess. Rudolph Zarnke - born 1859 Dodge Co., Wisc.. Bertha Zarnke - born 1860 Dodge Co.. Mary Friedericke _____ - born 1860 Dodge Co. ? says adopted child of unmarried mother on 1860 census. Edith Ida Zarnke (My Line) born Sept. 13, 1864 Rich Valley twp.. Married dec. 4, 1880 to Hermann L. Pollmann 1st.. She latter married a Mr. kern. Peter Zarnke - born 1861 married a Miss Joh son. Amelia Emily Zarnke - born 1868 Mc leod Co., Minn.. A second Mary born before 1853 in Germany, married a Charles Weiderwich. The

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvvidere, Ill. 61008

August Heinrich Zarnke family

- Mayville, Wisc. cemetery has a Charles Zarnke who died Nov. 3, 1857 age 88 yrs. 6 mo. 28 days old. Wife Catherine. I'm not sure if this ties in or not. He is in lot 12.. Ottilies father was John Barkov or Barkholz. Edith Zarnke's son was Rudolph Friedrich Pollmann - born May 18, 1881 in Rich Valley Twp.. his wife was Abby Olive Selma T. Grabowi tz - born Dec. 12, 1882 in Green Isle, Sibley Co., Minn.. Adopted by The Eilers family in Glencoe. Their daughter Laura Mathilda Selma Pollmann - born Oct. 31, 1902 in Rich Valley twp.. Adopted by Howe family in Glencoe. She married Martin Swan Svanson - born Oct. 30, 1891 Baldwin, Wisc.. WWII veteran Europe #3369940. Their daughter was Loretta Dorothy Swanson - born June 2, 1923 in Glencoe, Minn.. Married May 2, 1947 in Berkeley, Calif. to Melvin H. Johnson - born July 26, 1914 in Glencoe, Minn.. The Pollmann's arrived in New Orleans ? in July ? 1859 & 1860, from Dalldorf & Ober Börnecke, East Germany. The Grabowitz arrived in the U.S. about Dec. 15, 1870. the Wentzlaff's came from Konitz & or Leipzig, West Prussia. The Schuft's also came from Ober Börnecke. I am their son Martin Wm. Johnson - born July 6, 1948 in Rapid City, So. Dakota. Vietnam Veteran Era #349-40-0533. See Michael Knick & Christoph Daniel Dobbratz Biographies. The Lutheran church records in Germany for many of these line are on microfilm in Salt lake city, Utah.

Check carbon paper

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1977—241—000/50

IMPORTANT: Read the instruction sheet before completing this form. Type or print in caps (except signatures).

Form Approved OMB No. 76-R0668

1. NAME OF DECEASED EXACTLY AS IT IS TO APPEAR ON HEADSTONE OR MARKER *(See Item 1 of Instructions regarding options)*

FIRST	MIDDLE	LAST
William	Claus Christian	Johnsen

2. HIGHEST RANK AND BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HELD

Corporal in the U.S. Army

3. WAS THE DECEASED AWARDED THE MEDAL OF HONOR?

☐ YES ☒ NO

4. WARS DURING WHICH DECEASED SERVED

Civil War

5. YEAR OF BIRTH

January 5, 1833

6. YEAR OF DEATH

June 28, 1901

7. TYPE OF HEADSTONE OR MARKER REQUESTED *(Check one)*

☐ UPRIGHT MARBLE HEADSTONE ☐ FLAT MARBLE MARKER ☐ FLAT GRANITE MARKER ☒ FLAT BRONZE MARKER

8. RELIGIOUS EMBLEM DESIRED *(Check one)*

☒ LATIN CROSS *(Christian)* ☐ STAR OF DAVID *(Jewish)* ☐ OTHER *(Specify in Item 25 on reverse)* ☐ NONE

9. NAME DECEASED USED DURING SERVICE *(First, middle, last)*

William Johnsen

☐ CHECK IF THE REMAINS WERE NONRECOVERABLE

10. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.

11. PENSION NO. OR VA CLAIM NO.

12. PLACE OF BURIAL *(Name of cemetery, city, and State)*

Glencoe, Minnesota city cemetery

FOR USE OF VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

INSCRIPTION DATA

B/L NO.	ORDERED	CONTRACTOR

13. APPLICANT'S NAME AND ADDRESS *(No. and street, city, and State)*

Martin Wm Johnson
514 west Menominee
Belvidere, Illinois -

ZIP CODE 61008

14. AREA CODE AND PHONE NO. 815-547-4752

15. RELATIONSHIP TO DECEASED Grt. Grt. Grandpa

I accept responsibility for placement of the headstone or marker at no expense to the Government. I certify that all statements made are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

16. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT Martin Wm Johnson

17. DATE 8-25-86

18. SHIP TO: CONSIGNEE'S NAME AND ADDRESS *(No. and street, city, and State)*

Martin Wm. Johnsen
514 west Menominee
Belvidere, Illinois-

ZIP CODE 61008

19. AREA CODE AND PHONE NO. 815-547-4752

I have agreed to take the headstone or marker to the cemetery.

20. SIGNATURE OF CONSIGNEE Martin Wm Johnson

21. DATE 8-25-86

A headstone or marker of the type checked in Item 7 will be permitted at the grave or memorial plot.

22. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF CEMETERY Sadie M Hartzell S.T.

23. DATE 8-29-86

VA FORM DEC 1974 **40-1330**

APPLICATION FOR HEADSTONE OR MARKER

I paid $50.00 to have it mounted. Paid Ray Swanson.
I have the Original deed to the Plot from my Grandpas Safety deposit Box.

Johannsen and Jannsen in Marne and Kronprinzenkoog church records.

Reverse Carbon Paper

NOTE: *Before making any entries on this side of form, reverse the carbons.*

24. SERVICE INFORMATION (*Complete the following items for all period(s) of service in the US Army, US Navy, US Marine Corps, US Coast Guard, US Air Force, Army National Guard, Air National Guard, Organized Reserves*).

BRANCH OF SERVICE	SERVICE NO.	DATE ENTERED (*Month, day, year*)	DATE RELEASED (*Month, day, year*)
Company L , first Minn. Heavy Artillery		Feb. 8, 1865	Sept. 27, 1865
		(5th ward, Fort Snelling)	(Nashville, Tenn.)
		St. paul, Ramsey Co. Minn.. 2nd district.	
His brother peter M. Nicolas johnson died		April 27, 1865 at Chattanooga, Tenn.	

25. *USE THIS SPACE, IF NECESSARY, TO CONTINUE YOUR ENTRIES FOR OTHER ITEMS.*

I request that the rank of sergeant, U.S.. Army, Civil war, full month, day and year of birth and death, and the latin cross be put on the bronze grave marker. Also Company L. first Minn. Heavy Artillery be put on marker.
He was born in Krempringenkoog, Dithmarschen County south, Holstein, Germany, the son of Jacob Johannssen?Jannssen and Mary Wiebke Catrina Hahnsen.

FOR USE OF VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

TO INSCRIPTION	TO RESOLUTION	TO ORDER
TO TRANSPORTATION	SUSPENDED	REACTIVATED
CANCELED	RENEWAL	REPLACEMENT

June 1, 1987

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed is a xerox copy of a VA grave marker application I sent you in August of 1986. please advise me of what the delay is.

Martin Wm. Johnson

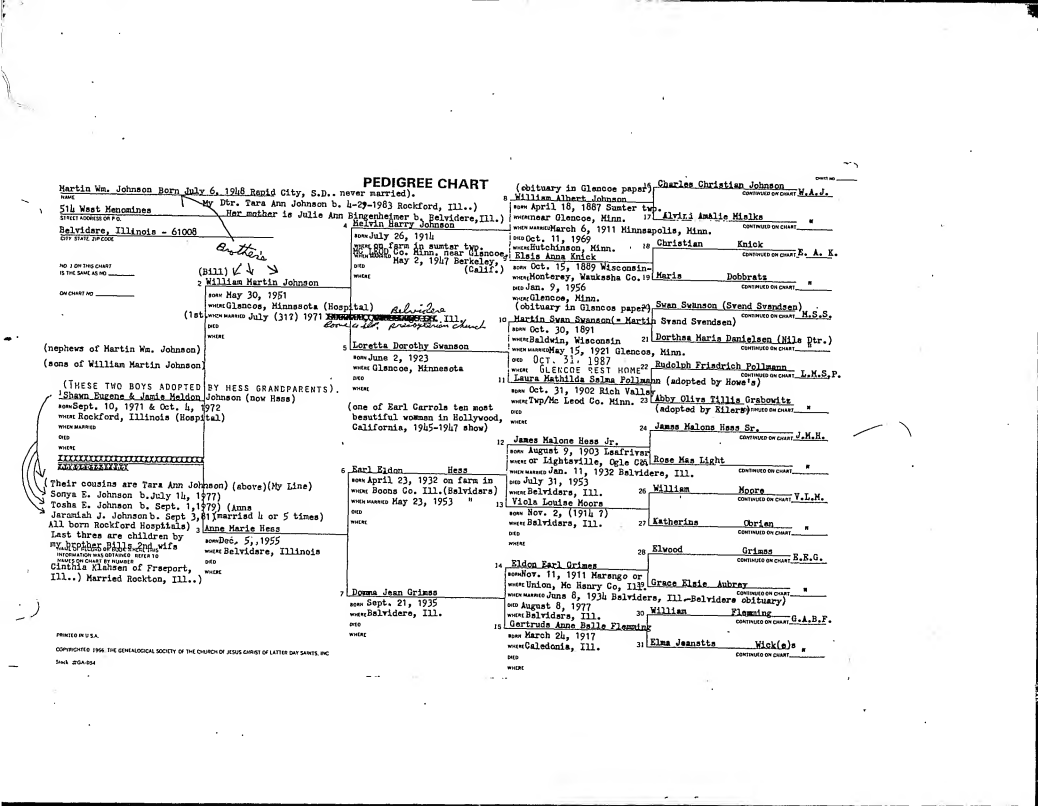
Respectfully,

Martin Wm. Johnson
Vietnam Era Veteran

514 West Menominee
Belvidere, Ill. 61008

Tel.no.815-547-4752
or 815-547-5158

PEDIGREE CHART


Martin Wm. Johnson Born July 6, 1948 Rapid City, S.D.. never married).
My Dtr. Tara Ann Johnson b. 1-29-1983 Rockford, Ill..)
Her mother is Julie Ann Bingenheimer b. Belvidere, Ill.)
514 West Menominee
Belvidere, Illinois - 61008
Brothers
(Bill)
2 William Martin Johnson
BORN May 30, 1951
WHERE Glencoe, Minnesota (Hospital)
(1st) WHICH MARRIED July (3)17) 1971
DIED
WHERE
(nephews of Martin Wm. Johnson)
(sons of William Martin Johnson
(THESE TWO BOYS ADOPTED BY HESS GRANDPARENTS).
1 Shawn Eugene & Jamie Meldon Johnson (now Hess)
BORN Sept. 10, 1971 & Oct. 4, 1972
WHERE Rockford, Illinois (Hospital)
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE
(Their cousins are Tara Ann Johnson) (above)(My Line)
Sonya E. Johnson b.July 14, 1977)
Tosha E. Johnson b. Sept. 1,1979) (Anna
Jeremiah J. Johnson b. Sept 3,81 married 4 or 5 times)
All born Rockford Hospitals)
Last three are children by
3 Anne Marie Hess
BORN Dec. 5, 1955
WHERE Belvidare, Illinois
DIED
WHERE
4 Melvin Harry Johnson
BORN July 26, 1914
WHERE 80 farm in sumter twp.
WHEN MARRIED May 2, 1947 Berkeley, (Calif.)
DIED
WHERE
5 Loretta Dorothy Svanson
BORN June 2, 1923
WHERE Glencoe, Minnesota
DIED
WHERE
(one of Earl Carrols ten most beautiful women in Hollywood, California, 1945-1947 show)
6 Earl Eldon Hess
BORN April 23, 1932 on farm in
WHERE Boone Co. Ill.(Belvidere)
WHEN MARRIED May 23, 1953 "
DIED
WHERE
7 Donna Jean Grimes
BORN Sept. 21, 1935
WHERE Belvidere, Ill.
DIED
WHERE
8 William Albert Johnson
BORN April 18, 1887 Sumter twp.
WHERE near Glencoe, Minn.
WHEN MARRIED March 6, 1911 Minnsapolis, Minn.
DIED Oct. 11, 1969
WHERE Hutchinson, Minn.
9 Elsie Anna Knick
BORN Oct. 15, 1889 Wisconsin-
WHERE Monterey, Waukesha Co.
DIED Jan. 9, 1956
WHERE Glencoe, Minn.
(obituary in Glencoe paper)
10 Martin Swan Swanson(= Martin Svand Swendsen)
BORN Oct. 30, 1891
WHERE Baldwin, Wisconsin
WHEN MARRIED May 15, 1921 Glencoe, Minn.
DIED Oct. 31, 1987
WHERE GLENCOE REST HOME
11 Laura Mathilda Selma Pollmann
BORN Oct. 31, 1902 Rich Valley
WHERE Twp/Mc Leod Co. Minn.
DIED
WHERE
12 James Malone Hess Jr.
BORN August 9, 1903 Leafriver
WHERE or Eighterille, Ogle Co.
WHEN MARRIED Jan. 11, 1932 Belvidere, Ill.
DIED July 31, 1953
WHERE Belvidere, Ill.
13 Viola Louise Moore
BORN Nov. 2, (1914 ?)
WHERE Belvidere, Ill.
DIED
WHERE
14 Eldon Earl Grimes
BORN Nov. 11, 1911 Marengo or
WHERE Union, Mc Henry Co, Ill.
WHEN MARRIED June 8, 1934 Belvidere, Ill.-Belvidere obituary)
DIED August 8, 1977
WHERE Belvidare, Ill.
15 Gertrude Anne Belle Flemming
BORN March 24, 1917
WHERE Caledonia, Ill.
DIED
WHERE
16 Charles Christian Johnson
CONTINUED ON CHART W.A.J.
17 Alvira Amalia Mielke
CONTINUED ON CHART "
18 Christian Knick
CONTINUED ON CHART E. A. K.
19 Maria Dobbratz
CONTINUED ON CHART "
20 Swan Swanson (Svend Svendsen)
CONTINUED ON CHART M.S.S.
21 Dorthea Maria Danielsen (Hils Dtr.)
CONTINUED ON CHART "
22 Rudolph Friedrich Pollmann
CONTINUED ON CHART L.M.S.P.
(adopted by Howe's)
23 Abby Olive Tillie Grabowitz
(adopted by Kilers)
CONTINUED ON CHART "
24 James Malone Hess Sr.
CONTINUED ON CHART J.M.H.
25 Rose Mae Light
CONTINUED ON CHART "
26 William Moore
CONTINUED ON CHART Y.L.M.
27 Katherine Obrien
CONTINUED ON CHART "
28 Elwood Grimes
CONTINUED ON CHART R.E.G.
29 Grace Elsie Aubrey
CONTINUED ON CHART "
30 William Flemming
CONTINUED ON CHART G.A.B.F.
31 Elma Jeanette Wick(m)s
CONTINUED ON CHART "

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Stock #GA-854

PEDIGREE CHART

(Had a brother Ferdinand G. W.)

NAME

STREET ADDRESS OR P.O.

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

NO. I ON THIS CHART IS THE SAME AS NO. ____

ON CHART NO. ____

CHART NO. ____

1 George Rohloff
BORN
WHERE Hendersen Twp.?
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE

2 Hermann W Rohloff
BORN 1875
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED May 9, 1911 LE Sueur Co.
DIED 1936
WHERE Hendersen Twp. ??

3 Christine W Schiwa
BORN 1880
WHERE Minn.
DIED Oct. 29, 1968 or 69
WHERE LE Sueur Co. ?

4 August Julian christian Rohloff
BORN July 16, 1840 Pomerania - N/E Germany)
WHERE Radde ? Regenwalde Co. ?
WHEN MARRIED Oct. 1869 or 1866
DIED July 15, 1910
WHERE Sharon Twp. Le Sueur Co.,Mn.

5 Caroline Steffen
BORN Feb. 24, 1839 Pomerania -
WHERE Paatzig, Regenwalde Co.
DIED Feb. 25, 1930
WHERE Hendersen, Sibley Co.,Mn.

6 Gottlieb Schiwa
BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE U.S.

7 Christine Augst
BORN
WHERE
DIED
WHERE U.S.

8 John Rohloff
BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

9 Louisa Krenig
BORN
WHERE
DIED
WHERE

10
BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

11
BORN
WHERE
DIED
WHERE

12
BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

13
BORN
WHERE
DIED
WHERE

14
BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

15
BORN
WHERE
DIED
WHERE

16 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
17 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
18 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
19 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
20 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
21 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
22 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
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25 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
26 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
27 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
28 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
29 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
30 CONTINUED ON CHART ____
31 CONTINUED ON CHART ____

NAME OF RECORD OR BOOK WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED. REFER TO MARKS ON CHART BY NUMBER

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PEDIGREE CHART

Martin Wm. Johnson
NAME
514 West Menominee
STREET ADDRESS OR P O
Belvidere, Ill. 61008
CITY STATE ZIP CODE
1-815-547-4752

NO 1 ON THIS CHART IS THE SAME AS NO _____

ON CHART NO _____

1 Phylis Anne Johnson
BORN April 13, 1942
WHERE Albany or Coquille, Oregon, Co. _____
WHEN MARRIED 1960
DIED
WHERE Le Sueur, Minn.)
Victor Rohloff born Aug. 10, 1940)
NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE Le Sueur Co., Minn..

NAME OF RECORD OR BOOK WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED REFER TO NAMES ON CHART BY NUMBER

2 Fredas 1st. husband
Melvin Harry Johnson
BORN July 26, 1914 Sumter Twp.
WHERE Mc Leod Co., Minn. farm.
WHEN MARRIED 1938 Woodland, Washington)
DIED
WHERE

3 Freda Wilson
BORN
WHERE Coquille, Coos Co. Oregon)
DIED
WHERE

(Freda's sister is Edna (Wilson) Jacobsen) of Coos Bay, Oregon.

4 William Albert H. Johnson
BORN Sumter Twp. farm
WHERE April 18, 1887 Mc Leod Co.
WHEN MARRIED March 6, 1911 Mnpls. Mn.
DIED Oct. 11, 1969
WHERE Hutchinson, Minn.

5 Elsie Anna Knick
BORN Oct. 5, 1889
WHERE Oconomowoc, Wisc.
DIED Jan. 9, 1956
WHERE Hutchinson, Minn.

6 Frank H Wilson
BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

7 Laura
BORN
WHERE
DIED
WHERE

8 Charles Christian Johnson
BORN June 24, 1855 Lake Co.
WHERE Illinois
WHEN MARRIED Feb. 8, 1882 Hutchinson, Minn.
DIED Feb. 12, 1916 Glencoe, Minn.
WHERE Mc Leod Co., Minn.

9 Alvina Amalie Mielke
BORN Dec. 16, 1862 Waconia,
WHERE Carver, Co., Minn.
DIED Jan. 22, 1949 Glencoe, Minn.
WHERE Mc Leod Co., Minn.

10 Christian Frederick Knick
BORN March 30, 1846 Niagara Co.
WHERE Martinsville, N.Y.
WHEN MARRIED Nov. 21, 1871 So. Watertown, Wisc.
DIED May 11, 1923 Hutchinson
WHERE Mc Leod Co., Minn.

11 Marie A. Dobbratz
BORN April 15, 1853 Kolpin ?
WHERE Kolberg Co. Germany
DIED Oct. 31, 1927
WHERE Hutchinson, Minn.

12 Frank or Jim ?
BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

13
BORN
WHERE
DIED
WHERE

14
BORN
WHERE
WHEN MARRIED
DIED
WHERE

15
BORN
WHERE
DIED
WHERE

16 Claus Christian William Johnson
B. Jan. 5, 1833 Marne, Germany.
arrived In U.S. 1854
CONTINUED ON CHART J1

17 Augusta Wiebke Rathje
B. Kattrepel, Germany
CONTINUED ON CHART R1

18 Johann Mielke
B. Forsyth, Germany
CONTINUED ON CHART M1
arrived Quebec 1862

19 Caroline F. Ittrich
B. Alt-Kyschau, Germany
CONTINUED ON CHART I1

20 Michael Knick born in Hohen-Kranig, Germa
arrived N.Y.C. Sept. 6, 1845
CONTINUED ON CHART K1

21 Eliz. Henrietta Bernsee
B. Hanseberg, Germany
CONTINUED ON CHART B1

22 Christoph Daniel Dobbratz
To U.S. 1863 ?
CONTINUED ON CHART D1

23 Johanna L. Prey / Preh
CONTINUED ON CHART P1

24 CONTINUED ON CHART start new chart

25 CONTINUED ON CHART start new chart

26 CONTINUED ON CHART start new chart

27 CONTINUED ON CHART start new chart

28 CONTINUED ON CHART start new chart

29 CONTINUED ON CHART start new chart

30 CONTINUED ON CHART start new chart

31 CONTINUED ON CHART start new chart

NAME FROM JOHANNSSEN + JOHANNSSEN

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

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#4 picture

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, Ill. 61008
1-815-547-4752 early or late.

FOUR OLDEST DOBBRATZ & DOBRATZ FAMILIES
PLUS A COUPLE OTHER AREA ENTRIES.

The Dobbratz & Dobratz families around the United States almost always come from villages within a 15 mile radius of Schivelbein, east of Stettin & south of The Baltic Sea. Since Schivelbein is a large town compared to the very small rural villages around it, Schivelbein may have been given as a birth place by many who left this area. Some of these small villages did not have a church, so the nearby parish has to be found in a neighboring village, town or city.

Watertown area Dobbratz & Dobratz seem to have come from villages of Schivelbein, Sternin, Gross Jestin, Kölpin, Neuhoff, Treptow Rega, Holm, Dargislaff, Plauenthin. The parish for Sternin was at Reselkow. Many of the Dobbratz / Dobratz were brick layers in Germany. This may be why so many children were born in different places in the area. They probably moved to new job sites in the area.

BALTENHAGEN & LECKOW

There is one remaining Archives in Europe that needs to be checked for church records. This is the Archiv Der Pommerschen Evangelischen Kirche in Greifswald, East Germany. It originally covered the north west part of present day Poland & the North East part of East Germany.

There are four Possible brothers or cousins ? who came to America. Christoph Frd. Chr. Dobbratz - born june 10, 1798 in Sternin. His wife was Friedericke Hoppe - born Oct. 24, 1800. This is Lebanon, wisc. line. Christoph Daniel Dobbratz - born Oct. 22, 1805 in Sternin or Kölpin. His wife was Johann L. Prey or Preh - born Sept. 9, 1812 in Kolberg town or county. This is one of the Watertown lines. Gothilf Gottlieb Dobratz - born May 25, 1809 in Schivelbein. His wife was Henriette Caroline Sophie Froemming - born Nov. 19, 1810. This is Acoma & Lynne Twp., Mc Leod Co., Minn. line. Carl Christoph Dobratz - born Dec. 9, 1813 in Sternin. His wife was W. F. Ernestine Schultz - Born May 29, 1813. This-

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, Ill. 61008

FOUR OLDEST DOBBRATZ & DOBRATZ FAMILIES
PLUS A COUPLE OTHER AREA DOBRATZ ENTRIES.

is the Concord, Wisconsin line. Each of the previously mentioned Dobbratz / Dobratz lines had several children. Some lines named their children with similar first names and several middle names. When they got to the U.S. they usually went by the last middle name closest to their surname in a baptismal entry in the church records. A few Dobratz families in other states came from east of Schivelbein a 100 miles or so away. It will be interesting someday to find out how the four oldest Dobbratz / Dobratz are related to each other, and where they came from three or four hundred years ago. Maybe east, south or west. Each year more Lutheran & Catholic church records are being microfilmed in libraries & archives in West & East Germany & Poland every year, by the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. It would be easier to write a history of the Dobbratz etc. families if more of the Lutheran etc.. church records were microfilmed & made accessable by descendants & researchers, before they are lost thru fire, floods, Tornados, Mold, Fading ink, Brittle crumbling pages, theft, vandalism, war etc.. These old church records usually have membership lists, births, deaths, marriages etc.. that give parents names & the exact village in Europe they were born in. There are only a few churches church records in Watertown and the rural areas that are not on microfilm & accessable. Your help in getting any church records microfilmed by the Genealogical Library, or Wisconsin state Historical Society, or a Church Synod archives, would be appreciated. The Genealogical Library has microfilmed some Watertown, Wisconsin church records free of charge & given the churches a free microfilm copy. A few more cemeteries need to be transcribed, before inscriptions wear away.

DORTHEA (BELOW ITEM) WAS WIFE OF CHRISTIAN. SHE DIED MARCH 17, 1890. BURIED AT REESEVILLE TRINITY L.CH. CEM. (ENE OF ARTICLE)

JOHANN CHRISTLEB GOTTHILF DOBRATZ - BORN DEC. 18. 1801 IN LEKOW, POMMERANIA WIFE A GAULKE. DIED 1875 KIRCHKAYN. MARTIN CHRISTOPH HEINRICH DOBRATZ BORN DEC. 7. 1810 IN BALKENHAGEN, POMMERANIA. DIED MAY 25, 1876 IN KIRCHAYN, WISC.. DORTHEA (TIMM) DOBRATZ BORN JUNE 2. 1785 IN KALLYIN, POMMERN.

For McLuin H. Johnson Family Biography →

Loretta D. (Swanson) Johnson. 1946 – Earl Carrolls Theater in Hollywood, California.

– Melvin H. Johnson

KNICK-KNICK - CONNICK - KINNICK

Charcoal drawing of –

Michael Knick born April 5, 1807 in Hohen-Kranig on Oder river south of Nipperwiese. Married There & Hanseberg May 7, 1837. Died July 22, 1893 in Penn Twp., Mc Leod Co., Minn. Lived in Martinsvile, Niagara Co. N.Y. 1843 - 1848. Arrived N.Y.C. Sept. 8, 1843 on Ship Arab. Wife-Elizabeth Henriette Bernsee born Jan. 11, 1815 in Hanseberg on Oder river. Died Feb. 24, 1901 in Brownton, Mc Leod Co., Minn.. Both are buried in St. Mathews Lutheran church cemetery in back of church. Church records are on microfilm in Salt Lake City, say Lutheran dissident, went to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.. Some of the entries dupplicate entries in the Nipperwise church books a few miles to the north. Michael knick lived in Lebanon & Ixonia Townships in Wisc.. Also in Oconomowoc & Monterey, Wisc. in Waukeshau Co.. Moved to Penn Twp. Mc Leod Co., Minn. about 1890.' Many area old lutherans moved up to Penn Twp. and Gibbon & Fernando, Sibley Co., Minn.. by 1890. Childrer - August Friedrich, William Friedrich, Marie Elizabeth, Christian, Sophia, Rebbeca, Michael Jr., Friedrich Ferdinand Knick.

Dodge Co. Jefferson Co.

Elizabeth Henriette Bernsee — Michael Knick Sr.

The name was misspelled as connick on the 1850 Ixonia, Jefferson county, Wisconsin Federal census & OBI. In new york state records it is sometime mistaken for knick; because of the pointed scriptic letter n in knick surname. also Connick, Kink, Konnick

(File this in your local history and genealogy collection)

Parents never Married

Swedish American Hospital

Rockford Illinois

This Certifies that Baby Girl Ann Johnson
was born to Martin W. Johnson & Julie A. Binger Johnson in this Hospital
at 7:44 A.M. on Wednesday the 27th day of April 1983

In Witness Whereof the said Hospital has caused this Certificate to be signed by its duly authorized officer and its Official Seal to be hereunto affixed.

Robert A. Henry M.D.
President

John W. Sullivan M.D.
Attending Physician

MELVIN H. JOHNSON & LORETTA D. (SWANSON) JOHNSON FAMILY

The Johnson's were early settlers in Illinois & Minnesota. The Johnson surname is considered German, because it is originally from Kronprinzenkoog & Marne, South Dithmarschen county, Holstein, Germany, N/W of Hamburg. In the records there the surname varies from Johannssen & Jannssen. It is probably Danish back in the 1600's. The Johnson's have always married all or half German women. They were either Ev.Lutheran, Congregational or United Church of Christ founders & members up untill we moved to Belvidere, Ill. in 1962. Also see the Martin Wm. Johnson & William Martin Johnson biographies.

Melvin H. Johnson was born July 26, 1914 in Glencoe, Mc Leod Co., Minnesota. He was first married to Freda Wilson in 1938 in Woodland, Washington State. Freda was born in Coquille, Coos Co., Oregon. Her parents were Frank H. Wilson & Laura. Mels second marriage was to Loretta D. Svanson May 2, 1947 in Berkeley, California. A daughter Phylis Anne Johnson was born April 13, 1942 in Benton or Coos Co., Oregon. Her mother was Mels first wife Freda Wilson. By his second wife Loretta were born two son's - Martin Wm. Johnson born July 6, 1948 in Rapid City, South Dakota. (Bill) William Martin Johnson born May 30, 1951 in Glencoe, Minnesota. Mels marriage took place at the Ev. Lutheran Bethlehems church. Mel grew up on the 1862 Johnson farm homestead by Biscay, Minn.. He graduated from high school several years early. He won the Minnesota State spelling Bee twice. He graduated from the Minnesota School of Business in the Twin Cities. Taking short hand & rapid calculetics in math & other business courses. He welded ships durring WW II. In 1948 he went to work for Green Giant Co., at their main Home plant in Le Sueur, Minn.. He was transfered to Belvidere, Ill. in 1962 as warehouse superintendant. He convinced the home office to expand the Belvidere plants warehousing operation and made it a major distribution point for Green Giant co.. This is why the plant remained open when others just north across into Wisconsin closed latter.

Since his retirement in 1975, Mel fishes and travels the year round. He is a past exalted ruler of the Belvidere Elks Lodge no. 1580. He has given $2,000. to It's Elks National Foundation. The Elks give out scholarships each year to students. He is a member of the Bell Stone fishing club and the NRA etc.... He is a member of the First Presbyterian church in Belvidere. He owns a small farm on the edge of Le Sueur, Minn.. Mel, Loretta & their son Martin Wm. Johnson plan on being buried in the Glencoe, Minn. City cemetery. Mels great grandpa William Claus Christian Johnson was a corporal in the Union Army durring the Civil War. He served at Chatanooga, Tenn. in Company L., first Minn. Heavy Artillery. His brother Peter M. Nicolas Johnson died there & is buried in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.. William was elected to the Minn. state house of representatives in 1885, from Mc Leod Co., Minn.. Williams parents are buried in St. Johns U.C.C. cemetery near Biscay, Minn.. See Illinois Pioneer certificate application in Springfield (1853 Ill. pioneer). See 1888, 1917 & 1978 History of Mc Leod Co., Minn. history books. The Johnson's settled in Half Day, Vernon Twp., Lake Co., Ill.. in 1853 & 1854. The Rathje's (Rogers) also settled there. The family names were changed there. Rathje became Rogers. Johannssen / Jannssen became Johnson. By 1861 they had all moved on to Minn. Iowa & Wisconsin.

Loretta D. (Swanson) Johnson Mels wife was born June 2, 1923 in Glencoe, Minn.. The family name was originally Svendsen and they came to Baldwin, Wisconsin in 1883. My mother and her sisters were in a traveling circus as young adults and were very musically inclined. She was in the stage show's song & dance show and part of the high flying trapeze act. She had a elephant put it's foot on her stomach. After she won a beauty contest in Minneapolis / St. Paul, Minn., she went out to Hollywood, California and was one of Earl Carrolls Ten most beautiful women of the World. He had the famous Hollywood motion picture theater shows there. Loretta's father died Oct. 30, 1987 in Glencoe, Minn.. and is buried in the Fort Snelling National cemetery in Minneapolis, Minn.. A WW I veteran, service no. 3369940. Served in France & in Germany. Her mother is living in Glencoe, Minn. & Watertown, Minn.. She was taken in by the Howe family after her parents divorced. Her grama was taken in by the Eilers family after the mother died from child birth complications. Some Biographies and court house records have the adopted names in them. See Wisconsin Pioneer certificate applications in Madison & Watertown, Wisc.. for families of Dobbratz , Knick, Zarnke, Svendsen / Swanson , I submited.

Mels brother William C. Johnson was a Marine in the South Pacific durring WW II. He married Patty Jean Ball in 1947 in Berkeley, Calif.. He was the owner of a large redwood brokerage firm in Calif.. Mels brother Morris E. Johnson married Doris Allison Aug. 25, 1938 in Hutchinson, Minn.. He is living in Anoka, Minn.. He is a well known band instructor. Takeing his band to several Rose Bowl football games. He is mentioned in who's who in band journals. See charts & genealogical inf. in back of books Martin Wm. Johnson has published and in Salt Lake City Genealogical Library and Ida Public library. A picture of Loretta D. (Swanson) Johnson & Melvin H. Johnson is enclosed.

Submited by -

Martin Wm. Johnson

Martin William Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, IL 61008

WILLIAM M. (BILL) JOHNSON FAMILY

William Martin Johnson is a brother to Martin Wm. Johnson. Bill was born May 30, 1951 in Glencoe, Mc Leod Co., Minn., son of Melvin H. Johnson & Loretta D. Swanson. (See Martin Wm. Johnson family biography). The Johnson name was Johannssen & Jannssen in Kronprinzenkoog & Marne, Holstein, Germany. Bill grew up in Le Sueur, Minnesota. He came with his parents & brother to Belvidere, Ill. in summer of 1962. He was a outstanding wrestler & track member in High School sports. His hobbies are hunting & fishing. Bill works for Dean Foods, since 1971. He has been married twice. His first wife was Ann Marie Hess born Dec. 5, 1955 in Belvidere, Ill.. They were married at the Presbyterian church July 31, 1971. Two son's are Shawn Eugene Johnson born Sept. 10, 1971 at Swedish American Hospital in Rockford, Ill.. Jamie Meldon Johnson born Oct. 4, 1972 at Rockford Memorial Hospital. Both boys were adopted by their maternal grand parents after Bill & Ann's divorce. Their names were changed to Hess. Shawn went into the Navy last year, enlisting from Seattle, Washington. The Johnson & Hess ancestors were Civil War Veterans on the northern Union side. The Hess ancestors were also Revolutionary War Veterans. See James Malone Hess Jr. biography.

Bill's second wife is Cindy Klahsen born Jan. 8, 1949 in Freeport, Ill., daughter of Paul Klahsen & Ruby Lang. Three children are- Sonya Elaine Johnson born July 14, 1977. Tosha E. Johnson born Sept. 1, 1979. Jaramiah Joshua Johnson born Sept. 3, 1981. All three born in Rockford, Ill.. They live on North Olson Road in Caledonia, Ill.. They plan on building a home in Belvidere. They were married August 10, 1974 in the Church by the road in Rockton, Ill., next to Wagon Wheel resort. Cindy has a Masters degree in Physical Education & one in counseling & Teaching, from Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, Ill.. The Klahsen's name was originally Klaassen. They came from Larrelt, Emden Co., East Friesia, West Germany. One line went on to Charles City, Iowa. The east Friesen Lutherans in Ill. & Iowa etc.. published a german paper- Ostfriesische Nachrichten, in Breda, Iowa. It has many obituaries & is indexed by K.H. De Wall. Cindy's Klages ancestors came from Leopoldstal, Horn Co., Lippe Detmold, W. Germany. The Schweppe's also. The Lang's may have come from Bodersweier, Baden, West Germany. The Isermans/Eisemann's came from Brakelsiek, West Germany. The Court/Kurtz ancestors came from Hannover area. Locke's came from Lippe Detmold area. Bill's niece is Tara Ann Johnson of Belvidere. Bill has a half sister Phylis Anne (Johnson) Rohloff in Le Sueur, Minn.. Lang surname is sometimes spelled as Long in records.

Submited by - Martin Wm. Johnson

Martin William Johnson
514 W. Metcomines
Belvidere, IL 61008
Martin Wm Johnson
547-4752

William Claus Christian Johnson / Johannsen / Jannssen
Company L. 1st. Minnesota Heavy Artillery
Born Jan. 5, 1833 Kronprinzenkoog, Marne, South Dithmarschen Co., Holstein, Germany.
To U.S. May 15, 1854 ship Heinbolt. 1st. settled Holy Day, Lake Co. Illinois, 1860 To Sumter, McLeod Co. Minnesota. Father was Jorgo & Johnson - Buried in Rainy. Minn. William died June 28. 1901 in Glencoe, Minn..

Wisconsin State Genealogical Society

Century Family Certificate

The Wisconsin State Genealogical Society takes pleasure in awarding this Certificate to the following descendant of a pioneer settler who lived in Wisconsin one hundred or more years ago:

Martin Wm. Johnson

This Certificate is awarded in special tribute to the following ancestor(s) of the descendant, showing the County and the year of arrival in Wisconsin:

Svend Svendsen/Swan Swanson
and Dorothea Marie (Danielson) Svendsen
St. Croix County, 1883

Awarded this 19th day of November, 1987 at Madison, Wisconsin

Lois Roepke Steiss
President

Anita Kultgen Becker
Director

Wisconsin State Genealogical Society

Century Family Certificate

The Wisconsin State Genealogical Society takes pleasure in awarding this Certificate to the following descendant of a pioneer settler who lived in Wisconsin one hundred or more years ago:

Martin Wm. Johnson

This Certificate is awarded in special tribute to the following ancestor(s) of the descendant, showing the County and the year of arrival in Wisconsin:

August Heinrich Zarnke
and Ottilie Amelia Florentine (Barkow) Zarnke
Dodge County, by 1855

Awarded this 19th day of November, 1987 at Madison, Wisconsin

Lois Ropke Steed
President

Anita Kultgen Becker
Director

Wisconsin State Genealogical Society

Century Family Certificate

The Wisconsin State Genealogical Society takes pleasure in awarding this Certificate to the following descendant of a pioneer settler who lived in Wisconsin one hundred or more years ago:

Martin Wm. Johnson

This Certificate is awarded in special tribute to the following ancestor(s) of the descendant, showing the County and the year of arrival in Wisconsin:

Christoph Daniel and Johanna L. (Prey/Preh) Dobbratz
and Marie A. Dobbratz
Dodge County, by 1863

Awarded this 19th day of November, 1987 at Madison, Wisconsin

Lois Roepke Stein
President

Gerta Kultgen Becker
Director

Wisconsin State Genealogical Society

Pioneer Family Certificate

The Wisconsin Stote Geneologicol Society tokes pleosure in awording this Certificote to the following descendant of a pioneer settler who lived in Wisconsin by 1850:

Tara Ann Johnson

This Certificote is awarded in special tribute to the following oncestor(s) of the above descendant showing the County ond the yeor of orrivol, if known:

Michael Knick and Elizabeth Henriette (Bernsee) Knick
and Christian Frederick Knick
Jefferson County, by 1849

Awarded this 11th day of April, 1985 at Madison, Wisconsin

Carolyn Hebeisen
President

Douglas T. Hanson
Director

Washington County Pioneer Certificate

To commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the founding of Washington County, the Affiliated Historical Societies of Washington County and the 150th Anniversary Committee are pleased to award this certificate to the following descendant of a pioneer settler who lived in Washington County by 1886.

Tara Ann Johnson

This certificate is awarded in special tribute to the following ancestors of the above descendant showing the year of settlement.

Michael and Anna Mary (Reichart) Wenninger @ 1848

Awarded this 25th day of September 1986 in Washington County, Wisconsin.

Arthur G. Degnitz
County Clerk

Reuben J. Schmaal
County Board Chairman

Wm. J. Oelhafen
Chairman Historical Committee

Rock Valley College

Upon the recommendation of the faculty has conferred upon

Martin William Johnson

the degree of

Associate in Science

with all the Rights, Honors and Privileges pertaining thereto. In Witness Whereof, we hereunto affix the signatures of the authorized officers at Rockford, Illinois,

May 27, 1971

President of Rock Valley College

President of the Board

President of the College

Honorable Discharge

from the Armed Forces of the United States of America

This is to certify that

MARTIN WILLIAM JOHNSON 349-40-0533 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS E-3 REGULAR ARMY

was Honorably Discharged from the

United States Army

on the 16TH *day of* APRIL 1975 *This certificate is awarded as a testimonial of Honest and Faithful Service*

ROGER L. LAVERENZ
CAPTAIN, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CORPS

University of Missouri 1984

THE TIGERS

Just transferred to Univ. of Missouri

DAN BINGENHEIMER

54 6-9 230 Jr. F

Belvedere, Ill.

One of the nation's top junior college performers the last two years at Wabash Valley Community College in Mount Carmel, Ill. . . . earned all-America status as a sophomore by averaging 20.5 points and 10.5 rebounds per game on a team that was 31-7 and advanced to national JUCO tourney for second straight year . . . an accomplished outside shooter who hit 55 percent from the field and 73 percent from the line last year . . . his 698 career rebounds is a Wabash record . . . second in school scoring history with 1,206 points . . . signed with Tigers during early signing period last November.

KURT BROCKMAN

32 6-8 200 Fr. F

Springfield, Mo. (Glendale)

One of four forwards recruited by Mizzou who's expected to add frontline depth to Tigers . . . was a four-year letterman at Glendale High, and first freshman ever to play varsity basketball in Springfield . . . averaged 18.0 points, 11.5 rebounds and 2.5 assists per game last season while shooting 54 percent from the field and 78 percent from the line . . . was all-Ozark Conference and all-state as both a junior and senior . . . also lettered in cross country and tennis . . . National Merit Scholar majoring in industrial engineering . . . coached at Glendale by Jack Roberts . . . born July 6, 1966 in Bartlesville, Okla.

GREG CAVENER

35 6-10 213 Sr. F/C

Springfield, Mo. (Parkview)

Tigers' most experienced player will be looked to for leadership in '84-85 . . . with 658 career rebounds and 813 career points, ranks 9th and 23rd, respectively in Missouri history . . . has averaged 8.6 rebounds per game for the last two seasons of Big Eight players, only OU's Wayman Tisdale has more in the same span) and has accumulated 194 assists in the last two years, possibly the most of any non-guard in the country . . . honorable mention all-Big Eight each of the last two seasons . . . averaged 12.8 points and 8.7 rebounds per game in '83-84 and improved his free throw accuracy from .583 as a sophomore to last year's .683 . . . had season-high of 22 points in the Tigers' one-point, late-season loss to Oklahoma . . . equalled his career rebounding high with 15 against Northern Iowa . . . led Tigers on boards in 17 games and had 11 games with 10 or more rebounds . . . had rare "triple-double" performance against Wisconsin-Green Bay with 16 points, 10 rebounds and 10 assists . . . made Big Eight's all-defense team as a sophomore when his defensive play eased load on Steve Stipanovich and helped Tigers to Big Eight title . . . was a key reserve as a freshman . . . had 23-point, 12-rebound average at Springfield Parkview High . . . took team to state's final four . . . was all-state, and Parade and Converse all-America choice . . . played in 1982 National Sports Festival and captained U.S. World University Games' team in 1983.

Tara Johnson's Mothers Brother,

Hearnes Center Becomes "Bingo's" Parlor

by Jack Watkins

It only took one game for Dan Bingenheimer to become "Bingo" to Missouri fans.

Yet three years ago, Bingenheimer would his've never dreamed of basketball success at a major college.

"I personally can't believe what all has happened," Bingenheimer said.

The 6-9, 230-pound forward from Belvedere, Ill., played on Belvedere High School's team his junior season, but sat on the bench. Bingo played sparingly as a senior and quit after nine games.

"I didn't play much my senior year and I didn't see any point to continue," Bingo said. "After graduation, I sat around for a year, just playing at the YMCA."

But while playing at the "Y", a Northern Illinois graduate spotted him and called his coach. Northern Illinois sent assistant coach Mark Coombs to watch him play. And that's how his college career began.

"When Coombs got the head coaching job at Wabash (a community college in Mount Carmel, Ill.), I went with him," Bingenheimer said.

In his two seasons at Wabash, Bingo averaged 20.5 points and 10.5 rebounds per game, while shooting 55 percent from the field and 73 percent from the line. He also set a Wabash career rebounding record with 698.

Bingo was a first-team all-American selection last season and was the MVP of the JUCO regional tournament. In his two-year stay at Wabash they posted 31-7 and 32-6 record.

Missouri assistant coach Bob Sundvold saw Bingenheimer play his freshman year at the National Junior College Championships in Hutchison,

Kan., and was interested in bringing Bingo to Mizzou.

"He fit the mold of a number of players who have succeeded here," Coach Norm Stewart said. "He's multi-talented in that he can pass and handle the basketball, and shoot extremely well from the perimeter. He's the type of player we feel can make an immediate contribution and have a great deal of success at Mizzou."

In his first game in a Tiger uniform (a 77-63 exhibition loss to Yugoslavia), Bingenheimer followed a missed Greg Cavener alnot with a running slam dunk, electifying the Hearnes Center crowd.

"The first game against Yugoslavia I was really nervous," said Bingenheimer, who finished with 10 points and four rebounds before fouling out with a little more than four minutes left in the game. "I didn't know what to think. I'll be a lot more relaxed and able to contribute to the team against North Dakota State."

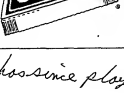
Along with Cavener and forward Malcolm Thomas, Bingenheimer combines to give Mizzou its own version of the "Bruise Brothers." Bingenheimer promises to give the Tigers consistent shooting from the 15-foot range and aid Thomas and Cavener on the boards.

"Last year, a lot of teams packed in their zones against Missouri," Bingo said. "I think this year with Jeff Strong and Bill Roundtree we can hurt teams from the outside. Cavener is also a good passer for a big guy."

When asked what his goals were for the season, Bingo said, "I figure if the team has a good season and reaches its goals, I will personally have a good season.

"I've only worked on my fundamentals since my freshman year at Wabash. This year I want to become the best I can, and I know I'll do well."

For someone who didn't play much basketball in high school, Bingenheimer has made great strides and still has all season to reach his goals and those of the Tigers—to be the best they can be.



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Phone: 474-9565

* He has since played Pro Ball in France and Spain.

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, Ill. 61008
1-815-547-4752 early or late.

August Heinrich Zarnke Family

The Zarnke family lived in Theresa Twp. (June 1st. 1855 census) & Williamstown Twp. (1860 census) Dodge Co., wisc.. The name is spelled many different ways in records & even changed in the 1917 Mc Leod Co., Minn. history book. Zarnke, Zarnecke, Zarncke, Zankey, Zronke & Zarnk on grave stone. August Heinrich Zarnke - born Jan. 24, 1814 near Jatznick ? Ueckermunde Co., West Pommerania. Married Ottilie Amelia Florentine Barkov or Barkholz in 1847 in Germany. She was born May 27, 1823 in Gross Luckov, Co. Prenzlau, Mark Brandenburg. Family emmigrated to U.S. Sept. 24, or Oct. 10, 1853. Left for port of New Orleans? He was a cabinet Maker in Germany & a carpenter in Wisc.. August H. Zarnke Sr. died Aug. 10, 1897 in Glencoe, Minn.. Amelia died Oct. 28, 1908 in Glencoe. Their voyage lasted nine weeks. They first settled in Cairo, Ill.. then moved on to Mayville, Wisc.. About 1861 they moved to Rich Valley Twp., 3 miles north of Glencoe, Mc Leod Co., Minn. & bought a farm. Children = Friedericke Fritze Zarnke - born 1842 Germany. Carl charles Friedrich Wilhelm Zarnke - born June 9, 1848 Germany. Married Henrietta Günther. August Julius Heinrich Zarnke - born Nov. 9, 1851. married 1879 in Minn. to Anna Blank. Ferdinand Frank Zarnke - born June 9, 1855 in Mayville, Wisc.. Married Matilda Hess. Rudolph Zarnke - born 1859 Dodge Co., Wisc.. Bertha Zarnke - born 1860 Dodge Co.. Mary Friedericke _____ - born 1860 Dodge Co. ? says adopted child of unmarried mother on 1860 census. Edith Ida Zarnke (My Line) born Sept. 13, 1864 Rich Valley twp.. Married dec. 4, 1880 to Hermann L. Pollmann 1st.. She latter married a Mr. kern. Peter Zarnke - born 1861 married a Miss Joh son. Amelia Emily Zarnke - born 1868 Mc leod Co., Minn.. A second Mary born before 1853 in Germany, married a Charles Weiderwich. The

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvvidere, Ill. 61008

August Heinrich Zarnke family

- Mayville, Wisc. cemetery has a Charles Zarnke who died Nov. 3, 1857 age 88 yrs. 6 mo. 28 days old. Wife Catherine. I'm not sure if this ties in or not. He is in lot 12.. Ottilies father was John Barkow or Barkholz. Edith Zarnke's son was Rudolph Friedrich Pollmann - born May 18, 1881 in Rich Valley Twp.. his wife was Abby Olive Selma T. Grabowi tz - born Dec. 12, 1882 in Green Isle, Sibley Co., Minn.. Adopted by The Eilers family in Glencoe. Their daughter Laura Mathilda Selma Pollmann - born Oct. 31, 1902 in Rich Valley twp.. Adopted by Hove family in Glencoe. She married Martin Swan Swanson - born Oct. 30, 1891 Baldwin, Wisc.. WWII veteran Europe #3369940. Their daughter was Loretta Dorothy Swanson - born June 2, 1923 in Glencoe, Minn.. Married May 2, 1947 in Berkeley, Calif. to Melvin H. Johnson - born July 26, 1914 in Glencoe, Minn.. The Pollmann's arrived in New Orleans ? in July ? 1859 & 1860, from Dalldorf & Ober Börnecke, East Germany. The Grabowitz arrived in the U.S. about Dec. 15, 1870. the Wentzlaff's came from Konitz & or Leipzig, West Prussia. The Schuft's also came from Ober Börnecke. I am their son Martin Wm. Johnson - born July 6, 1948 in Rapid City, So. Dakota. Vietnam Veteran Era #349-40-0533. See Michael Knick & Christoph Daniel Dobbratz Biographies. The Lutheran church records in Germany for many of these line are on microfilm in Salt lake city, Utah.

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, Ill. 61008
1-815-547-4752 early or late.

Christoph Daniel Dobbratz family
MY ANCESTOR.

This is not the Christoph Frd. Chr. Dobbratz or Carl Christoph Dobratz family. Christoph Daniel Dobbratz was born in or near Sternin or Kölpin, Pommerania near Schivelbein. Sternin's parish was at Reselkov. He was married before 1834 to Johanna L. Prey or Preh - born Sept. 9. 1812 in town or Co. of Kolberg. Possible Prey relatives in Watertown, Neosho & Mayville area. (Not the Irish Prey Line). Seems to be at least 5 children. Christoph Daniel Dobbratz lived in Watertown & died after he moved to Hartland, Wisc.. He was a mason or bricklayer. The family came to Wisconsin between Oct. 1863 & 1865. He died March 13, 1884. His wife died Dec. 3, 1894 at a daughters home in ashippun or in Milwaukee. Both are buried in the large Dobbratz family plot in the Watertown Lutheran cemetery. A son Bernhard Reinhard Dobbratz - born Feb. 15, 1834 in or near Kölpin or Sternin. died oct. 3, 1917 He is buried in Woodlawn cemetery in Plymouth, Wisc.. He arrived in U.S. in 1863 from Hamburg port, from village of Neuhoff. He married Anna Lothammer in Watertown, Wisc. in 1873. His second or third marriage. A Amelia Augusta Borchardt married a Bernhardt Dobbratz in Milwaukee in 1859. May tie in some how? A son Friedrich (Fritz) Chr. Dobbratz - born March 6, 1842 in Plauenthin - died Oct. 25, 1916. Buried in W.L.C.. He married Emily M. Hafemeister, a daughter of Johann Ludwig Hafemeister & Johanna Wilhelmina Tews, in 1867. A daughter Friedericke Johanna Dobbratz - born in Kölpin, married Johann friedrich Ferdinand Spiegelberg & Latter married Johann Krause. A daughter Emilie Dobbratz - born April 10, 1844 in Germany, died April 10, 1915 in Watertown. She married a Friederick Kaeding in 1861. A daughter (My Line) Maria A. Dobbratz - born April 15, 1853 in Kolberg or Kölpin, married Christian Knick Nov.

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, Ill. 61008

Christoph Daniel Dobbratz family

- 21, 1871 in South Watertown, Wisc.. See Knick Biography. Christian & Marie had a daughter Elsie Anna Knick - born Oct. 15, 1889 in Monterey, Wisc.. She maried William Albert H. Johnson March 6, 1911 in Minneapolis, Minn.. They lived in sumter Twp. & latter retired in Hutchinson, Minn.. They had 3 sons, Morris, Melvin & William. Melvin H. Johnson (My line) was born July 26, 1914 in Glencoe, Minn.. Melvin married Loretta D. Swanson May 2, 1947 in Berkeley, Calif.. She was born in Glencoe, Minn. June 2, 1923. I Martin Wm. Johnson was born in Rapid city, So. Dakota July 6, 1948. My brother William Martin Johnson was born in Glencoe, May 30, 1951. His first two sons Shawn E. & Jamie M. Johnson were born in Rockford, Ill. & latter adopted by their mothers parents in Belvidere. Their father first married Anne Marie Hess in Belvidere in 1971. His second wife is Cindy Klahsen of Freeport, Ill.. Married in Rockton, Ill.. Children - Sonya, Tosha & Jaramiah. My daughter Tara Ann Johnson was born in Swedish American Hospital in Rockford, Ill. April 27, 1983. Her mother is Julie Anne Bingenheimer - born Jan. 27, 1954 in Belvidere, Ill.. Her Bingenheimer ancestors came from Selzen, Germany in 1843 to Slinger, wisc.. My Johnson line was originally Johannssen & Jannssen in Lutheran church records in Marne & Kronprinzenkoog, Holstein, germany. The Swanson line was originally Svendsen, from Donnes & Husby, Norway. To Baldwin, wisc. in 1883. The Johnson's / Jannssen's arrived April 20, 1854 in N.Y. on ship Humbolt. The Mielke Ancestors arrived at Quebec port June 16, 1862 on Ship Fortuna. Bingenheimers arrived in N.Y. July 12, 1843 on ship Irad Ferry. Henry Bingenheimer & William C.C. Johnson were civil war veterans. I am a business graduate of Rock Valley College - Rockford. Ill. 1971. Honorable discharge April 16, 1975 at Fort Leonardwood, Mo..

#4 picture

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, Ill. 61008
1-815-547-4752 early or late.

FOUR OLDEST DOBBRATZ & DOBRATZ FAMILIES
PLUS A COUPLE OTHER AREA ENTRIES.

The Dobbratz & Dobratz families around the United States almost always come from villages within a 15 mile radius of Schivelbein, east of Stettin & south of The Baltic Sea. Since Schivelbein is a large town compared to the very small rural villages around it, Schivelbein may have been given as a birth place by many who left this area. Some of these small villages did not have a church, so the nearby parish has to be found in a neighboring village, town or city.

Watertown area Dobbratz & Dobratz seem to have come from villages of Schivelbein, Sternin, Gross Jestin, Kölpin, Neuhoff, Treptow Rega, Holm, Dargislaff, Plauenthin. The parish for Sternin was at Reselkow. Many of the Dobbratz / Dobratz were brick layers in Germany. This may be why so many children were born in different places in the area. They probably moved to new job sites in the area.

BALTENHAGEN & LECKOW

There is one remaining Archives in Europe that needs to be checked for church records. This is the Archiv Der Pommerschen Evangelischen Kirche in Greifswald, East Germany. It originally covered the north west part of present day Poland & the North East part of East Germany.

There are four Possible brothers or cousins ? who came to America. Christoph Frd. Chr. Dobbratz - born june 10, 1798 in Sternin. His wife was Friedericke Hoppe - born Oct. 24, 1800. This is Lebanon, wisc. line. Christoph Daniel Dobbratz - born Oct. 22, 1805 in Sternin or Kölpin. His wife was Johann L. Prey or Preh - born Sept. 9, 1812 in Kolberg town or county. This is one of the Watertown lines. Gothilf Gottlieb Dobratz - born May 25, 1809 in Schivelbein. His wife was Henriette Caroline Sophie Froemming - born Nov. 19, 1810. This is Acoma & Lynne Twp., Mc Leod Co., Minn. line. Carl Christoph Dobratz - born Dec. 9, 1813 in Sternin. His wife was W. F. Ernestine Schultz - Born May 29, 1813. This-

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, Ill. 61008

FOUR OLDEST DOBBRATZ & DOBRATZ FAMILIES
PLUS A COUPLE OTHER AREA DOBRATZ ENTRIES.

is the Concord, Wisconsin line. Each of the previously mentioned Dobbratz / Dobratz lines had several children. Some lines named their children with similar first names and several middle names. When they got to the U.S. they usually went by the last middle name closest to their surname in a baptismal entry in the church records. A few Dobratz families in other states came from east of Schivelbein a 100 miles or so away. It will be interesting someday to find out how the four oldest Dobbratz / Dobratz are related to each other, and where they came from three or four hundred years ago. Maybe east, south or west. Each year more Lutheran & Catholic church records are being microfilmed in libraries & archives in West & East Germany & Poland every year, by the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. It would be easier to write a history of the Dobbratz etc. families if more of the Lutheran etc.. church records were microfilmed & made accessable by descendants & researchers, before they are lost thru fire, floods, Tornados, Mold, Fading ink, Brittle crumbling pages, theft, vandalism, war etc.. These old church records usually have membership lists, births, deaths, marriages etc.. that give parents names & the exact village in Europe they were born in. There are only a few churches church records in Watertown and the rural areas that are not on microfilm & accessable. Your help in getting any church records microfilmed by the Genealogical Library, or Wisconsin state Historical Society, or a Church Synod archives, would be appreciated. The Genealogical Library has microfilmed some Watertown, Wisconsin church records free of charge & given the churches a free microfilm copy. A few more cemeteries need to be transcribed, before inscriptions wear away.

DORTHEA (BELOW ITEM) WAS WIFE OF CHRISTIAN. SHE DIED MARCH 17, 1880 (End of Article)
BURIED AT REESEVILLE TRINITY L.CH. CEM.
JOHANN CHRISTLEB GOTTHILF DOBRATZ - BORN DEC. 18, 1801 IN LEKOW, POMMERANIA
WIFE A GAULKE. DIED 1875 KIRCHKAYN. MARTIN CHRISTOPH HEINRICH DOBRATZ
BORN DEC. 7, 1810 IN BALKENHAGEN, POMMERANIA, DIED MAY 25, 1876 IN KIRCHAYN, WISC.. DORTHEA (TIMM) DOBRATZ BORN JUNE 2, 1785 IN KALLYIN, POMMERN.

My Nephew
Later adopted by Hess
Grandparents

CERTIFICATION OF BIRTH REGISTRATION

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
Winnebago County,) ss.

I, PAUL P. GILL, County Clerk of said County, hereby certify that according to records on file in my office:

SHAWN EUGENE JOHNSON
(full name of child as blank)

Sex MALE was born SEPTEMBER 10, 1971
(mo., day, yr.)

at ROCKFORD (town or city) Winnebago County, Illinois.

Date of filing SEPTEMBER 16, 1971
(month, day, year)

File Number REEL 499 IMAGE 1022

State File No. 112-71-091283

In Witness Whereof, the seal of the Clerk of the County of Winnebago, State of Illinois, has been affixed hereto this 10TH day of MARCH A. D. 19 80

Paul P. Gill
County Clerk

Lisa Emmel
By Deputy Clerk

(Seal)

FORM 2 COUNTY OF CO., ROCKF., ILLINOIS

Adopted by his
Hess Grandparents
Boone Co. court house
Has copy of Original cert.

87-380

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the record of the birth of SHAWN EUGENE JOHNSON and that said record is registered and filed in my office in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Statutes.

Reel 499 Page 1022
Dated MARCH 10, 1980

PAUL P. GILL County Clerk
by Lisa Emmel DEPUTY

STATE OF ILLINOIS
CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH 112-71-091283

CHILD'S NAME SHAWN EUGENE JOHNSON
SEX Male
DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) September 10, 1971
PLACE OF BIRTH (CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION) Rockford
COUNTY Winnebago
HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION Swedish American Hospital
STREET ADDRESS OR RFD NO. 1601 Harlem Blvd.
CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION Rockford
COUNTY Winnebago
STATE Illinois
MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME Ann Marie Hess
MOTHER'S RESIDENCE 6131 Bonnie Brae
CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION Rockford
COUNTY Winnebago
STATE Illinois
MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY) Illinois
MOTHER'S AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY 20
FATHER'S NAME Donald Johnson
FATHER'S RESIDENCE 6131 Bonnie Brae
CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION Rockford
COUNTY Winnebago
STATE Illinois
FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY) Illinois
FATHER'S AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY 20
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON REPORTING BIRTH Swedish American Hospital Rockford
DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR SEP 16 1971
REGISTRAR'S NUMBER 1151
DATE REGISTERED BY STATE REGISTRAR SEP 16 1971
STATE REGISTRAR'S NUMBER 61208

Jack Stratton Clerk

Wisconsin State Genealogical Society

Century Family Certificate

The Wisconsin State Genealogical Society takes pleasure in awarding this Certificate to the following descendant of a pioneer settler who lived in Wisconsin one hundred or more years ago:

Martin Wm. Johnson

This Certificate is awarded in special tribute to the following ancestor(s) of the descendent, showing the County and the year of arrival in Wisconsin:

August Heinrich Zarnke
and Ottilie Amelia Florentine (Barkow) Zarnke
Dodge County, by 1855

Awarded this 19th day of November, 1987 at Madison, Wisconsin

Lisa Rajkowski Sterne
President

Judy Kuettner Barker
Director

MINNESOTA CONGRESSMEN, LEGISLATORS, and other ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS

An Alphabetical Check List, 1849-1971

Compiled by W. F. TOENSING

SEE page 62 NO. 118
Martin Wm. Johnson
Ancestor.

110. JOHNSON, T. H. 1876-1946
Otter Tail, Fergus Falls. H 1931; S 1935-37 (50)

111. JOHNSON, Tosten 1834-1914
Houston, Spring Grove, Hammer. H 1869, 1871 (13), 1873; S 1887-89 (1)

112. JOHNSON, Verne C. 1925-
Hennepin, Minneapolis. H 1953 (30)

113. JOHNSON, Victor L. 1871-1925
Chisago, Center City. S 1907-13 (32)

114. JOHNSON, Victor L.
Kittson, Lake Bronson. H 1959-65 (67)

115. JOHNSON, W. H. 1824-
Hennepin, Minneapolis. H 1878-79 (26)

116. JOHNSON, W. H.
Wadena, Sebeka. H 1919 (51)

117. JOHNSON, W. H.
Murray, Fulda. H 1883 (7)

118. JOHNSON, William 1834-1901
McLeod, Glencoe. H 1885 (35)

119. JOHNSON, William E. 1850-
Hennepin, Minneapolis. S 1895-97 (29)

120. JOHNSRUD, Gunvold -1923
Freeborn, Albert Lea. H 1899-1901 (9)

121. JORNSRUD, T. J.
Freeborn, Albert Lea. S 1873-74 (5)

122. JOHNSTON, James 1854-
Todd, Bertha. S 1907-13 (53), 1915-17, 1927-29 (51)

123. JOHNSTON, Ray S. 1934-
Anoka, Blaine. H 1967 (57b)

124. JOHNSTON, Willard C. 1866-1943?
Waseca, Waseca. H 1933, 1939 (16)

125. JONES, A. J. 1839?-
McLeod, Hutchinson. H 1876 (36)

126. JONES, De Witt C. 1833?-71?
Ramsey, St. Paul. H 1868 (1)

127. JONES, Edwin J. 1858-1930
Stevens, Morris. S 1895-97 (49), 1899-1901 (57)

128. JONES, John D. 1849-1914
Todd, Long Prairie. Clk. of Cr. 1/1867-1/91; S 1895 spkr., 1897 (46); S 1899-1901 (53)

129. JONES, John N. 1850-
Redwood, Tracy, Westline. H 1887, 1895 (9)

130. JONES, John R. 1828-1900
Fillmore, Chatfield. S 1858 (9)

131. JONES, Leland 1824?-
Goodhue, Red Wing. H 1874 (16)

132. JONES, M. S.
Otter Tail, Battle Lake. H 1903 (59)

133. JONES, Ray W. 1855-1919
Hennepin, Minneapolis. Lt. Gov. 1/1903-1/07

134. JONES, Richard 1887-
St. Louis, Duluth. S 1915-17 (58)

135. JONES, Richard A. 1831-88
Olmsted, Rochester. H 1871 (12), 1872, 1879 (10)

136. JONES, Richard C. 1926-
Ramsey, St. Paul. H 1961 (42)

137. JONES, Seymour 1844-
Wabasha, Kellogg. H 1889 (23)

138. JONES, Stiles P. 1823?-1861
Olmsted, Rochester. S 1861 (12)

139. JONES, William 1824?-
Dakota, Hastings. H 1870 (7)

140. JONES, William P. 1828-
Blue Earth, Buttermut Valley. H 1877 (14)

141. JONES, William R. 1827-
Blue Earth, Judson. H 1887 (10)

142. JONSRUD, T. G. 1836?-
Freeborn, Albert Lea. S 1873-74 (5); H 1887 (4)

143. JOPP, Ralph P. 1913-
Carver, Mayer. H 1961 (21), 1963-65 (14), 1967-71 (14a)

1861-1865 U.S.A. Civil War.

Union Army of the North

German Lutheran

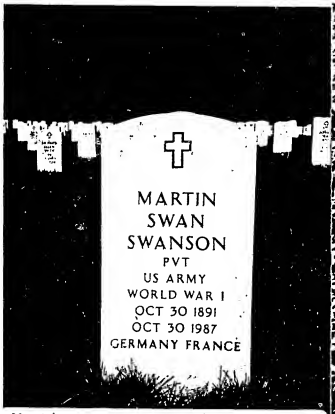
William Claus Christian Johnson/Johannssen/Jannssen

Corporal in
Company L. 1st. Minnesota Heavy Artillery

Born Jan. 5, 1833 Kronspringenkoog, Marne,
South Dithmarschen Co., Holstein, Germany.

To U.S. May 15, 1854 ship Humbolt. 1st. settled in
Half Day, Lake Co. Illinois, 1860 To Sumter. McLeod
Co. Minnesota. Father was Jacob Johnson - Buried
in Biscay, Minn.

Biscay, Minn. church cem. near town
Feb.18.1806-Nov.14,1883 Jacob Johnson



Martin Swan Swanson (=Svendsen)
Fort Snelling Natnl. cemetery -
Minneapolis, Minnesota. WWI

Henry J. Bingenheimers Civil War
Grave, Slinger, Washington Co.,
Wisconsin.

Martin Wm. Johnson
Born July 6, 1948 in Black Hills General Hospital, Rapid City, South Dakota,
father of Tara Ann Johnson born Swedish American Hospital, Rockford, Ill. April 27, 1983.
Martins parents both born in Glenco, Minn.,

Nov. 14, 1985

Nieces & Nephews plus-Grandpa & Grandma Swanson &
Aunts, Uncles, Cousins, brother & sisters relatives of Martin Wm. Johnson.

	Born	Died
Melvin married Freda Wilson 1938 in Woodland, Washington.		
Melvin H. Johnson (married 2nd. time May 2, 1947 Berkeley, born Glencoe -Calif.)	7-26-1914	
Loretta Dorothy (Swanson) Johnson (Mels wife 2nd.) Glencoe	7-26-1923	
Martin Wm. Johnson born in Rapid City	7-6-1948	
William Martin Johnson Glencoe	5-30-1951	

Phylis Ann(Johnson) dtr. of Melvin by a previous marriage. 4-13-1942
she was born in Albany or Coquille, Oregon. Mother was Freda Wilson of Coquille..
Victor Rohloff (Phylis's Husband) 8-10-1940

Children of Victor Rohloff & Phylis Ann Johnson, married in Le Sueur, Minn. on _____ 1960.

Kimberly	Rohloff	12-15-1960
Richard	Rohloff	11-23-1961
Vickie	Rohloff	5-19-1964
Russell	Rohloff	2- -1972
Eric Rohloff (a son of Vicki Rohloff)		11-15-1981

Children of Martin Wm. Johnson & Julie Ann Bingenheimer born 1-27-1954 Belvidere, Ill.
Tara Ann Johnson 4-27-1983 Rockford, Ill.

Children of William Martin Johnson & Anne Hess (1st. wife) 12-5-1954
(married July 31, 1971 Belvidere, Ill.)
Shawn Eugene Johnson (now Hess) adopted by grandparents. 9-10-1971
Shawn is presently in a childrens home in seattle,washington.
Jamie Meldon Johnson (now Hess) adopted by grandparents. 10-4-1972
lives in Belvidere, Ill. 61008

Children of William Martin Johnsen & Cindy Klahsen (2nd wife) 1-8-1949
(married Rockton, Ill.
Sonya Elaine Johnsen 7-14-1977
Tosha Elaine Johnson 9- 1-1979
Jaramiah Joshua Johnson 9- 3-1981

Mathew Robertson Married in _____ on _____. 8-21-
Gloria (Swanson) Robertson his wife (divorced) 6-1 - 1927
Linda Robertson 6-21-1949
Mark Robertson 9-3- 1954
Jessica Robertsen dtr. of Mark Robertsen & 5-25-1982

Norman Peterson Married in Glencoe,MN on 3-9-1951. 1-12-1930
Lela (Swanson) Peterson his wife. 8-10-1929
Larry 9-18-1952
Keith 4-30-1953
Lucinda married 1975 Lynn Nelson(2 dtrs. Angela & Rebecca) 6-11-1955
Pamila 4-4-1963

Joycelyn Swanson (sister of Loretta D.(Swanson)Johnson 10-1-1936

Martin Swan Swanson father of Loretta D. Swandon 10-30-1891
Laura M.S.(Pellmann)(adopted by Howe family) his wife 10-31-1902

Married May 15, 1921 in Glencoe at first Lutheran church.

	Born	Died
(Charles) William C. Johnson married in Berkeley, Calif. on 1946	Feb.17, 1922	9- 1985
Patty (Jean Ball) his wife		
Children		
Joni (Johnsen) Brederson	2-20-1948	
Christopher F. Johnsen	July 7, 1947 in Sweet Home, Oregon	
Christopher F. Johnsen & wife Terry Lorene Harmon married in April 6, 1975 on Ukiah, Calif.		
John Christopher Johsnen	9-14-1979 in Ukiah, Calif.	

Phillip Marvin Brederson married in Orinda, Calif on Nov. 11, 1967	4-25-1943
Joni (Johnson) his wife (Jon Johnsen)	2-20-1948
Carrie Johnson (Cari Lyn)	5-24-1972
Erin Kersten Johnson	6-7-1970
Lance Christopher	4-5-1974

(Edward) Morris E. Johnson married in Hutchinson, Minn. on Aug. 25, 1938	5-23-1912 sumter twp. Minn
Dorris (Allisen) Johnsen his wife	Garrison, No. Da
Judy Johnson	
Jerry Johnson	

Judy (Johnsen) _____ married in _____ on _____
_____ her husband
children-

Jerry Johnsen married in _____ on _____
_____ his wife. 2nd wife _____
children-

Any corrections or additional information is appreciated.

	Born	Died
Leonard Swanson married in _____ on _____.	7-14-1932	
Marilyn (Banning) Swanson his wife	4-5-1929	
Michael Swanson	3-5-1954 ?	
Bruce Swanson	1955	
Cynthia. Swanson	4-5-1956	
Kevin Swanson	11-5-1958	
Machelle Swanson	_____	
Roland Mielke married in _____ on _____.	11-3-1921	
Lillian (Swanson) Mielke his wife	4 -5-1922	
Ronald Mielke	8-16-1947	
Thomas Mielke	8-21-1951	
Dennis Mielke	4-7-1955	
Robert Mielke	8-28-1958	
Loyd Lobitz Sr. married in _____ on _____.	5-26-____	
Deleres (Swanson) Lobitz	5-3-1925	
Lora	2-4-1948	
Ray	12-13-1951	
Lloyd D.	12-3-1958	
Joey	12-29-1956	
Susan	6-28-1961	
Dora Lobitz & 2nd husband _____ married in _____ on _____. Children	_____	

I need the blank spaces filled in and any other marriage names, dates & places and their childrens names and date of birth for other cousins. Plus any corretions.

Thomas Mielke & wife Linda _____ married in _____ on _____.	_____	
Children		
Bryan Thomas Mielke	5-18-1980	
Eric Thomas Mielke	4-11-____	

Rogers / Rathje all born in Kattrepel, Holstein, Germany.
Johnsen, Johannsen, Jannsens, born in Koenigsmoor, Marne Holstein, Germany.

136 TOWN OF VERNON

Lancaster, Susanna	9	F	IL		Johnsen, Charles	5	M	IL	Jhnsn Born 24/1855
Richard	7	M	IL		John Jacob	3	M	IL	Feb 24/1857
Catherine	5	F	IL		Caroline Sophia	1	F	IL	Feb 1, 1859
Teresea	2	F	IL		2217				
Curren, Michael	38	M	IRL	FL	Wells, John	35	M	CT	F
2205					Cindersila	33	F	NY	
Webb, Patrick	50	M	IRL	F	Clarances W.	7	M	IL	
Joehanna	29	F	CND		James F.	3	M	IL	
Walsh, John	6	M	IL		2218				
Webb, Joseph	11	M	CND		Hubbard, M.	42	M	VT	F
2209					Lucinda A.	29	F	NY	
Stewart, Philander	40	M	NY	F	Charles G.	6	M	IL	
Clarissa	45	F	NY		Mary	18	F	IL	
Addy	19	F	IL		Moses	70	M	VT	
Mary Etta	14	F	IL		Nolan, Patrick J.	17	M	IRL	FL
Sarah	10	F	IL		2219				
Emma	7	F	IL		Hall, David C.	32	M	PA	F
Fanny	3	F	IL		Rhody M.	2	F	IL	
Eberry, John	33	M	GER	FL	2220				
Fleming, William	14	M	OH	FL	Linins, Alonzo	49	M	NY	F
2210					Sullina	53	F	CT	
Herrick, John	53	M	NY	F	Samuel	16	M	IL	
Caroline G.	45	F	NY		E. B.	14	M	IL	
George	16	M	IL	F	Sidney E.	12	M	IL	
Kate S.	9	F	IL		Julia E.	8	F	IL	
Daniel D.	7	M	IL		2221				
Emmy E.	5	F	IL		Hoffman, Mathu	61	M	NY	F
Witt, Lucy A.	29	F	VT	SVT	Lucy	55	F	NY	
Stratton, John	29	M	MA	FL	Sarah Rose	20	F	IL	
2211					Lucy A.	16	F	IL	
Dows, Daniel D.	37	M	NH		Mary M.	14	F	IL	
Betsy	38	F	ME		McKenzie, William	38	M	ENG	FL
Putman, Georgianna	8	F	MA		2222				
2212					Ingerbreck, Henry	22	M	HOL	F
Wells, Henry	36	M	CT	F	Catherina	43	F	HOL	
Janee	33	M	CT	F	2223				
2213					Fleming, Francie	48	M	HOL	FL
Garraghn, Mathew	40	M	IRL	FL	Matilda	50	F	HOL	
Betty	30	F	IRL		Frank	11	M	HOL	
John	4	M	IL		2224				
Hellen	2	F	IL		Marsh, W. S.	26	M	NY	BCL
# 2214					C. L.	21	F	OH	
Wells, Joseph	66	M	CT	F	Ransom	4	M	IL	
Rhoda	61	F	CT		Simar	1	M	IL	
Mary J.	22	F	CT		2225				
Anne J.	19	F	CT		Carlson, J. P.	32	M	NY	F
= Johannsen → Johnson, Henry	22	M	GER	FL	Lauah	30	F	NY	
# 2215					Sarah A.	8	F	NY	
= Rathje Rogers, John Joachim	31	M	HAUR	FL	Charles L.	6	M	NY	
Margaret (Brakkert)	29	F	HAUR		2226				
John	5	M	IL		Henry, Osker	31	M	IN	F
Catharine	3	F	IL		Sally Ann	25	F	NY	
= Johannsen # 2216					2227				
= Jannsen Johnsen, William C.C.	26	M	HAUR	FL	Grover, Salem	28	M	PA	F
Gurta	25	F	HAUR		H. A.	23	F	NY	
(= Augusta Wiebke (Rathje)					Silva S.	infant	F	IL	

Rogers

Rathje's were married sept 29, 1854 at Long Grove by Rev. Ehling. Even the girls names in plat were years later by Lange. Hinze and Wm. is obtainable all by Johnson. So names were changed.

Lake Co, Ill.

Four or five Rathje's were married on the same day in Long Grove, Lake Co., Ill.. before 1860.. BY 1860 most had moved on to Scott Co., or Muscatine Co., Iowa and Mc Leod Co., Minn.. Some arrived Latter.

In German church rcords Rathje is Male and Rathjen is feminine. (North West Germany) mainly in Holstein State.

By 1860 they had all changed their names to Rodger/Rogers and Thier death certificates and obituaries all said Rodgers/Rogers many years latter.

HUSBAND (full name) Claus Johannssen/Jannssen

Born (date) 1762 ??? Place Marne n Kronprinzenkoog ???

Chr. (date) Place

Marr. (date) Place

Died (date) Place

Bur. (date) Place

HUSBAND'S FATHER (full name) HUSBAND'S MOTHER (full maiden name)

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE (full maiden name) Margarethe Liesebath Geissler

Born (date) 1775 ??? Place Kronprinzenkoog ???

Chr. (date) Place

Died (date) (August) (Sept.) 25, 1828 Place Barlterdeich / Bault

Bur. (date) Place

WIFE'S FATHER (full name) WIFE'S MOTHER (full maiden name)

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt.
To indicate that a child is the number preceding is that child.

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:
DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number preceding his child.

	SEX M F	full names CHILDREN List Each Child (Whether Living or Dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES	WHEN BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE BORN TOWN	COUNT.	STATE OR COUNTRY	DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM	WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR
1		"Jürgen Janzen/Jannssen/Johannssen					Feb. 26, 1832 / Trina Tiemanns	Tiemann
2		Jacob Jannssen/Johannssen	8 Feb. 1806	Kronprinzenkoog ???	South-Dithmar.	G	Sept. 2, 1832 Wiebke Cathrina Holdthusen	14 Nov. 1883
3		Claus Johannsen =SS	2 Feb 1811	"	"	"	8 August 1832 Tielke Witt	14 Jan 1845
4		Heinrich Johannssen/Johnson	1/23 May 1816	Kronprinzenkoog ???	South-Dithmar.	G	Feb. 21, 1841 Margrethe Cathrina Bothmann	9 May 1894
5		Johann Johannsen =SS	"				14.07.1839 in Marne ? Anna Margaretha Detlefs ?	
6		Margrethe Jannssen/Johannssen	10.11.1808	-11-	h	G	Nov. 21, 1830 / Paul Peter Thomssen /	Okten Bad ?
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Martin Wm. Johnson
514 West Menominee
Belvidere, Illinois 61008 U.S.A.

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Claus Christian William Johnson/Johannssen/Jannssen, born Jan. 5, 1833 in Kronprinzenkoog, Holstein, Germany. Son of Jacob Johannssen/Jannssen b. Feb. 8, 1806 in area of Marne? & Mary Wiebke Catrina Holthusen b. Jan. 9, 1814 in Marne. Williams wife was Augusta Wiebke Rathje b. Feb. 27, 1824 in Kattrepel, daughter of Jochim John Rathje b. 1768-70 in Grauel. & Caroline Magdalena Elix. Dorthea Dreesseen b. 1790 in Dingen. William came to Lake Co., Illinois in about May 15, 1853. Augusta and Williams parents arrived in about 1854. By 1859 Jacob and son Peter Nicholas Johnson/Johannssen/Jannssen were in Mc Leod Co., Minn.. William and wife & family arrived in Mc Leod Co., Minn. late in 1860. William was a Corporal in the union army of the north in the American Civil War. Enlisting in Company L, 1st. Minn. Heavy Artillery. His brother Peter Nicolaus Juli b. Aug. 15, 1846 in Kronprinzenkoog died in 1864 in the civil war of measles in Chattanooga, Tennessee. William was elected to the Minnesota state house of representatives from Mc Leod Co., Minn. in 1888. William owned a large farm and hotel. He died June 28, 1901 in Glencoe, Minnesota. Augusta died Nov. 10, 1899 in Glencoe. Jacob died Nov. 14, 1883 in Biscay, sumter twp., Mc Leod Co., Minn.. His wife Mary died about 1859 in Illinois, Wisconsin or Minnesota. John Rathje died DEc. 20, 1843 in Deichshorn. Caroline died Sept. 12, 1845 in Deichshorn. Williams brother Heinrich Johnson/Johannssen/Jannssen b. June 1, 1838/Kronprinzenkoog died May 9, 1894. Williams son Charles Christian Johnson b. 1855 Illinois, and his son William Albert H. Johnson b. 1887 Minnesota, and his son Melvin Harry Johnson b. 1914 Minn., and his son Martin William Johnson b. 1948 South Dakota, and his daughter Tara Ann Johnson b. 1983 Illinois are all direct line descendants of the above. None of the above fought in the two world wars. Martin William Johnson 514 West Menominee, Belvidere, Illinois 61008. U.S.A.

Claus Christian William Johnson

Augusta Wiebke (Rathje) Johnson

(KEEP THIS INFORMATION OR PUT IT IN A LOCAL LIBRARY OR MUSEUM)

Mc Leod Co. Minn History book 1978/79 Errors & additions by Martin Wm. Johnson. pages 366&367.

Errors=

Should be Laura Matilda Selma Pollmann. She was adopted by the Howe family.

" be Abby Tillie Grabowitz & variations of th last name.

Eilers/Ehlers & Newbauer couple were adoptive parents.

Barnica= Bőrnecke by Gröningen, Magdeburg, Saxony, Germany.

Should be Amelia Barkkow or Barkhoz.

" be Wm.'s wife was Elsie Anna Knick.

Christoph Daniel Dobbratz died at Hartland, Wisc..

August Zarnke died Aug. 10, 1897.

Wiebke Augusta Rogers= Rathje was born in Kattrepel, Holstein, Germany..

Additions=

Katherine (Schuft) Pollmann followed with children to port of New Orleans in July of 1860.

Her parents were _____ Schuft and

Elsie Henriette Bernsee was born in Hanseberg on Oder River south of Stettin, Germany.

Frederick Pollmann went back to Germany and died April 25, 1891 in Dalldorf by Gröningen, Magdeburg, Saxony, Germany.

August Zarnke (= Czarnke, Zankey, Zronke etc.) arrived at New Orleans about Nov. 24, 1852 or 53.

Born in Zwickau ? Jan. 24, 1814. His parents may be the Charles and Catherine H. Zarnke, who are buried in Mayville, Wisc. cemetery, where or near where August Zarnke once lived. or Grossen Luke ?

August Zarnke was married in 1847 to Amelia/Emelia Barkkow or Barkholz? She was born in Gross Luckow or Grossen Luke May 27, 1823 & died in Glencoe, Mn. Oct. 28, 1908.

Abby Grabowitz father . was born Dec. 22 1851 or 52. Married May 15, 1874 in Green Isle, Minn.. He Died March 27, 1915 in Height Of Land Twp., Becker Co. Minn.. His name was August Michael Grabowitz (=Grabberts, Grabowitch, Grababitch, Gabberts etc.). His first wife was Augusta Wentlaff or Wentzloff born 1857 in Konitz, West Prussia. She died Dec. 18, 1882 in Green Isle, Mn. after Child birth. Her parents may have been Gottlieb Wentzlaff and Rosena Lutz? His second wife was Christine (Mueller) Rennewanz who was a Widow from Watertown, Mn..

William Johnson came to the port of N.Y. about May 15, or 16 th 1853.

Michael Knick Married for second time May 7, 1837 in Hohen-Krănig on Oder River south of Stettin.

Christoph Daniel Dobbratz (Dobratz) was born in Sternin, Kőlpin, Schievelbein, Kőlberg, Gross Jestin, Kőslin, Plauenthin, Germany near Stettin. K's also are C's at times in town names.

His wife Johanna L. Prey was born Sept. 9, 1812 in Kőlberg, Treptow Rega, Pommerania. She Died in Ashippun or Milwaukee, Wisc..

Marie Wiebke Catrina (Holthusen) Johnson was born 1813. Her husband was Jacob Johannssen. His parents = Claus Johannssen and Margaret Geissler? His wifes parents were Christian Friederick Holthusen and Anna Margaretha Wiebke Katrina Delfs?

John Rogers (=Rathje) was born 1770. His wife Caroline (=Lena) or Magdelina Elizabeth Dressjen was born in 1790. Both died in Kattrepel ?

Mr. Martin Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, IL 61008
1-815-547-4752 or 1-815-547-8141

Continuation of Additions to Martin Wm. Johnson family tree on pages 366 & 367 of History book.
Christian Mielke (=Mylke) was born 1781?and Married 1807. He died July 7, 1838 in Fosshutte, New Paleschken, Berent Co.. His wife was Marie Tes(s)mer, who was born in 1791 ? She died July 12, 1830 in Fosshutte, State of Danzig, Germany.
John Mielke's wife was Caroline F. Ittrich (or Ettrich or Striech) She was born Dec. 11, 1831 in Alst Kyschau, Berent Co., State of Danzig, Germany. She died Feb. 17, 1915 in Bird Island, Mn.. Her parents were Christian Ittrich or Striech who died Nov. 3, 1832 in Alt Kyschau. His wife was Eleonore Worsech who died Nov. 4, 1839 in Alt Kyschau.
Michael Knicks parents were Martin Knick (Connick on 1850 Wisc. census). He was born April 5, 1753 in Woltersdorf by Konigsberg on Oder River south of stettin, Germany. He married sept. 9, 1778 in Hohen-Kranig on Oder River. His wife was Dorothea Louise Marie Fischer(n). She died SEpt. 14, 1820 in Hohen-Kranig. Martin Knick's parents were Christian Friedrich Knick & Rebbecca Vorphal. Michael Knick and wife Elizabeth Henriette Bernsee died in Brownton & Penn. twp. Mc Leod Co., Mn.. Her parents were Christoph or Christian Bernsee who died in Hanseberg on Oder river & Dorothea Krohnen or Marie Elizabeth Rossen/Rojen or Rozen.
Svend Swanson (=Svendsen) married in 1878 in Donnes, Norway. They came to the U.S.A. June of 1883 to Baldwin, Wisc.. Ancestors charts I have go back to 1735, from Lutheran Archives in Norway I have other information, charts, maps, obituaries, grave inf., pictures of most ancestors, etc., for almost all the surnames of my ancestors.

see enclosed charts etc.. Microfilm these paper with book at page ~~xxx~~ 600.

Mr. Martin Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, IL 61008

1-815-547-4752
1-815-547-8141

Charcoal drawing of -

Michael Knick born April 5, 1807 in Hohen-Kranig on Oder river south of Nipperwiese. Married There & Hanseberg May 7, 1837. Died July 22, 1893 in Penn Twp., Mc Leod Co., Minn. Lived in Martinsvile, Niagara Co. N.Y. 1843 - 1848. Arrived N.Y.C. Sept. 8, 1843 on Ship Arab. Wife-Elizabeth Henriette Bernsee born Jan. 11, 1815 in Hanseberg on Oder river. Died Feb. 24, 1901 in Brownton, Mc Leod Co., Minn.. Both are buried in St. Mathews Lutheran church cemetery in back of church. Church records are on microfilm in Salt Lake City, say Lutheran dissident, went to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.. Some of the entries dupplicate entries in the Nipperweise church books a few miles to the north. Michael knick lived in Lebanon & Dodge Co. Jefferson Co. Ixonia Townships in Wisc.. Also in Oconomowoc & Monterey, Wisc. in Waukeshau Co.. Moved to Penn Twp. Mc Leod Co., Minn. about 1890. Many area old lutherans moved up to Penn Twp. and Gibbon & Fernando, Sibley Co., Minn.. by 1890. Childrer - August Friedrich, William Friedrich, Marie Elizabeth, Christian, Sophia, Rebbeca, Michael jr., Friedrich Ferdinand Knick.

The name was misspelled as Connick on the 1850 Ixonia, Jefferson County, Wisconsin Federal census # 081. In New York State records it is sometimes mistaken for Kuick, because of the pointed scriptic letter n in Knick surname.

(File this in your local history and genealogy collection)

future grave of Martin's parents - Glencoe, Minn - cemetery.

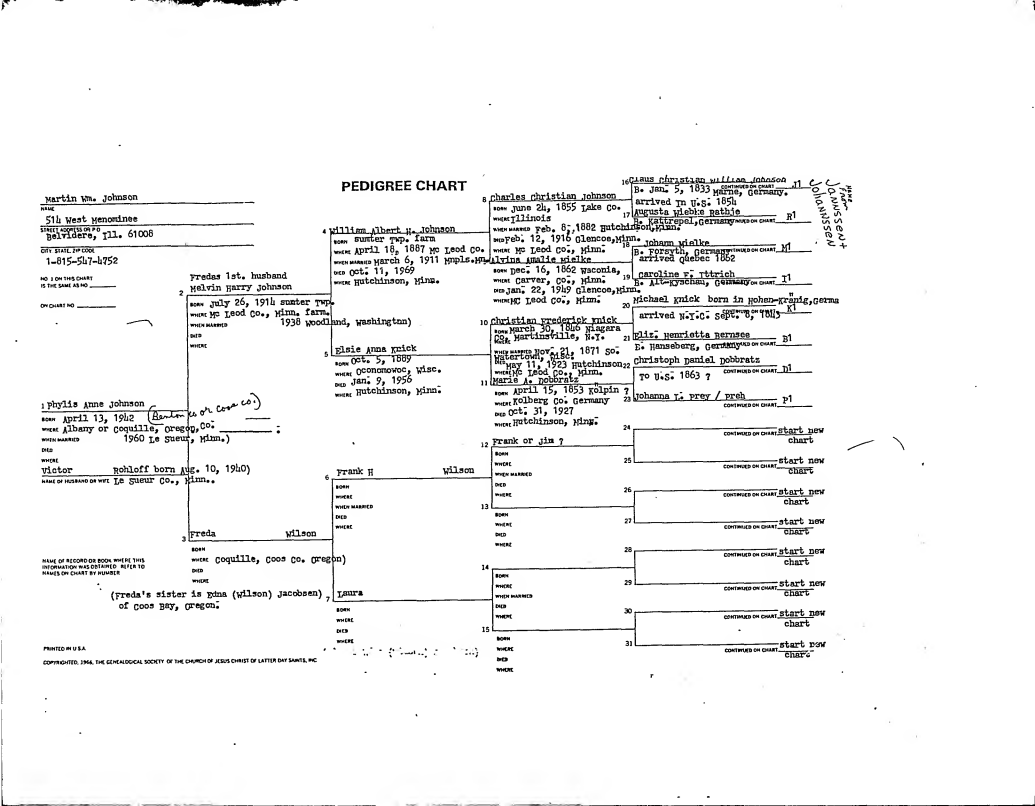
Tara's other civil War Veteran Ancestor Henry Burgenheimer is Buried at St Ingen Wisconsin Catholic Church cemetery.

← his father Jacob Jonnssen Johannsen is Buried at St. Johns cemetery Biscay Minn.

Martin Wm. Johnson's Gt. Gt. Grandpas grave Glencoe, Minnesota cemetery.
My Daughter Tara Ann Johnson age 4.
I plan on being buried here in future.

Martin Wm. Johnson
Born July 6, 1948 in Black Hills General Hospital, Rapid City, South Dakota,
father of Tara Ann Johnson born Swedish American Hospital, Rockford, Ill. April 27, 1983.
Martins parents both born in Glencoe, Minn.,

PEDIGREE CHART



See Hospital or Physicians' Handbook for INSTRUCTIONS

DISTRICT NO.

REGISTERED NUMBER 1393

CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH 112-

CHILD

1. CHILD — NAME: FIRST Tara; MIDDLE Ann; LAST Johnson
2a. DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR): April 27, 1983
2b. HOUR: 7:44 A.M.
3. SEX: Female
4a. HOSPITAL — NAME (IF NOT IN HOSPITAL, GIVE STREET AND NUMBER): Swedish American Hospital
4b. CITY, TOWN, TWP OR ROAD DISTRICT NO.: Rockford
4c. COUNTY: Winnebago

MOTHER

5a. MOTHER — MAIDEN NAME: FIRST Julie; MIDDLE Ann; LAST Bingenheimer
5b. AGE (AT TIME OF THIS BIRTH): 29
5c. STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT IN U.S.A. NAME COUNTRY): Illinois
6a. RESIDENCE — STREET AND NUMBER: 805 N. Main Street
6b. CITY, TOWN, TWP OR ROAD DISTRICT NO.: Belvidere
6c. INSIDE CITY LIMITS?: Yes
6d. COUNTY: Boone
6e. STATE: Il.
7. MOTHER'S MAILING ADDRESS (STREET AND NUMBER OR R.F.D., CITY OR TOWN, STATE, ZIP): 805 N. Main Street, Rockford, Illinois 61008

FATHER

8a. FATHER — NAME: FIRST Martin; MIDDLE William; LAST Johnson
8b. AGE (AT TIME OF THIS BIRTH): 34
8c. STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT IN U.S.A. NAME COUNTRY): S. Dakota

I CERTIFY THAT THE PERSONAL INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS CERTIFICATE IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF

9a. SIGNATURE: Julie Ann Bingenheimer
9b. RELATION TO CHILD: Mother

CERTIFIER

I CERTIFY THAT THE CHILD NAMED HEREIN WAS BORN ALIVE AT THE PLACE AND TIME AND ON THE DATE STATED ABOVE

10a. SIGNATURE: John W. Seidlin, M.D.
10b. DATE SIGNED (MONTH, DAY, YEAR): April 27, 1983
10c. ILLINOIS LICENSE NO.: 34966
10d. NAME AND TITLE OF ATTENDANT AT BIRTH IF OTHER THAN CERTIFIER (TYPE OR PRINT):
10e. CERTIFIER — NAME AND TITLE (TYPE OR PRINT): John Seidlin, M.D.
10f. MAILING ADDRESS (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE, ZIP): 1215 N. Alpine Rd., Rockford, Il. 61107

11a. LOCAL REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE: Joseph Cichowski, D.D.S.
11b. DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR (MONTH, DAY, YEAR): APR 29 1983

VR 100 (1978) ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH — OFFICE OF VITAL RECORDS (BASED ON 1976 U.S. STANDARD CERTIFICATE)

Parents never married.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT this is a true and correct copy of the BIRTH record TARA ANN JOHNSON and that this record was established and filed in my office in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Statutes.

PAUL P. GILL COUNTY CLERK

Dated JUNE 2, 1983

By: Marjorie E. Anderson DEPUTY

Ancestor Chart

Name of Compiler Julie Ann Bingenheimer Martin Wm. Johnson

Address 514 W. Menominee

City, State Belvidere, Ill. 61008

Date Nov. 23, 1985

Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on chart No. ____.

Chart No. ____

b. Date of Birth
p.b. Place of Birth
m. Date of Marriage
d. Date of Death
p.d. Place of Death

Henry & John Adam Bingenheimer bought land in 1844, Washington Wisc.

1 **Michael James Bingenheimer**
b. Dec. 10, 1874
p.b. Slinger, Washington Co., Wisconsin.
m. April 11, 1917 St. James Ch. Belvidere, Ill.
d. Dec. 22, 1953
p.d Belvidere, Boone Co., Illinois. catholic cemetery. (? To U.S. 1845

2 **Valentine Bingenheimer** (Father of No. 1)
b. Aug. 29, 1849
p.b. Polk Twp., Washington Co., Wisc..
m. Nov. 18, 1873 St. Lawrence ch. St. Lawren Wisc..
d. Sept. 17, 1922
p.d West Bend, Wisc.. Kewaskum grave)

Hartford Obituary

3 **Roseina Amelia Wenninger** (Mother of No. 1)
b. Feb. 4, 1851
p.b. Addison, Twp. Washington Co. Wisconsin.
d. June 2, 1893
p.d. Kewaskum, Wisc. & grave there)

Mayville's Co. obituary- to U.S.

4 **John Henry Bingenheimer** (Father of No. 2)
b. Oct. 10, 1817 Hess-Darmstadt
p.b. Selsen/Selzen, Rheinland
m. Wisc. or Germany? by 1849
d. Jan. 11, 1874
p.d Slinger, Wisc..church entry.

Belvidere & West Bend obituary

5 **Katherine Becker** (Mother of No. 2)
b. Oct. 30, 1820 in or near
p.b. Selzen
d. Feb. 2, 1884
p.d. Slinger church entry & grave.

John (Belvidere obituary)

6 **Michael Wenninger** (Father of No. 3)
b. Sept. 29, 1809 (Bavaria = (Bayern
p.b. Straubing?
m. Jan. 1, 1850 St. Lawrence ch.
d. Sept. 14, 1882
p.d St. Lawrence, Wisc..grave.

West Bend obituary

7 **Anna Maria Catherine Reichert** (Mother of No. 3)
b. Dec. 18, 1829 or 31
p.b. near Bamberg, Bavaria
d. May 5, 1915
p.d. St. Lawrence, Wisconsin.

Theresa Anne Murrin (Irish-English) (Spouse of No. 1)
b. March 26, 1890 d. March 6, 1967
p.b. Belvidere, Ill. p.d. Belvidere, Ill.

8 **John Adam Bingenheimer** (Father of No. 4)
b. Sept. 23, 1787 Catholic
p.b. Selzen, Hess-Darmstadt
m. Aug. 6, 1809 & Apr. 23, 1810
d. Sept. 7, 1871 Landfs
p.d in St. Peters ch. books

Christine Catherine Lösch (Mother of No. 4)
p.b. Selsen area
d. ____ before 1870
p.d Wisc. - census

9 (Father of No. 5)
b.
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d Wisc.???

10 **Becker** (Father of No. 5)
b. prussia
p.b.
m.
d.
p.d Wisc.???

11 (Mother of No. 5)
b.
p.b. Hess-Darmstadt
d.
p.d. Wisc.???

12 **Wenninger** (Father of No. 6)
b.
p.b. Bavaria/Bayern
m.
d.
p.d ????

13 (Mother of No. 6)
b.
p.b. Bavaria/Bayern
d.
p.d. ????

14 **Erhard Gerrard A. Reichert** (Father of No. 7)
b. July 25, 1789 ?
p.b. Bischberg, by Bamberg
m.
d.
p.d Wisconsin

15 **Ellenora Kr(a)emer** (Mother of No. 7)
b. 1787 ?
p.b. Bamberg
d.
p.d. Wisconsin

Son of Peter & Eliz. Annae

16 **John Jacob Bingenheimer** (Father of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. May 14, 1755
m. March 4, 1783 Selsen by 1830
d.

17 **ElizAbeth Werner(in)** (Mother of No. 8, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b. 1748?
d. July 10, 1796 Selsen in Ebersheim

18 **Nicolai Losch** (Father of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

19 **Marie Magdalen Dexheimer ?** (Mother of No. 9, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d. see friesenheim

20 (Father of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

21 (Mother of No. 10, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

22 (Father of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

23 (Mother of No. 11, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

24 (Father of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

25 (Mother of No. 12, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

26 (Father of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

27 (Mother of No. 13, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

28 **Reichert** (Father of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

29 (Mother of No. 14, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

30 (Father of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
m.
d.

31 (Mother of No. 15, Cont. on chart No. ____)
b.
d.

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Julie Ann Bingenheimer *Ancestor Chart*

Name of Compiler: Martin Wm. Johnson — Person No. 1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on chart No. ____:

Address: 514 W. Menomonee

City, State: Belvidere, Ill. 61008

Date: Nov. 23, 1985

(Ship Trad Peter)
(arrived in N.Y. July 12, 1843)

1 Michael James Bingenheimer
b. Dec. 10, 1874
p.b. Slinger, Washington Co., Wisc.
m. April 11, 1917 St. James Ch. Belvidere, Ill.
d. Dec. 22, 1953
p.d. Belvidere, Boone Co., Illinois. Catholic cemetery.

2 Roseine Amelia Wenninger
b. Feb. 4, 1897
p.b. Addison, Twp. Washington Co. Wisc.
d. June 2, 1893
p.d. Kewaskum, Wisc. & grave there)

3 Mayville's Co.. obituary- to U.S.
b. Dec. 18, 1823
p.b. near Bamberg, Bavaria
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d. Sept. 17, 1922
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d. Feb. 2, 1884
p.d. Slinger church entry & grave.

Henry & John Adam Bingenheimer bought land in 1844, Washington

7 John Adam Bingenheimer
b. Sept. 23, 1787 Catholic
p.b. Selsen, Hess-Darmstadt
m. Aug. 6, 1809 & Apr. 23, 1810
d. Sept. 7, 1871 and/or
p.d in St. Peters ch. Dooker, Wisconsin

8 Christine Catherine Lösch
b. 1785 - 90 (Calculated by
p.b. Selsen area Evr. Lutheran
d. before 1870
p.d Wisc. - census

9 Becker
b.
p.b. Hess-Darmstadt
d.
p.d. Wisc.???

10
b.
p.b. Bavaria/Bayern
d.
p.d ????

11 Wenninger
b.
p.b. Bavaria/Bayern
d.
p.d ????

12 Erhard Gerrard A. Reichert
b. July 25, 1789 ?
p.b. Bischberg, by Bamberg
d.
p.d Wisconsin

13 Elenora Kr(a)emer
b.
p.b. Bamberg 1787 ?
d.
p.d. Wisconsin

Son of Peter & Elis. Annes

14 John Jacob Bingenheimer
b. May 16, 1755
m. March 4, 1783 Selsen by 1830
d.

15 Elizabeth Werner(in)
b. 1769
in Darmstein
d. July 10, 1796 Selsen

Nicolai Lösch
b.
m.
d.

16 Maria Magdalen Dexheimer ?
b.
d.

17
b.
m.
d.

18
b.
m.
d.

19
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27
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m.
d.

28 Reichert
b.
m.
d.

29
b.
m.
d.

30
b.
m.
d.

31
b.
m.
d.

Theresa Anne Murrin (Irish-English)
b. March 26, 1890 d. March 6, 1967
p.b. Belvidere, Ill. p.d. Belvidere, Ill.

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Wisconsin State Genealogical Society

Pioneer Family Certificate

The Wisconsin State Genealogical Society takes pleasure in awarding this Certificate to the following descendant of a pioneer settler who lived in Wisconsin by 1850:

Tara Ann Johnson

This Certificate is awarded in special tribute to the following ancestor(s) of the descendant, showing the date of arrival in Wisconsin:

John Adam J. & Catherine C. (Lösch) Bingenheimer * Henry J. Bingenheimer, 1843;
Katherine (Becker) Bingenheimer & Valentine Bingenheimer, by 1844, farmed in...
Elenora (Kraemer) Reichert, by 1848; Michael * Anna M.C. (Reichert) Bingenheimer, by 1850.
In Polk & Addison Townships, Washington County, Wisconsin

Awarded this 16th day of October, 1985 at Madison, Wisconsin

Lisa Brooks, CG(L) — Researcher
Paul A. Hayes, F.A.S.G. — Director

University of Missouri 1984

THE TIGERS

Just transferred to Univ. of Missouri

54 DAN BINGENHEIMER

6-9 230 Jr. F

Belvedere, Ill.

One of the nation's top junior college performers th e last two years at Wabash Valley Community Colleg in Mount Carmel, Ill. . . . earned all-America status as a sophomore by averaging 20.5 points and 10.5 rebounds per game on a team that was 31-7 and advanced to nauonal JUCO tourney ist second straight year . . . an accomplished outside shooter who hit 55 percent from the field and 79 percent from the line last year. . . has 638 career rebounds n a Wabash record . . . second in school scoring history with 1,206 points . . . signed with Tigers during early signing period last November.

32 KURT BROCKMAN

6-8 200 Fr. F

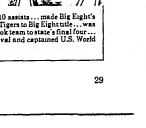
Springfield, Mo. (Glendale)

One of four forwards recruited by Mizzou who's expected to add frontline depth to Tigers . . . was a four-year letterman at Glendale High, and first freshman ever to play varsity basketball in Springfield . . . averaged 18.0 points, 11.5 rebounds and 2.5 assists per game last season while shooting 54 percent from the field and 78 percent from the line . . . was all-Ozark Conference and all-state as both a junior and senior . . . also lettered in cross country and tennis . . . National Merit Scholar majoring in industrial engineering . . . coached at Glendale by Jack Roberts . . . born July 6, 1966 in Bartlesville, Okla.

35 GREG CAVENER

6-10 213 Sr. F/C

Springfield, Mo. (Parkview)



Tigers' most experienced player will be looked to for leadership in '84-85 . . . with 658 career rebounds and 813 career points, ranks 9th and 23rd, respectively in Missouri history . . . has averaged 8.6 rebounds per game for the last two seasons of Big Eight's Byers and Ou's Wayman Tisdale has more in the same span) and has accumulated 194 assists in the last two years, possibly the most of any non-guard in the country . . . honorable mention all-Big Eight each of the last two seasons . . . averaged 12.6 points and 8.7 rebounds per game in '83-84 and improved his free throw accuracy from .563 as a sophomore to last year's .683. . . had season high of 20 points in the Tigers' one-point, late-season loss to Oklahoma . . . equalled his career rebounding high with 15 against Northern Iowa . . . led Tigers on boards in 17 games and had 11 games with 10 or more rebounds . . . had rare "triple-double" performance against Wisconsin-Green Bay with 16 points, 10 rebounds and 10 assists . . . made Big Eight's all-defense team as a sophomore when his defensive play eased load on Steve Stipanovich and helped Tigers to Big Eight title . . . was a key reserve as a freshman . . . had 25-point, 15-rebound averages at Springfield Parkview High . . . took team to state's final four . . . was all-state, and Parade and Converse all-America choice . . . played in 1982 National Sports Festival and captained U.S. World University Games' team in 1983.

Sara Johnson's Mothers Brother.

Hearnes Center Becomes "Bingo's" Parlor

by Jack Watkins

It took one game for Dan Bingenheimer to become "Bingo" to Missouri fans.

Yet three years ago, Bingenheimer would have never dreamed of basketball success at a major college.

"I personally can't believe what all has happened," Bingenheimer said.

The 6-9, 230-pound forward from Belvidere, Ill., played on Belvidere High School's team his junior season, but sat on the bench. Bingo played sparingly as a senior and quit after nine games.

"I didn't play much my senior year and I didn't see any point to continue," Bingo said. "After graduation, I sat around for a year, just playing at the YMCA."

But while playing at the "Y", a Northern Illinois graduate spotted him and called his coach. Northern Illinois sent assistant coach Mark Coombs to watch him play. And that's how his college career began.

"When Coombs got the head coaching job at Wabash (a community college in Mount Carmel, Ill.), I went with him," Bingenheimer said.

In his two seasons at Wabash, Bingo averaged 20.5 points and 10.5 rebounds per game, while shooting 55 percent from the field and 75 percent from the line. He also set a Wabash career rebounding record with 638.

Bingo was a first-team all-American selection last season and was the MVP of the JUCO regional tournament. In his two-year stay at Wabash they posted 31-7 and 32-6 record.

Missouri assistant coach Bob Sundvold saw Bingenheimer play his freshman year at the National Junior College Championships in Hutchison,

Kan., and was interested in bringing Bingo to Mizzou.

"He fit the mold of a number of players who have succeeded here," Coach Norm Stewart said. "He's multi-talented in that he can pass and handle the basketball, and shoot extremely well from the perimeter. He's the type of player we feel can make an immediate contribution and have a great deal of success at Mizzou."

In his first game in a Tiger uniform (a 77-63 exhibition loss to Yugoslavia), Bingenheimer followed a missed Greg Cavener shot with a running slam dunk, electrifying the Hearnes Center crowd.

"The first game against Yugoslavia I was really nervous," said Bingenheimer, who finished with 10 points and four rebounds before fouling out with a little more than four minutes left in the game. "I didn't know what to think. I'll be a lot more relaxed and able to contribute to the team against North Dakota State."

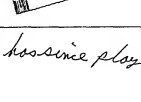
Along with Cavener and forward Malcolm Thomas, Bingenheimer combines to give Mizzou its own version of the "Bruise Brothers." Bingenheimer promises to give the Tigers consistent shooting from the 15-foot range and aid Thomas and Cavener on the boards.

"Last year, a lot of teams packed in their zones against Missouri," Bingo said. "I think this year with Jeff Strong and Bill Roundtree we can hurt teams from the outside. Cavener is also a good passer for a big guy."

When asked what his goals were for the season, Bingo said, "I figure if the team has a good season and reaches its goals, I will personally have a good season.

"I've only worked on my fundamentals since my freshman year at Wabash. This year I want to become the best I can, and I know I'll do well."

For someone who didn't play much basketball in high school, Bingenheimer has made great strides and still has all season to reach his goals and those of the Tigers—to be the best they can be!



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* He has since played Pro Ball in France and Spain.

ROBERT FRANCIS BINGENHEIMER FAMILY

Robert F. Bingenheimer is the grandpa of Tara Ann Johnson. See her father & Uncles biography. Robert was born Jan. 2, 1921 in Belvidere, Ill., the son of Michael J. Bingenheimer & Theresa Ann Murrin. Robert enlisted in WW II in Chicago, Illinois. He was in active combat duty with the U.S. Marines, in the South Pacifc, Loseing 1 1/2 fingers & receiving the Purple Heart Medal. After returning from the war he taught himself the electricians trade & continued this work until his retirement. He married Joan Mae Esther Yerk July 7, 1953 at St. James church. She was born Aug. 2, 1933 in Belvidere. She passed away Aug. 10, 1985. Children are James Bingenheimer, Julie Ann Bingenheimer, Robert F. Bingenheimer & Daniel Bingenheimer. Daniel Bingenheimer Played basketball for Belvidere High School and was a exceptional basketball player at Mt. Carmel, Ill. Wabash Community College and Hizzou Tigers at the University of Missouri at Columbia, Mo.. Playing at both on full schoiarships. He Played one year pro ball for France. He now plays pro ball for Spain the last two years. Julie is Tara's mother.

Robert Sr.'s father Michael Bingenheimer was born in West Bend, Wisconsin Dec. 10, 1874. Son of Valentine Bingenheimer and Rose Amelia Wenninger. Valentine Bingenheimers father Henry J. Bingenheimer was born Oct. 10. 1817 in Selzen, Rhein-land Province, West Germany on Rhein river south of Mainz. He was a Civil War Veteran in Company B., 17th Wisconsin infantry. His parents & family arrived in N.Y.C. July 12, 1843 on ship Irad Ferry. They went on to Milwaukee area. His father John Adam J. Bingenheimer was drafted by Napoleon in Europe. Johns father was Johannes Jacobus Bingenheimer. Selzen was previously in province of Hess-Darmstadt in 1700's. See John Adam Joseph Bingenheimer pioneer certificate applications at Wisconsin State Hist. Library or West Bend, Wisc..

Michael Bingenheimer came to Belvidere about 1913 from Minneapolis, Minn.. He was a meat butcher. He went broke durring the depression by giving the poor meat on credit, which he never was paid. A Uncle Ferdinand Bingenheimer came here before him. A brother Charles lived in Rockford, Ill.. Other relatives lived in Ill., wisc., & Minn.. Michael's wife Theresa Ann Murrin was born in Belvidere March 26, 1890, the daughter of Patric Murrin II & Anne Hill. Patric Murrin family donated the stained glass window at the St. James Catholic church. Murrin Property was used when the St. Joseph Hospital was built. The Murrin's came from Killybegs, Kilcar, Donegal Co., Ireland. The Hill's came from Tipperary Co. ?, Ireland to Concord, Merrimack Co., New Hampshire in 1848. Going to Wexford, Taylor Twp., Allamakee Co., Iowa a few years latter. Then they came to Belvidere. In 1870 the Murrin's were in four families in Boone Co.. Owen Murrin, John Murrin, James Murrin & Patric Murrin Sr.. Earlier the Murrin's were in Peoria, Ill. area. They came to the U.S. about 1860. The

continued ----------

Mc Donald's were born in Tipperary Co., Ireland. They were Scotch Irish. The Reichert's came about 1848. The Wenninger's came about 1845.

The oldest proven Yerk ancestor is William Yerk who was born JAN. 22, 1849 in Germany. He Came to the U.S. about 1873 to Chicago. Married There ? in 1875 to his wife Augusta Mildred Gusse / Guse. The Yerk name was previously Yerke and Yehrke and Gehrke etc. in Lutheran church records in Union, Riley & Marengo, Ill.. The Abraham's came from Wusterburg or Wusterhause, New Stettin co., West Prussia in about 1874 to Chicago & latter Mc Henry & Boone Co.. Also the Gusse's. The Yehrke / Gehrke / Yerke / Yerk families came from Pommerania ? state in Germany. Joan's father Walter Albert Yerke was born in Marengo area March 14, 1890. He was married to Rose Mildred Bertha Emilie Behnke Nov. 11, 1907 in Union, Ill.. The Behnke's came to Mc Henry Co., in 1881 & 1883. Latter to Boone co., Ill.. Rose Behnke was born Nov. 13, 1886 in Marengo, Ill.. area, a daughter of Edward Behnke & Amelia Emelia Naatz. Edward was born Jan. or Feb. 1850 in Labes, (Tivoli), Pommerania. North of the larger village of Labes. The Naatz / Nattz / Nates families came in 1878 & 1882 to Mc Henry Co.. Many families stopped off in Chicago when they first arrived in the U.S.. Some of the only existing records are church records. which need to be microfilmed and made accessable.

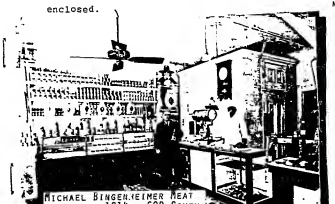
Robert's brother Joseph Bingenheimer lives in Cupertino, California. His sister Mary Bingenheimer lives in North Chicago, Ill.. She has a son Michael Bingenheimer (Cegielski), Joseph was in the Navy.

The first Bingenheimer Meat Market was at 609 So. State St.,Now 613. (in 1914). A picture of the Bingenheimer's Meat Market is enclosed.

Martin Wm. Johnson

Martin Wm. Johnson

Martin William Johnson
514 W. Menominee
Belvidere, IL 61008



MICHAEL BINGENHEIMER MEAT MARKET. 1914. 609 SOUTH STATE ST.. NOW 613 SO. STATE

1861-1865 U.S.A. Civil War.

Union Army of the North

German Lutheran

William Claus Christian Johnson/Johannsen/-

Corporal in Jannsen

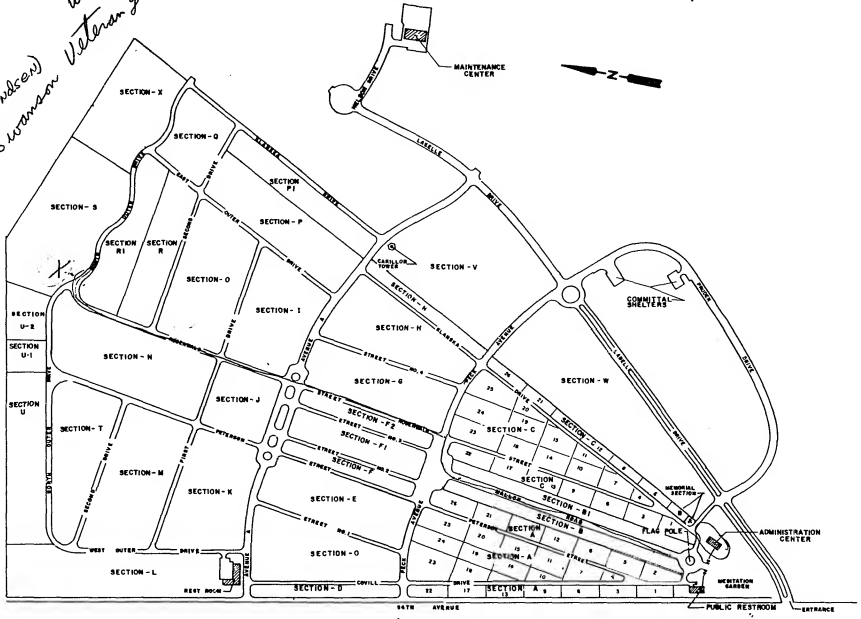
Company L. 1st. Minnesota Heavy Artillery

Born Jan. 5, 1833 Kronsprinzenkoog, Marne, South Dithmarschen Co., Holstein, Germany.

To U.S. May 15, 1854 ship Humboldt. 1st. settled in Half Day, Lake Co. Illinois, 1860 To Sumter, McLeod Co. Minnesota. Father was Jacob Johnson - Buried in Biscay, Minn.

(Swedish) WWI
Martin S. Swanson Veteran grave

Fort Snelling National Cemetery



Name MARTIN S. SWANSON Grave 2710 Section S

World War Two Veteran

(#2529 N. outer Drive).

General Information

1. Visitors are requested to conduct themselves in keeping with the dignity and sacredness of the cemetery. Visitors are requested not to litter the grounds; cut, break, or injure trees, shrubs or plants; or use the cemetery as a picnic area.

2. The Avenue of Flags is displayed on Memorial Day and on other special occasions.

3. Cut flowers may be placed on graves at any time. Metal temporary flower containers are permitted. Floral items will be removed from graves by cemetery personnel as soon as they become faded or unsightly.

4. Artificial flowers may be placed on graves during the period specified on the Floral Regulation sign. Plantings, statues, vigil lights, breakable objects of any nature and any other types of commemorative items are not permitted on the graves.

5. Complaints may be brought to the attention of the Cemetery Director.

6. Cemetery personnel may not be on duty on weekends even though the cemetery is open to visitors. If information or assistance is needed, the cemetery office should be contacted during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

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July 1988

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